"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Increasing cloudiness, probably thunder storms today; Friday probably showers, cooler; southerly winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,432. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1916.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

SYMPATHY STRIKE IS ANSWERED BY ONLY A HANDFUL

Unions Claim Thousands, but Apparently Less Than 500 Workers Quit.

17,000 MAY GO OUT TODAY

Members of Hebrew Trades Generally Remain Loyal to Their Employers.

NEW BOARD OF STRATEGY

Behm, Frayne, and Fitzgerald Omitted from New Managing Committee.

Only a negligible fraction of the great mass of organized wage earners who union leaders said were going out responded yesterday to the so-called sympathetic strike called in an endeavor to win the traction controversy for the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes. So far as THE NEW YORK TIMES was able to ascertain through its reporters, fewer than 500 workers, whose absence could be directly attributed to the strike, failed to report for work yesterday morning. However, union claims went as high as 200,000; and a careful analysis of the situation seemed to indicate that possibly 17,000 workers might respond to the call today.

So surprising were the developments of the day and so completely did the leaders fail to make good their predictions, that it appeared for a time as if the union wage earners of the city, instead of rallying to the cause of these leaders, had deliberately joined in a counter demonstration as a rebuke.

Throughout the day the leaders adhered to their policy of refusing to give out the names of the organizations they said had joined the demonstration. Their estimates were in such marked conflict with reports sent out from apparently authoritative sources that it was practically impossible to tell late last night just what the situation was.

One delegate to the labor convention held yesterday to usher in the walk-out estimated that not more than 20,000 persons at the most went out yesterday in response to the call. He added that he knew for a certainty that not a single member of either the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Makers' Union or of the Dress and Waist Makers' Union, two of the largest organizations in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, had voted to strike.

Few in Hebrew Trades Quit.

Both of these unions are affiliated with the United Hebrew Trades and have a combined membership of about 100,000. Previous reports, based on statements made by the leaders, had said that practically all of the unions in the United Hebrew Trades, comprising anywhere from 100,000 to 200,000 workers, had pledged their unanimous support to the union leaders and organizers.

The announcement of this delegate was indignantly contradicted by the generals of the general strike, but all of them admitted that they were still awaiting the expected walkout of the International Longshoremen's Union, of the International Teamsters' Union, of the United Building Trades, of the Machinists' Union and of other important labor organizations.

One of these, the Brewery Workers' Union, had been counted on as sure to go out yesterday, but its members decided, at the last moment, to await the action of other unions. John Sullivan, spokesman for the Brewery Workers, and one of the delegates to the Joint Labor Conference Committee, displayed indignation when asked why he and his followers had not lived up to their promise to quit work yesterday.

"We are not going to be made the goats of this situation," he responded with heat. "We will go out, but only if the others go out."

Here is a summary of the situation as made by TIMES reporters:

STRUCK YESTERDAY.

So far as the reporters could learn yesterday the unions which failed to report for work were:

Painters' Local 455	250
Italian Painters	240
Total	490

MAY QUIT TODAY.

Outside of the United Hebrew Trades, having a membership of 150,000, which stopped work last night for the Jewish holidays, the following unions, according to their leaders, will suspend work today:

Brewery Workers' Union of the East	6,000
Paperhangers' Union, Local 490	1,000
Chandelier Workers	5,000
Machinists	4,000
Eccentric Firemen, No. 56	1,000
Total	17,000

In addition the following have voted to strike, but the date of the walkout could not be learned:

Butchers	10,000
Journeymen Tailors	10,000
White Stone Workers	1,500
Total	21,500
Total, exclusive of United Hebrew Trades, which will strike	42,990

UNDECIDED.

The following unions will take action at meetings scheduled to be held today:

New York Building Trades	127,000
Teamsters	20,000
Amalgamated Painters	17,500
Total	164,500

PROBABLY WILL NOT STRIKE.

These unions, according to members, probably will not strike:

Longshoremen	45,000
Allied Printing Trades	28,000
Upholsterers and Trimmers	2,000
Total	72,000

New Board of Strategy.

Confronted by this dubious showing, the labor leaders decided after debate that lasted all morning and afternoon, to name a new Board of Strategy, consisting of thirty-five members, to handle the general strike in the future.

They had been considerably heartened in the afternoon by reports that the

Continued on Page 3.

Danish Commission Decides to Put Sale Before People

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 27, (via London.)—The Parliamentary Committee has decided that a plebiscite shall be held before the question of the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States is submitted to the Rigsdag. This action was taken on the amendment of the Conservatives.

The Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament, after an all-day session, decided that the Cabinet should be increased by three members without portfolio, representing the Conservative, Socialist, and Left Parties.

It has finally been decided that there will be no general elections.

DISCARDED WOMAN KILLED GRAVEUR

Mrs. Belzer Traced Former Admirer and Mrs. Le Duc of Chicago to Philadelphia.

DEAD MAN A 'REFORMER'

Ex-Probation Officer Had Worked for Rockefeller Vice Investigation —Dropped for Falsifying Records.

An investigation made by the police of Philadelphia and this city yesterday proved that jealousy was the motive which caused Mrs. Margaret Belzer of 245 Euclid Avenue, East New York, to shoot and kill Joseph C. Graveur of this city and to wound seriously Mrs. J. C. Le Duc of Chicago, who was Graveur's companion in a room in the Hotel Walton, where Mrs. Belzer found and attacked them late on Tuesday night.

The shooting followed a long hunt by Mrs. Belzer, who had been displaced in Graveur's affections, according to the police, by Mrs. Le Duc. Learning in New York on Monday that Graveur and his companion expected to be in Philadelphia on Tuesday, Mrs. Belzer, the police declared, searched in hotels all Tuesday for the couple in that city, until she found them at the Walton early on Tuesday night and learned that their room was 915. They weren't in, and so she waited and whiled away the long hours until their return by going to the roof garden on the tenth floor of the hotel.

Graveur, who at one time was Chief Probation Officer of Special Sessions in this city, was President of the Alhambra Garage Company of 65 and 67 West 118th Street. According to her mother, Mrs. Catherine McAndrews, Graveur had known Mrs. Belzer about two years. The woman who killed him was married eight years ago to Harry Belzer, a clerk in a Manhattan bank. They separated four years ago. Soon after that Belzer lost his place. He was said yesterday to be in South America. Mrs. Belzer, after leaving her husband, became a model in a clothing store, but her mother said yesterday that when she became stout she gave up that employment to become a manicurist in a barber shop in this city. It was there she met Graveur, and he became a frequent caller at her home in Euclid Avenue, and Mrs. Belzer's family supposed he was a broker. He was then running his garage and drove many different automobiles when he went to call on Mrs. Belzer, evidence, the mother and daughter then thought, that he was very wealthy. He spent more and more time with the young woman as the months passed. Graveur spent the Summer in a cottage at Keensburg, N. J., with a woman supposed to be his wife.

Three weeks ago, according to the police, Mrs. Le Duc came to New York from Chicago. She stopped at hotels in this city until Monday, when she left for Philadelphia simultaneously with the departure of Graveur for that city. Mrs. H. Mann of 16 East 120th Street, a sister of Mrs. Le Duc, received a telegram yesterday, just before noon, summoning her to Philadelphia.

"Mr. Graveur was a friend of the family," she said before her departure. "So far as I know, he hadn't seen my sister for several years. Mrs. Le Duc went to Philadelphia on Monday to see relatives. If she met Graveur there it must have been by accident. She is happily married."

When Mrs. Frances Apman of 420 West 156th Street, Graveur's sister, read in the newspapers yesterday morning of the death of her brother she summoned Harry V. Fancy, a business partner of Graveur, and the two went to Philadelphia, where Mrs. Apman identified the body of her brother and that of Mrs. Belzer. She was taken to Jefferson Hospital in Philadelphia, but said she did not know her brother's companion, who was lying on a cot there. Mrs. Le Duc refused to talk to the police, even when told she was going to die; but when Mrs. Apman told her she was Graveur's sister she said, according to the Philadelphia police:

"Lean over me. You can notify my sister. Joe and I were in the room when this woman knocked at the door. We were fully dressed and Joe opened the door. It happened so quickly I didn't know what was going on. Please don't ask any more. I don't want any one to know about this but my sister."

It was immediately afterward that the telegram summoning Mrs. Mann was sent. Word was received in this city last night that Joseph C. Le Duc, said to be the husband of the wounded woman, had left for Philadelphia. At the hospital in Philadelphia it was said last night that LeDuc would probably recover.

Graveur had been an agent of the Rockefeller white slave investigation and for ten years prior to 1911 was connected with the criminal courts in this city. For seven years he was teacher in the boys' school in the Tombs, in which lads awaiting trial were instructed. In 1910 he was made Chief Probation Officer of Special Sessions, but in May of 1911 he was removed on the charge that he had falsified court records by rating as first offenders men who had long criminal records.

DEWEY'S WINES GRACE ANY TABLE. Pure, wholesome, delicious, yet inexpensive. 138 Fulton & 81 Nassau Sts., N. Y. C. Phone 3001 Cort.—Advt.

GERMAN-AMERICAN VOTES IN JERSEY WIN FOR MARTINE

Senator Decisively Defeats Wescott, Wilson's Friend, in State Primaries.

SCORES IN HUDSON COUNTY

Alien Influence Also Seen in Capstick's Renomination Over Charles N. Fowler.

COLGATE DEFEATED BY EDGE

And Frelinghuysen Has Plurality of 5,142, with Few Ballots Uncounted — Wittpenn Men Win.

President Wilson's own State has defeated for the Democratic Senatorial nomination in the New Jersey primaries the man who twice put Mr. Wilson in nomination for the Presidency at Democratic conventions, and has nominated over him by a plurality of more than 20,000 votes a man who came into prominence by anti-British utterances and activities, and by declaring that he was "tired of going to the White House for orders."

It was in this Democratic Senatorial primary, in the renomination of Senator James E. Martine over Attorney General John W. Wescott, that the German-American vote made itself felt most vigorously. Martine's plurality in the State was 20,709, with nearly a fourth of the election districts missing, and he ran up 16,000 of this in Hudson County, where the large German-American population of Hoboken and of Jersey City appears to have cast its vote solidly for him. In Essex County, where he had a plurality of about 300 votes, the Nugent machine was strongly against him, and he had an additional handicap in the minor candidacy of Frank M. McDermit, a Newark man, who polled 4,000 votes in his home county, most of which, it is thought, would have gone to Martine had McDermit not been in the race.

There was no contest for the Democratic Gubernatorial nomination, which went to H. Otto Wittpenn, Naval Officer of the Port of New York and a Wilson supporter. But in Hudson County a Wittpenn candidate for Surrogate was defeated by James F. Norton by a plurality of about 4,500, and Senator Martine's enormous plurality in Hudson County is regarded either as a failure of the Wittpenn interests adequately to support the Wilson Senatorial candidate or a premonition of notable weakness for Wittpenn's candidacy in November.

Republican Results Also Affected.

The German-American interest was felt, too, in the Republican Gubernatorial contest, where Walter E. Edge of Atlantic City won over Austen Colgate of Newark by a plurality which, with 139 of the 1,893 election districts missing, amounted to 2,743. George L. Record was a bad third. Early reports, owing to an error in tabulating the vote of Essex County, Colgate's home, gave Edge a much larger margin, but the final figures showed that Colgate had carried his home county by 10,000—a plurality inadequate, however, to overcome the general trend toward Edge in the rest of the State.

Colgate was opposed by Major Carl Lentz, a German-American leader, and German-American influence in general was against him.

The Republican Senatorial nomination went to Joseph S. Frelinghuysen over former Governor Franklin Murphy by a majority which had reached 5,142, with 139 districts still missing. This was a surprise to observers who had expected that the machine support of Murphy would give him the upper hand. There were other elements in the fight against Frelinghuysen, he was opposed as a non-resident, whose business and whose Winter home were in New York, who lived in New Jersey only during the Summer months, and he was fought by automobile owners of the State, who resented his activities against them in the State Senate. But in spite of this he won handily over Murphy, whose home county, Essex, gave him only 4,561 plurality, a figure much lower than had been expected.

The figure of principal interest to the German-American voters and their newspaper monitors in the Congressional contests was Congressman John H. Capstick of the Fifth District, whose renomination had been demanded by German-American societies since his pro-German stand on the question of armed merchantmen last March. Capstick was opposed by former Congressman Charles N. Fowler, known for his prominence in currency legislation under the Taft Administration, and by Richard Boardman, but won out by a plurality of estimated at 1,100.

In the Eleventh District, however, the German-Americans were defeated. J. Emil Waischeid ran with the support of German-American organs against Congressman John J. Eagan, a supporter of the Wilson policies, for the Democratic nomination, but Eagan was renominated.

Sheriff Kinkead Successful.

In the Eighth District Eugene F. Kinkead, Sheriff of Hudson County, who became prominent by his single-handed settlement of the oil strike at Bayonne last year, was nominated by the Democrats. Kinkead has served in former Congresses.

Among the minor incidents, one of the most surprising was the winning of a Republican nomination for the State Senate by Edmund Burke Osborne of Newark. Osborne was a prominent Progressive, recently returned to the fold; and the additional fact that he was running as a local option candidate in a district including the city of Newark, with strong predilection against interference with liquor questions, was supposed to make his defeat certain. Nevertheless he had a plurality of 105 votes over W. Clive Crosby, the regular candidate. Osborne's victory was due largely to the candidacy of Robert Spencer Terhune, who ran as an "Edge Republican" and got about 8 per cent. of the total vote, most of which, in the opinion of political experts, would otherwise have gone to Crosby.

Wittpenn candidates for minor offices in Hudson County were generally successful. Cornelius A. McGlennon won the nomination for the State Senate by a plurality of 268 over his nearest competitor, and eleven of the twelve Witt-

Continued on Page 4.

Berlin Celebrates "Arrival of Bremen" Here, But New London Still Awaits the Submarine

BERLIN, Sept. 27, (via London.)—The Berlin newspapers today are acclaiming enthusiastically the arrival of the German submarine Bremen at New London. The Connecticut town has jumped to a point of prime interest, and the newspapers have found it necessary to describe its situation by the aid of maps. They are also dilating on the history of the town.

The news of the arrival of the Bremen relieved the protracted tension, which had grown intense as the expected announcement was delayed from week to week. Apparently authentic rumors had been in circulation that the Bremen sailed early in August. Hence fears were entertained in some quarters that something had gone wrong with her, and the report of her arrival has been greeted by the newspapers as paving the way for the establishment of a regular submarine service between Germany and the United States and as answering the taunt of Germany's enemies when the submarine Deutschland returned home from her voyage overseas: "You can't do it again."

All the newspapers today print a sketch of Captain Schwartzkopf, Captain of the Bremen, who was for a long time in the service of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company. He served for years on the steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse and distinguished himself in rescue work in the Hoboken pier fire in 1900

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Sept. 27.—No German submarine has arrived here, despite the reports from Berlin. A tug again started out tonight on the usual search for the so-called Bremen, at the usual price—$125 per search.

A British naval officer, who arrived from England yesterday, said that it was generally known in naval circles at Portsmouth and Sheerness that the first Bremen had been captured in the North Sea or sunk by a destroyer or a patrol boat without being identified.

The officer added that there were reports in circulation in England about the capture of the Bremen at many points from Caithness, in Scotland, to the Lizard.

READY TO REOPEN LUSITANIA CASE

State Department Indicates It Is Willing to Resume Negotiations with Germany.

HAS TESTED BERLIN PLEDGE

Five Months Since Germany Agreed to Curb Submarines—Locks to Bornstorff for First Move.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—It was officially indicated by the State Department today that the way was open for the resumption of negotiations for settlement of the Lusitania controversy, the progress of which was suddenly interrupted by the stand taken by Germany in favor of unrestricted torpedoing of armed merchantmen just prior to the crisis in German-American relations caused by the sinking of the Channel steamer Sussex. This admission was in response to a direct question to Secretary Lansing, who would not say, however, that the negotiations were to be resumed. He would not go further than to admit that the way was open for the resumption of consideration of the Lusitania case.

There are two views in Washington tonight regarding the prospect of a reopening of these negotiations. One is that the German Ambassador, who returned to Washington this week, after reading that the State Department says the way is open for resumption of the negotiations, will make inquiries of the Secretary of State and then urge his Government to authorize him to take up the case. The other view is that the negotiations will not be revived by the State Department until after election if it can be avoided.

This latter view is held by those who are of the opinion that the Administration would think it unwise to take up the Lusitania case and attempt to settle it before election, arguing that whatever the nature of the settlement it might be made the basis of criticism by the Republicans.

Submarine Pledge Kept.

The admission made today is considered more important from another angle, however, for the resumption of these negotiations must necessarily be interpreted as meaning that this Government is satisfied that Germany, since May 4, has observed the promises it gave to the United States in its note of that date regarding the manner in which submarine warfare would be conducted. President Wilson accepted the German pledges in the settlement of the Sussex case with the distinct declaration that continuance of friendly relations would depend on scrupulous observance of the altered policy of submarine warfare, which Germany then declared she would put into effect. It is not understood that this Government would consider the way clear for reopening the Lusitania negotiations if the assurances given in the Sussex case were modified or waived.

Last Winter Secretary Lansing and Count von Bernstorff had many conferences, in which they endeavored to reach a final settlement of the Lusitania case. An informal basis of settlement was drafted, and it was modified and redrafted after having been cabled back and forth between Washington and Berlin several times. In the form in which it was finally drafted and approved by the Berlin Government the memorandum, it was understood, was about to be accepted by this Government as a basis for the settlement of the Lusitania case when the German Government declared its intention to order its submarines to sink all armed enemy merchantmen on sight. This involved a departure from Germany's previous pledges and halted the Lusitania negotiations. While the armed merchantman question was being debated the Sussex was torpedoed, and President Wilson caused a note to be sent to Germany stating that unless Germany should immediately declare and effect an abandonment of its methods of submarine warfare against merchant ships this Government would immediately sever diplomatic relations.

May Depend on Reichstag.

Germany's assurances regarding the way in which the submarine campaign would be conducted were conveyed in the German note of May 4 to Secretary Lansing. Five months will have elapsed next Wednesday since those assurances were given, and they have been observed so far as can be ascertained from officials of the State Department. It is the apparent observance of these new pledges for five months that has opened the way for a resumption of the Lusitania negotiations.

Count von Bernstorff, who has been away from Washington nearly all Summer, has just returned and has made one call on Secretary Lansing, but it is not understood that the Lusitania case was mentioned on that occasion.

WON'T REVIEW U BOAT WAR.

German Official Says So on Eve of Reichstag Session.

BERLIN, Sept. 27, (via London.)—The Autumn session of the Reichstag, which begins tomorrow, will be only in a minor degree a legislative occurrence. It will partake far more of the character of a political manifestation—on the one hand an announcement of the Chancellor's political faith and an explanation of his conduct of imperial affairs, and on the

Continued on Page 2.

KUHN, LOEB TO LEND $50,000,000 TO PARIS

Loan "to Alleviate Suffering" Arranged for City That Never Borrowed Outside France.

ORPHANED AND HOMELESS

Will Benefit by Bonds Yielding 6 1-2 Per Cent.—First Participation of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. During War.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. announced yesterday that arrangements had been completed by them for a loan of $50,000,000 to the City of Paris. The loan, first of the kind ever made by the municipality of Paris outside the borders of France, will take the form of five-year 6 per cent. bonds, which will probably be offered to the public by the banking firm early next week. A statement issued by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. yesterday said:

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. announce that they have closed a negotiation with the City of Paris for $50,000,000 five-year six per cent. bonds. This loan is made to reimburse the City of Paris for very heavy expenditures made by it for the alleviation of suffering caused by the war and to provide for additional similar expenditures and for other municipal purposes.

The principal and interest of the bonds are payable at the option of the holder either in United States gold coin in New York or in francs in Paris, at the fixed rate of 5.50 per dollar, thus giving to the holder the prospect for a very substantial profit in exchange, inasmuch as the normal rate of exchange before the war was about 5.18 francs per dollar.

The Government of the French Republic is to undertake to furnish, if necessary, to the City of Paris gold in the amount need to permit the payment of the principal and interest of the loan in New York.

European countries have borrowed many hundreds of millions of dollars in this country since the war began, but this is the first loan for the purpose of repairing the human damage caused by hostilities. It represents also the first participation of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. in a foreign loan during the war period. When the Allies first broached the matter of huge borrowings here, a formal statement was issued by the firm, saying that the partners had decided not to take part in loans to either side if the proceeds were to be used to finance the struggle.

The City of Paris will use the funds provided by the bond issue, it is learned, to increase hospital facilities, build orphan asylums, to ease the lot of widows of soldiers and to maintain the unemployed. A part of the money will also be devoted to the welfare of the thousands of refugees who have flocked to the city.

The bonds will be dated either Oct. 8 or 10. The agreement to pay principal and interest in francs at the fixed rate of 5¼ francs to the dollar makes possible a profit of about 6½ per cent. in the exchange end of an investment in the bonds which will be additional to the interest. In banking quarters it was said yesterday that the outstanding municipal issues of Paris normally sell as high as French Government bonds, and the statement showed that the issue was virtually guaranteed by the Government.

The bond issue calls to mind the part played by Paris for a long period in the absorption of many millions of American municipal securities, especially short-term obligations of New York City. While bonds of many of our cities have enjoyed an excellent market in several financial centres of Europe, French investors were particularly interested. When the war began $80,000,000 of New York City issues were owned in Europe, and in order to make provision for their maturities gold had to be deposited in a special reserve established by the Bank of England at Ottawa.

CHINESE MINISTER, DR. KOO, RESIGNS

Ill Health Given as Reason, But New Foreign Secretary Is His Opponent.

PEKING, Thursday, Sept. 28.—Dr. Vi Kyuin Wellington Koo, Minister to the United States, has sent his resignation to the Foreign Office, giving ill health as the reason. The resignation has not been accepted by the President.

Dr. Koo's resignation has created surprise in Peking. Tang Shao-Yi, the recently appointed Foreign Minister, is opposed to Dr. Koo because of his monarchical leanings. Tang Shao-Yi has, however, refused up to the present to take office and this refusal was supposed to insure the position of Dr. Koo and other Foreign Ministers.

Dr. Vi Kyuin Wellington Koo graduated from Columbia University in 1909 and received his degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1912. He was appointed Minister to the United States in November, 1915, by President Yuan Shi-kai, for whom he had previously acted as private secretary. He was credited with being the youngest diplomatic representative ever sent to Washington.

GREEK KING YIELDS, WILL ENTER WAR; REBEL WARSHIPS JOIN ENTENTE FLEET; NEW ALLIED STROKES WIN ON SOMME

Poincare Says Belgium Must Regain All or Europe Will Be Eternally Disgraced

PARIS, Sept. 27.—President Poincaré today received Baron de Gaiffier D'Hestroy, the newly appointed Belgian Minister to France. After reviewing the history of the famous night session of the Belgian Cabinet on Aug. 2, 1914, presided over by King Albert, and recalling that Baron de Gaiffier, as Director of the Cabinet of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, prepared the note replying to the German ultimatum, the President said:

"If Belgium should not recover its full independence, if Belgium should not receive the reparation that is its due, an ineffaceable shame would soil the annals of Europe and nothing would be left for us but to veil in eternal mourning the statues of Justice. Not a Frenchman, not one of our allies, could be found who would not prefer death to that ignominy. Violated right shall be avenged. Each day our concerted efforts bring us nearer to victory and hasten the deliverance."

GERMANS STIFFEN THE RUSSIAN LINE

Hindenburg Said to Have Shifted as Many as 20 Divisions from the West.

RULES AUSTRIAN FORCES

Military Independence of Dual Monarchy Destroyed, It Is Asserted in Petrograd.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The Daily Chronicle's Petrograd correspondent sends the following under date of Monday:

"There has been a good deal of discussion as to Hindenburg's new strategic plans. It is said he attaches for the present more importance to the eastern than the western front, and that he is even prepared to retire to the Rhine if necessary rather than permit a further Russian advance and defeat in the Balkans, which would mean the loss to Germany of the alliance of Bulgaria and Turkey.

"This may or may not be true, but so far as the Russian front is concerned the exact nature of Hindenburg's plan can only be gradually pieced together from those new facts in the disposition of the armies of the Central Powers, which have now begun to emerge with greater distinctness. It is obvious that Hindenburg is making an intense and deliberate effort to stay Brusiloff's advance. His new power enables him to take direct advantage of his own personal and intimate experience of the Russian front, and his strong hand is seen in measures now being taken to brace up the tottering Austrian army.

"Generally speaking, these measures amount to the final destruction of Austrian military independence and consist in forcible injection into the Austrian organization of German methods and staying power. This operation is being carried out mercilessly. Captive Austrian officers say their people writhe under it, but the military effect is certainly to increase Brusiloff's temporary difficulties, though the net result for the Central Powers will be simply to prolong the agony without any prospect of averting final defeat.

"German reinforcements have been brought up in part apparently from the western front, to the number it is sometimes said, of twenty divisions, and have been distributed with great discrimination along the whole of that front which has been extended and made more menacing by the entry of Rumania. Fortifications have been strengthened at the points chiefly threatened and here and there, where the available number of sternly drilled German soldiers is insufficient as a stopgag, they are supplemented by the brave, docile Turks.

"When the Russian storm approached the Carpathians the enemy hastily reorganized his defenses amid the threatening heights and defiles of the mountain barrier. After two months of the Russian advance had shown the multifarious possibilities of Brusiloff's strategy, the German generals made herculean efforts to discount beforehand the fertility of Russian invention and above all to prevent any further possibility of those fatal outflanking movements. All this meant the hardening of the enemy's front against Brusiloff's armies and consequently delay in their advance.

"The Germans made incessant counterattacks in force, particularly in the direction of Vladimir Volynski and Halicz, and with the greatest energy in the region west of Leitak. These attacks were repulsed, and today I have news that the Austrian counterattack on the upper Sereth near Zloczow east of Lemberg, resulted in a Russian regiment piercing the enemy's line, capturing a village and taking 1,500 prisoners.

"The only part of the front where the Russians at present are making steady progress is the wooded Carpathians, where General Letchitsky's troops are engaged in the laborieus process of dislodging the enemy from one height after another. The process is complicated by the fact that snow has begun to fall in the mountains. Meanwhile Brusiloff's stubborn onset prevents the detachment of a large number of the enemy troops to the Rumanian front and immensely strengthens the hands of the Russo-Rumanian army in Dobrudja and Transylvania.

"The important announcement is made that Minister of Ways and Communications Torpoff will shortly leave on a visit to the Kola region on the Arctic Ocean, northwest of Archangel. He will be accompanied not only by a large staff of officers, but by M. Shingareff and M. Dobrovolsky, members of the Duma. It is stated that this visit is to be of a final and decisive character."

BRITISH PUSH ON TOWARD BAPAUME

Win German Trenches on a 2,000-Yard Front Close to Eaucourt L'Abbaye.

STORM STRONG REDOUBT

Advance Over a Mile Northeast of Thiepval—French Extend Gains Near Rancourt.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The British troops, pressing their advantage north of Flers, on the Somme front, captured German trenches today on a front of more than a mile, and thrust forward their line to the road directly east of Eaucourt l'Abbaye. General Haig's forces also stormed a powerfully organized German redoubt northeast of Thiepval. The British here have advanced halfway from Thiepval to Grandcourt on the Ancre.

The French also extended their positions today, pushing forward east and southeast of the village of Rancourt and getting a foothold on the St. Pierre Vaast Wood which is the first of three woods lying about three miles east of Combles.

Only on the French part of the Somme front did the Germans attempt a counterattack today. On the line from the neighborhood of Bouchavesnes to the south of the Bois l'Abbé Farm the Germans threw strong forces against the French. Instead of awaiting the counterattack in their trenches the defenders met the assault in the open and with the liberal use of the bayonet drove the attackers back in confusion.

South of the Somme, the French by a sudden attack last night captured a strongly fortified wood east of Vermandovillers which had projected as a salient into the French line.

Ten thousand prisoners, the British War Office announced tonight, is the total for General Haig's forces in the last fortnight. An immense quantity of war material fell into the hands of both British and French in the village of Combles.

Dispatches from Paris say that the progress made by the French beyond Bouchavesnes is regarded as one of the most surprising results of the operations. The hills which surround this village were swept on three sides by all the German artillery from St. Pierre Vaast wood in the north to Mont St. Quentin in the south. Nevertheless, they were stormed and the capture of Hill 130, which threatens directly Allaines, paves the way for a vigorous enveloping movement around Mont St. Quentin and Péronne.

The newspapers compare the present offensive with the bloody and futile attempts of the French to break through the German lines in Artois and Champagne last year and express the greatest optimism over the present situation.

The British report, issued late this evening, follows:

Excellent progress was made today on the battle front. North of Flers our troops carried further enemy trenches on a front of 2,000 yards and are now level with the east side of Eaucourt L'Abbaye.

There has been fierce fighting northeast of Thiepval, in the course of which our troops stormed and now hold an enemy work known as the Stuff Redoubt, on the main ridge 2,000 yards northeast of the village.

More than 1,800 rifles, four Flammenwerfers and many thousand rounds of artillery ammunition and grenades were taken in Combles, where our allies also made large captures of material.

The prisoners taken in the last two days' fighting bring the total for the operations of the last fortnight to 10,000.

Two enemy aeroplanes and two kite balloons were destroyed yesterday. Two of our machines are missing.

The statement from British headquarters this afternoon says:

Our troops made progress during the night, particularly in the direction of Eaucourt l'Abbaye.

Successful raids were carried out by us opposite Beaumont-Hamel and in the neighborhood of Loos.

Three hostile aeroplanes were destroyed in air fighting on Monday and six others were driven down damaged.

Our new positions gained during the last two days have been secured during the night, and patrols and detachments have been pushed forward at many places into close touch with the enemy.

Between 3,000 and 4,000 prisoners were taken by the British in Monday's and Tuesday's fighting on the Somme front, according to a delayed portion of General Haig's report of Tuesday night, which was given out today. The report says:

The battle continued violently during the day over the whole front be-

Continued on Page 2.

KING TURNS TO VENIZELOS

Gets in Touch With Him Through Former War Minister Yanakitsas.

IMPRESSED BY DESERTIONS

Departure of Admiral Condouriotis a Great Blow to the Perplexed Monarch.

PRESSED BY ARMY CHIEF

And Finally Agrees with the Ministry to Support "Military Co-operation" with Allies.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 28.—The Council of Greek Ministers has decided, in agreement with King Constantine, upon military co-operation with the Entente powers, says a Reuter dispatch from Athens, dated Wednesday.

This decision is said to have been the outcome of a conference between the King, loyal Generals, and the King's closest advisers, during which they elicited a promise that he sign a decree for a general mobilization before former Premier Venizelos had time to reach Saloniki.

It is understood that communication between the King and M. Venizelos has already been established through the former Minister of War, General Yanakitsas.

The battleship Hydra has joined the allied fleet, it is said, and there is an unconfirmed report in Athens that the Greek battleships Spetsai and Psara and four Greek destroyers have also joined the combined Anglo-French naval forces under Vice Admiral Du Fournet in the Mediterranean.

M. Venizelos, who landed at Canea, Crete, Tuesday morning, met with an enthusiastic reception, being escorted by 10,000 Cretans through beflagged streets. Replying to a speech of welcome, M. Venizelos declared that he was making his last appeal to the King. "I express the hope that at the last moment the King will conform to the wishes of the nation and the people," he said.

The territory now under the domination of M. Venizelos, says a dispatch from Athens, includes the whole of Greek Macedonia and Epirus, and also Crete, Chios, Mitylene, and Samos.

The Daily Mail's Athens correspondent says the disaffection among the Greek officials to M. Venizelos continues, the latest being Captain Gerondas, commanding the warship Kelkis, and Generals Moschopoulus and Mathaiopoulos.

The greatest blow to King Constantine, according to other advices, was the defection of Admiral Condouriotis, who, after the Sovereign, is the most distinguished national hero. It affected him profoundly. Added to this was the demand for action made by General Moschopoulos and 500 other officers of the army. General Moschopoulos submitted to the King an exhaustive report, detailing the chaos in the military organization of the country caused by the departure of so many officers to join the Anglo-French Allies, and advising the immediate declaration of war by Greece without awaiting either the assistance or the insistence of the Entente powers as the only way to save the situation.

That was on Tuesday. The King received it at his palace at Tatoi, and went at once to Athens. According to a wireless dispatch from the Greek capital, he was called immediately to a secret council of the Germanophiles, General Dousmanis, ex-Chief of the Greek General Staff, and M. Streit. Queen Sophia, sister of the German Emperor, was present at the conference, it is averred.

The King also had a conference with Premier Kalogeropoulos, who afterward made this declaration to the correspondent of The Associated Press:

"The Cabinet can only await the receipt of the Entente's demands. It would be futile to rearrange the constitution of the Ministry without knowing that such alteration would prove satisfactory. We are prepared, as we have always been, to meet any desires of the Entente in the most cordial spirit of cooperation, but we can scarcely be expected to abide by the Entente's wishes."

A meeting of the Cabinet was held subsequently, however, and it was rumored in Athens that the Ministry would resign and that King Constantine would issue a proclamation to the nation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Sept. 27. (Dispatch to the London Daily Chronicle.)—I learn on good authority that communications have already been opened between King Constantine and former Premier Venizelos through an intermediary said to be M. Yanakitsas, ex-Minister of War.

Though the leaders of the national defense movement believe they could secure the support of three-quarters of the Greek fleet, they have decided that it is imperative not to reduce the strength of the royal navy. As far as possible they will endeavor to insure that the navy and army shall remain intact, in the hope that their utilization

In the national cause will be possible at an early date.

At 5 o'clock this morning the Greek warship Hydra, accompanied by a destroyer, left the Greek fleet lying in Salamis Bay and cast anchor amid the allied squadron. The Hydra is commanded by Captain Vratsanos who was in charge of the torpedo boat flotilla. He greatly distinguished himself during the Balkan war.

A proclamation is published here this morning, signed by 140 military officers who call upon their comrades to join the national defense movement.

Venizelos to Issue Manifesto.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—A Havas dispatch from Athens says:

"Elipitherios Venizelos arrived at Suda Bay on Monday night and entered Canea, the capital, the next day. Several thousand of the inhabitants escorted him in triumph and he addressed them from the balcony of the barracks. There was no disorder in the city, the Royalist officials and officers keeping in the background. Candia is also quiet.

"M. Venizelos has announced that he will send out from Crete in a few days a proclamation to the Greek people, explaining his attitude and the necessity of fighting against the Bulgarians. The Committee of National Defence will have its headquarters at Saloniki, probably under the presidency of Admiral Condouriotis. M. Venizelos will direct the policy and organize and extend the movement."

GREECE 16TH NATION TO JOIN IN THE WAR

Great Role Played by Venizelos in Guiding Greek Policy Despite King's Opposition.

With Greece in the war there will be sixteen belligerents, including the little Republic of San Marino—four on the side of the Central Powers and twelve on the side of the Quadruple Entente. From appearances it would seem that King Constantine's hand has been forced and that he had this alternative—abdication or war. But it must be remembered that no revolutionary party, not even that in Crete which Venizelos has taken in hand to organize, has demanded abdication, while the King has repeatedly stated that the continued neutrality of his country depended on events. The events of last Winter were not encouraging for the allies of the Entente. They are so now.

When he accepted in full the ultimatum of the Entente of June 21, exacting how he should run his kingdom, it may be said that he placed himself in the position of one who would yield to force majeure, whether expressed by the bayonets of the Entente or the demonstrations of his people, and that the entry of Greece on the side of the Entente was only a question of time.

Since then both the Entente and his people have increased their pressure. Bulgaria, by invading Greek territory where it was not to the interest of the Entente to defend, has, meanwhile, added to it.

The Bulgars took possession of Kavala and gave the Greek force there the alternative of surrendering to Germany or to the commander of the Entente fleet in the harbor. Many of them chose the latter. Warships of the Entente made a demonstration at Piraeus, the port of Athens. The disorganized bodies of the Greek army at Saloniki, retreating from the evacuated forts on the frontier, reorganized and placed themselves under revolutionary leaders to repel the Bulgars. In Athens, as part of the ultimatum of June, wholesale arrests were made of pro-German officials, and the Allies took charge of the telegraph and post office until Premier Zaimis promised to attend to them more satisfactorily himself.

Failed to Satisfy the Entente.

But even the thoroughly sympathetic "neutrality" of M. Zaimis suited neither the Entente nor the rising feeling of the people for intervention. When, on the evening of Monday, Aug. 28, it was learned that Rumania had entered the war, demonstrations of applause were held before the legations of the Entente. The day before Venizelos had addressed a crowd of 80,000 from his balcony. He called upon the King to dissociate himself from evil influences and to act in accordance with the obvious will of the people. He declared his belief in the victory of the Entente and deplored the fact that his country might not share it.

On Sept. 12 Premier Zaimis designed. The next selection was M. Demitracopoulos, who was at once rejected by the Entente. On Sept. 16, Nikolas Kalogerpoulos succeeded in forming a cabinet which contained two members notorious for their hostility to the Entente and it has never been recognized by the latter. In their circumstances, with the continued success of the Entente armies on the battle fronts, intervention was looked for most any day.

Meanwhile, without any royal mandate, officers of the Greek Army have assembled as far as possible the demoralized troops as volunteers and camps have been established on the hillsides around Athens. Already stores of munitions have been collected there and at other places, under French auspices, for the obvious use of the Greek troops.

The annual contingent of recruits is fixed by Parliamentary law at 25,000. The peace footing is 60,000 men. And the war footing on the recruit and reservist basis would produce from 280,000 to 300,000. Military observers say, however, that such is the spirit of the Greeks that an army of fully 500,000 men could be raised, including many veterans of the Balkan wars—for Greece suffered least of all of the Balkan States—in spite of the disorganization wrought in the Third Army Corps on the Saloniki border.

After the Balkan wars Greece aspired to possess a navy commensurate with the extent of her coast and the chance of a war with Turkey. Aside from possessing the old battleships (armored cruisers) Spetsai, Hydra, and Psara, each of 5,000 tons and with three 10.6-inch, five 6-inch, and one 4-inch guns, built from 1880 to 1889; fourteen destroyers, seven torpedo boats, and two submarines she had purchased in 1905, from the United States the battleships Idaho and Mississippi, which were renamed Kilkis and Lemnos, (14,465 tons each, with four 12-inch, eight 8-inch, eight 7-inch, twelve 3-inch, four 6-pound, and 2 1-pound guns,) and in 1912 the Hello, a cruiser, from China. She also possessed the battleship Averoff, (10,118 tons, four 9.2-inch, eight 7.5-inch, and sixteen 12-pound guns,) the gift of M. Averoff, who left his fortune to the Greek navy.

When the present war began Greece had building the battle cruiser George I., in Germany, a dreadnought in France, and a small cruiser and four destroyers in England. The first has been taken over by Germany, the others have been held "subject to the needs of Greece" at the place of their construction.

FRENCH AIR FIGHTER MAKES A NEW RECORD

Nungesser Brings Down Two Aeroplanes and a Captive Balloon in One Day.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—Sub-Lieutenant Nungesser of the aviation service, whose exploits have made him the best known of the French aerial fighters, outdid his previous achievements yesterday by bringing down two German aeroplanes and a captive balloon. This makes seventeen aircraft destroyed by this aviator. The official announcement of today says:

"On the Somme front our aviators engaged in numerous combats yesterday. Sub-Lieutenant Nungesser brought down on this day two German aeroplanes between Transloy and Roequigny and a captive balloon of the enemy which fell in flames in the region of Neuville. These three victories bring up to seventeen the number of aircraft accounted for by this pilot up to the present time."

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

There are several points of difference between the last forward surge of the Allies on the Somme and any other similar movement they have so far attempted.

The first point is that this last advance was more sustained than any of its predecessors. The attack began, as near as can be told by the reports, at noon on Monday. From then at least until yesterday afternoon there was not a moment's letup. One position after another was stormed and rushed. This in itself is a matter of grave significance. If the defensive preparations were as thorough and complete on the present front as they were on the front which the British and French first struck on July 1, such a continuation of hostilities would have been impossible.

It is not feasible any longer for the Allies to conceal the fact that they are going to attack. Nor is it practicable to cloud over the section of attack. It must come, and it is known that it must come, between the Ancre Brook and Chaulnes. This is a comparatively short section of the line to watch. If the Germans had their former defensive strength, particularly in so far as the artificially constructed works are concerned, it would be necessary to halt as was done in the earlier attacks because of the disorganization of their own infantry as a result of the rush forward.

In every recent attack, the gains have been measured in miles, not yards as was the custom previously. The German resistance appears weak, and whether weak or strong in actuality, it is weak compared with the offense. In reality, it makes no difference which is the true state of affairs. It seems probable, however, that the collapse of the German defense is near at hand. It is coming gradually. On the west, the fighting is still stubborn, but the backbone of all military operations, which lies in the spirit of the men, is rapidly departing from the German forces. All of the éclat of victorious enterprise which so marked the German army a year ago has passed, with the territory gained, into the hands of their enemies.

The morale of the Germans is dwindling. The morale of the Allies is higher than it has ever been. Almost from the beginning, the story has been the same—a heart-breaking smash by the Allies with a terrific counterattack by the Germans. But the Allies have invariably gone ahead in their efforts, while the counterattacks have yielded nothing. No troops in the world can stand this sort of thing without being shaken. Continual defeat, unbroken by even the slightest sign of victory anywhere, is more than the soul of man can endure without a loss of those things which make a man a soldier.

Another distinctive feature of this latter attack has been the length of time that has elapsed before the inevitable German counterthrust. There is an element of reason in this. It is highly probable that neither the Germans nor the Allies had any idea that the advance would be carried to the extent now marked on the map. All accounts of the strength of the Combles position are unanimous in the statement that is was a veritable fortress. Although the French were well to the east of the town the British were a mile and a half behind. No immediate danger threatened until this mile and a half was passed over.

In the face of the opposition which the German defense about Combles made possible, it does not seem that such a decided success could have been anticipated. Therefore, the attack may be looked upon in its latter phases as a distinct surprise. That being so, naturally the Germans became somewhat disorganized by the extent of the British advance, and those points which were depended upon as the supporting points for the counterattack fell with the others. The attacks will come, but their coming has been shown to make but little difference.

The capture of the Thiepval position was a brilliant and entirely unexpected stroke. The importance of the fighting further east, and in particular the fact that this fighting was approaching a danger point for the Germans, undoubtedly caused a rush of German troops to the points most threatened in the effort to stop what threatened to be a real break in the German line. While the eastern attack was in full swing there suddenly came a heavy assault on the Thiepval position, which caught the Germans off guard, and before they had time to form to meet it the British had taken this most formidable of obstacles to their advance.

The small insert map shows the positions before the British advance and will illustrate just what the British have

accomplished. The British line now runs in a straight line from the north of Thiepval to the north of Courcelette, including Hill 153, the highest point in that region. It is to be noticed that there are no roads running eastward from the present German line between the British lines and the Ancre. Now this section of the line has always been strongly held and undoubtedly contains its full quota of heavy pieces. The larger guns are, of course, several miles to the rear, so that they will not be affected.

The Ancre, while but little more than a brook, has nevertheless a wide marsh belt, which has been increased by the recent heavy rains. The British have shown a tendency by the capture of Courcelette to try and pin the Germans up against the Ancre, so that it would seem the part of prudence for the Germans to get out before they are caught. Such a withdrawal of guns must be made now if it is to be at all effective. Even now they must be withdrawn from a narrow space which is under observation of the British on Hill 153. The ground is, moreover, all down hill before the British, sloping down to the floor of the Ancre Valley.

Everything favors the success of the next British push from this part of their line, and it would not be surprising if in this push they advanced their lines all the way to the Ancre. Here they will stop at least for awhile. This marsh belt will then cease to embarrass the Germans, but instead will become an obstacle before the British. It is doubtful if it can be forced by frontal attack with reasonable cost. It will more probably be outflanked by the advance northward from Gueudecourt.

Another way would be for an attack to come from the region directly south of the town, but this would be the reason for more than make the British advance costly to the infantry who went through its curtain of fire. Even that has weakened a little during the past forty-eight hours, and the last attacks succeeded with far fewer casualties on the British side than ever before.

Casualties Very Light.

In this battle of the Somme casualties, indeed, are very light, considering the striking successes gained. The Germans are in retreat, not for a great distance, perhaps, but they are certainly retreating. For the first time in the history of this war on the western front since the battle of the Marne and the beginning of trench warfare the Germans have been compelled to abandon a town without a fight in it. They have withdrawn from Combles, which is a place of some importance, and more than a mere village. The British troops entered it from the north, while the French hold the southern half.

As soon as Morval was taken yesterday after that wonderful assault upon a double line of trenches defending it, the German gunners near Sailly-Saillisel to the east looked and counted away. The night troops holding the ground between Morval and that place have melted away and British cavalry patrols are out there trying to find out their rearguard. I am told also, although this is not absolutely confirmed, that a squadron of horse has ridden around north of Gueudencourt and has gone out "into the blue" on the great adventure.

Between Gueudecourt and Leaboeufs a body of German infantry tried to rally up to counterattack and came forward a little way with a show of strength and resolution. The British gunners were quick to get their target, and clouds of shrapnel burst over those massed men. Their attack turned into a panic-stricken rout. They flung down rifles and packs and fled back toward Le Transloy, leaving many dead and wounded in their wake.

German Morale Broken.

The worst thing that has happened to the Germans is the breaking up of the morale of their troops. These men have been ordered to hold out in death traps and, although there can be no slur on their courage, for they fought well and they are brave men, as soon as the British had swept across trenches and sunken roads where Germans defended themselves stubbornly, and entered villages—Morval being taken from the north—the garrisons came up out of their underground places and surrendered in heaps. They could have fought longer and harder here, perhaps, but only with their backs to walls asking for death. They had not the spirit to do that and no man would expect it of them. They were done and dazed by the appalling intensity of the shell fire which smashed over their tunnels. They were disheartened by the unfailing regularity with which the British have captured one stronghold after another since July 1.

One by one their strongholds have fallen, Courcelette, Martinpuich and Flers; now those other places, Gueudecourt, Les Bouefs, Morval. In spite of all their masked machine guns in strong emplacements, all their tunneled dugouts and all their stubborn resistance, they could not hold on to a line here under the hurricane of fire the British guns flung upon them and the tide of men who swept forward and overwhelmed them.

In addition to the faith which the British have now broken is the fear the Germans have of the British troops, whom once upon a time they were taught to despise. They are stupified by the grim way in which the British attack, reckless of loss, so that no barrage stops them, and they are amazed that men who were not soldiers a year ago should now be equal to their own best troops in fighting skill as gunners and as infantry.

A German officer who surrendered today with a whole company when the British stormed their way into Morval paid tribute to them when taken prisoner.

me by their sang froid. They were very me by their sangfoid. They were very cool and calm in moments when most soldiers would lose their heads."

He was touched, too, by their kindness to him and puzzled by it, not finding any kind of hatred in their hearts now that the fighting was over. He went on:

"They asked me whether I would like to go down at once or wait until the barrage eased off. That was very good natured of them. Then they gave me 'kuchen' with cakes, and called me 'old boy' as if they had known me before.

"The Germans were grateful for British treatment of them, and truly some of the men are chivalrous in the way they behave to the foe after the bloodshed and the fierce and frightful things of battle are over.

"There were two fellows on the roadside today, an English soldier and a German, trudging side by side to the field dressing station. Both had their heads bandaged. One man could see out of one eye and one out of the other. Said the Englishman: 'This chap tried to gouge out my eye with his fist, and I did the same to him with my elbow, and now we get on famously together.'

"Two other men came in who were enemies an hour before.

"'This is old Bill,' said the English soldier, pointing to the wounded German. 'Where I go Bill goes. I wounded him, and I took him. Come on, Bill, old son.'"

Retreat Into British Hands.

I saw 1,200 German prisoners today just out of the battle. They lay in rows, gray body close to gray body, so that when any stood and walked about they had to step carefully over all those lying men. They were men from Morval and Les Boeufs and some from Combles who, in retreat in the night, had mistaken their way out and come into the British lines. They were mostly strong, well-built young men, better than some of those I saw yesterday, and nearly all Prussians from the Rhineland.

In the mass there was nothing repulsive about them, although here and there was an evil-looking face. These fresh, colored fellows, very smart and soldierly and with very little of the dirt of war upon them, as they had been living in dugouts, stared about them with curious eyes at the British troops passing and the British transports and all the traffic that goes up to the battle lines. They were startled at finding themselves in so great a company of fellow-prisoners. They confessed to one British officer it was "a great British victory."

These men were all unwounded, but in a tent not far away and in other tents were rows of Germans on stretchers, lying very still and looking very gray in their blood-soaked clothes. Some of them were moaning their lives away, but English doctors were with them, attending them just in the same way as they dealt with their own wounded men carried into other tents.

"We make no difference," said a medical officer. There was a young officer there whom I met yesterday on the roadside. He sat up when he saw me again. He said he wanted nothing that could be given to him and was grateful for the treatment. He had just been writing down the address of one of his wounded comrades, who was going to die, so he might send a letter to the man's wife. He had been asked to do this by one of the English doctors and was glad to do it.

I sat down by the side of a young soldier from Rhineland.

"Are you badly wounded?" I asked. He pointed to his shoulder and said "Here."

When I said he looked very young, he shrugged that wounded shoulder of his and said:

"All of my comrades were young. We fought as well as the older men. The English came behind us or we would not have been taken."

The pride of the boy remained with him even now, and he seemed to me fine and plucky, but these men as a whole have none of the braggard confidence of the prisoners the British used to take a year ago. The truth, I think, is that it is beginning to dawn upon them that the guns that protected them have been matched by British guns, and the new army that has grown up against them has broken their strongest lines.

It is only the beginning. The people at home must not fear that the German Army has lost its power of defense, and that the great rout is at hand. They are drawing back their guns, but saving most of them. They are retreating, but will stand again and dig new trenches and defend other villages There will be greater, fiercer, and more desperate fighting before the end comes, and God alone knows when that will be, but so far as the fighting goes, it is the real stroke of victory for the British. Within the last forty-eight hours they have put out of action eight German battalions between Les Boeufs and Morval, and the Germans can ill afford such a loss after all that has happened since the first day of July.

BULGARS ANNOUNCE VICTORY OVER ALLIES

Assert Serbs Are in Retreat Along Whole Front in Macedonia After 10-Day Battle.

SOFIA, Sept. 27, (via London.)—After ten days of heavy fighting between Serbian and Bulgarian troops on the western end of the Macedonian front the Bulgarians forced back their opponents, compelling them to retreat along the whole front, it was announced officially today. Three successive French attacks near Florina were repulsed. The French are said to have suffered great losses. The announcement follows:

On the Stara Neredska ridge one of our columns made a surprise attack in the direction of the village of Bresnica, on a French battalion of Regiment 242. Our troops dispersed the French battalion and returned with several dozen prisoners, one machine gun, and some army equipment.

At the point of the bayonet we captured enemy trenches in the village of Orownic, where we found thirty of the enemy's dead. Near the villages of Pisoderi and Armensko we made counterattacks on three enemy battalions, which retreated in disorder, leaving behind many dead or wounded.

East of Florina we repulsed three successive French attacks. The enemy suffered great losses and retreated.

After ten days of continual fighting, in which time the entire Drina Division of the Serbian Army undertook the most bitter attacks against Kalmakcalan height, our troops attacked the enemy with great dash and forced him to retrtat along the whole front. The fighting is proceeding with great success for us.

In the Moglena Valley the artillery fighting continues. We silenced numerous enemy batteries. On the Besaica height quiet prevails.

On the Struma front there was listless artillery firing.

Vigorous movements of cruisers off the Aegean Coast were observed.

GERMANS ON SOMME LACK FORMER SPIRIT

British Think Their Morale Is Completely Broken as a Result of Recent Batterings.

CAPTIVES WELL TREATED

English Victors Quickly Make Friends with Those They Take Prisoner.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, Wednesday, Sept. 26, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The Germans cannot stand against the British on their present line. That has been proved today and yesterday by the sweeping British successes which include the capture of Gueudecourt, Les Boeufs, Morval, and Combles with nearly 2,000 prisoners, according to my own reckoning, and a great mass of material.

The German infantry was ordered to hold on to these places at all costs, to the very death. They may pretend later that they made a voluntary withdrawal to "take up a new and stronger line of defense." That is the usual convention, but I have talked with their officers and men and know what their orders were; they were to fight for every inch of soil, and they did not lack courage, but the British and their guns were too strong for them.

As soon as the British held the high ridge from Pozières windmill through the old German switch line below Martinpuich and above High Wood and Ginchy, the German position on the down slopes became untenable because of the new observation the British had for their artillery. The utter confidence in the supreme strength of the German war machine has been destroyed. They have seen it crack and break, leaving them as victims of its failure. Men who have lost faith in one idol, to which they had pledged their souls, are not so strong as before. Their defense began to show signs of cracking when they were unable to force home their repeated counter attacks by any big general scheme of offense. It is clear that the constant hammer strokes with those delivered by the French on the British right demoralized and discouraged them and that they were unable to gather reserves from other parts of the line quick enough or big enough to strike heavily so as to thwart the British progress.

The Germans had to rely mainly on their gun power and, formidable as that is, it has been mastered by the British for the time being, and could not go more than make the British advance costly to the infantry who went through its curtain of fire. Even that has weakened a little during the past forty-eight hours, and the last attacks succeeded with far fewer casualties on the British side than ever before.

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GERMANS DESERTED COMBLES TRENCHES

Except for Fierce Preliminary Fighting, Allies Entered Almost Unopposed.

BRITISH CASUALTIES LIGHT

Weakening German Resistance Is Taken as an Indication of Impaired Morale.

BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE, Sept. 26, (via London, Sept. 27.)—The capture of Combles was one of the most picturesque incidents in the whole course of the great Somme offensive. It marked the opening of today's forward surge of the British and French forces, which reached its climax in the capture of Gueudecourt and Thiepval.

All night long fierce fighting had been in progress at various points on the front, and with dawn the battle broadened to include the whole British left. Combles fell as the sun rose on a perfect Summer day. Sitting in the midst of a heap of hills, the town was isolated yesterday by the seizing of the high ground on either side by the French and British. In the early hours of the morning the British took an orchard in the northern outskirts, and then, after a heavy preliminary shelling, they charged the trenches on the edge of the village. The trenches were empty when they reached them. At the same time the French, dashing forward on the other side of the village, pushed victoriously forward into the heart of the village.

One of the most striking features of the fighting last night and today was the surprisingly slight resistance offered at Morval and Combles by the Germans, according to all reports made by the British officers. The Germans made the usual counterattacks against the British new positions last night, but the reports of the allied officers to headquarters agree that they lacked spirit. Some German trenches taken yesterday were sparsely occupied or not at all. In other instances the allied commanders said that considerable bodies of Germans threw down their rifles promptly as soon as the attackers approached their trenches, although it was known that they had orders to stand to the last. Batches of prisoners have been coming in from all parts of the front throughout the day.

In their attack yesterday the British found the strongest defense made in front of Gueudecourt. There the Germans used their machine guns with the tenacity and unyielding courage which has hitherto characterized them. The British resumed the attack today, and tonight all the village is in their possession. Both today and yesterday the Germans showed an inclination to withdraw their guns immediately they were in any danger, evidently desiring to take no risk of losing any of their artillery. This accounts for leaves in their troops in the front line unprotected by cannon fire and may account for the number of surrenders.

About mid-day today the British left had its turn in the region of Thiepval, at the extreme western battle front from Combles. Here the fighting line joins the old German front trench line, and the Germans, in their dugouts and galleries, have fought with the skill and stubbornness which characterises them in this kind of warfare. "They stick like glue to these dugouts," said one British soldier, "because they know that once they are pushed back we do not give them time to dig any more."

A black heap of dirt on the crest of a ridge is all that remains of Thiepval. On the top of that heap there still rise a few black sticks, tree trunks slivered and hewn by shell-fire which have escaped being downed by a direct hit. On July 1, the first day of the great offensive, the British tried to take Thiepval and failed. On this height to the north the whole Anglo-French movement pivots to the bank of the Somme. The British, in fierce little attacks now and then, have nibbled and sapped their way toward that precious high ground, the capture of which extends the German front of defense and endangers other German positions. Hand to hand bomb to bomb, with every trick of the modern trade of war, Germans and British have fought over these seamed slopes as if the war itself were to be decided here. Tonight, after another effort, practically all of the village, the whole defense and siege of which cost more thousands of lives than any in France, is in British possession. This success is a source of greater satisfaction to the average British soldier than the taking of Combles or any other village or strong point in the nearly three months of continuous fighting.

Since the offensive began the British have taken nineteen villages, and at some points their gains are now six miles in depth. Elation over today's and yesterday's work is greatest at the casualty clearing stations, where the red cost of victory is best measured. All surgeons report that the casualties have been surprisingly light.

BRITISH STEAMER IS SUNK.

The Bronwen, a 4,250-Ton Vessel, Destroyed in the War Zone.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The British steamer Bronwen has been sunk, according to an announcement made today by Lloyd's Shipping Agency.

The Norwegian steamer Halla also has been sunk. The crew was landed.

The Bronwen, a vessel of 4,250 tons gross, was last reported at Barry, Wales, on Aug. 25.

BRITISH PUSH ON TOWARD BAPAUME

Continued from Page 1.

tween the Somme and the Ancre. Our troops were successful everywhere, carrying out their attacks most brilliantly. During the last forty-eight hours between 3,000 and 4,000 prisoners were taken.

The night report issued by the French War Office says:

North of the Somme, after violent artillery preparation, the enemy launched a strong attack against our new positions from Bouchavesnes to south of the Bois L'Abbé Farm. In a brilliant counteroffensive our troops met the enemy waves of assault, which were thrown back in disorder. After inflicting heavy losses on the Germans we captured 250 prisoners, including six officers. We also took eight machine guns.

We appreciably extended our progress to the east and southeast of Rancourt and penetrated the St. Pierre Vaast Wood.

On the remainder of the front there was nothing of importance.

The French afternoon report reads:

North of the Somme our troops organized the positions recently won. The enemy attempted no counterattack during the night.

South of the Somme there was rather spirited artillery fighting in the region of Barleux. A brilliant attack carried out by our troops resulted in the capture east of Vermandovillers of a fortified wood held by the enemy, which formed a small salient in our line.

Everywhere else the night was calm.

Berlin Admits Thiepval's Loss.

BERLIN, Sept. 27, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—After unusually severe fighting on the Somme front, in which the Entente Allies suffered heavy losses, they captured Thiepval and gained ground on both sides of Courcelette, the War Office announced today. Attacks further to the east were repulsed by the Germans. The official report follows:

Army Group of Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria.—The battle north of the Somme continued with exceedingly severe artillery fighting and strenuous infantry engagements. The salient corner of Thiepval was lost. On both sides of Courcelette the enemy, after repeated failures which cost him large losses, finally gained ground.

Further to the east the enemy was repulsed. The enemy was unable to extend the success of Sept. 25, following the occupation of the village of Gueudecourt. Violent hostile attacks from Lesboeufs and along the front from Morval to a point south of Bouchavesnes were repulsed with heavy losses for the enemy, partly in hand-to-hand fighting.

South of the Somme French hand grenade attacks near Vermandovilliers and Chaulnes failed.

On Sept. 25 and 26 six hostile aeroplanes were shot down in aerial engagements on the Somme. Another was shot down yesterday in the Champagne.

BRITISH CAPTURED 5,000.

Many Germans Caught in Underground Caverns Around Thiepval.

BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE, Sept. 27.—The total number of prisoners for what are regarded in all quarters as the best two days the British Army has had in France approaches 5,000.

Through the night there was heavy fighting while the British were pressing forward their guns in the path of the preceding day's gain. The sun rose with a promise of another splendid Autumn day, only to become overcast later. This interfered with all important artillery observations.

More than 1,000 prisoners were taken in Thiepval and the Zollern work. In a military sense this work, lying between Thiepval and Courcelette, was regarded as more important than the crushed ruins of the village. Here, at the hinge of the battle front with the old first-line fortifications the German dugouts, which were so deep that the twelve-inch high explosive shell could not penetrate them, had their doors closed in by débris from explosions. Indeed, with shell-fire of all sorts the British literally locked the Germans in their refuges, and under cover of its curtain appeared at the remaining open doorways of the dugouts, which were all connected with underground galleries, and marched out the occupants as prisoners. The "tanks," or new armored motor cars, assisted in the attack, overwhelming machine-gun positions.

The taking of Thiepval and Zollern work means that the German gun positions around Grandcourt and in the Valley of the Ancre have been revealed, and already the Germans are reported to have begun withdrawal of their batteries in that neighborhood.

Germans Say "Tanks" Are Failures.

BERLIN, Sept. 27, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—According to captured crews of the armored automobiles used by the British on the Somme front, the new machines have proved a complete failure, says the Overseas News Agency today. It continues:

"The prisoners point out that the cars are only able to advance at the rate of a mile an hour and therefore make excellent targets for artillery fire. They instance a case of seven of these machines that started in the advance of Sept. 16, only two of which reached their objectives, even these being then completely put out of action by shell fire. Their occupants declare them atrocious contrivances to travel in because of the noise, smoke and heat, and the treacherous ground over which they have to move when in field service."

117 SQUARE MILES TAKEN.

Deepening Allies' Wedge Forces Germans to Extend Their Lines.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—With the capture of Combles the German lines have been forced back into an arc more than six miles deep, containing forty-four villages and an area of 117 square miles.

As the arc increases in depth the Germans will be forced to bring up more and more troops to strengthen their extending lines. Until the last moment the German commander of Combles seemed to have thought the position could be held despite the encircling movement of the French and British, or the vast stores captured would have been saved. Combles now resembles a veritable shambles.

The German supreme command had given orders that Combles must hold out to the last. For that reason two battalions had been left with a contingent of expert machine gunners. The French command, having got wind of this, ordered a fresh bombardment to spare the lives of their own men. This final bombardment was most effective, as at last the guns had got the direct range of the town which, lying in a hollow, had been practically sheltered from direct fire before the allied advance to the neighborhood positions. Except the machine gunners, who were killed at their posts, the rest of the garrison offered little resistance, being for the most part wounded and worn out by hunger and fatigue.

The last German communication published before the fall of Combles and Thiepval, which admits, in tragic tone, the vast material resources of the Allies, for whom "all the world is working," arouses great satisfaction here, as it shows that the Germans at last are beginning to feel the full brunt of the Allies' power in material and men. The difference of the now perfected war machine of the Allies as compared with that which the Germans revealed to the world in 1914, is that it develops weight and force as it advances and that it can afford to spare its human material, having both time and expansion of power to surround and crush in its leviathan grip positions which would demand catacombs of men if attacked from the front. Gradually it is forcing the pace of the Germans at the very moment when they most need a breathing space. All military critics are agreed that this is only the beginning of new and important developments.

"Six weeks more fine weather," exclaims one, "and there will be a surprise coming to the Germans."

British Note on Mails Coming.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The Foreign Office announced today that the British reply to the American note regarding the censorship of mails was on its way to Washington.

TEUTONS RETREATING IN TRANSYLVANIA

Great Battle Near Hermannstadt Still on—Another Air Raid on Bucharest.

BUCHAREST, Sept. 27.—The official communication from Rumanian Headquarters, issued today, reads:

On the north and northwestern front actions occurred on the Caliman and Gurghin Mountains. South of Hermannstadt violent fighting is still in progress. In the Jiu Valley our troops attacked and repulsed the enemy, who is hastily retreating toward the north and northwest. We captured 100 prisoners, including two officers. We took two machine guns.

On the southern front there was cannonading along the Danube. Quiet prevails in Dobrudja.

Hostile aeroplanes yesterday dropped bombs on Bucharest and neighboring villages, causing some loss of life, especially among the women and children. Last night a Zeppelin dropped incendiary bombs on Bucharest, causing two small fires. One woman was killed and one was injured. The Zeppelin was driven off by our artillery. In the region of Toplitza our guns brought down an enemy aeroplane.

BERLIN, Sept. 27, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The following was issued by the War Office today:

Rumanian Front.—Our attack near Hermannstadt is progressing.

Another attack was made on Bucharest by a German airship and aeroplanes.

VIENNA, Sept. 27, (via London.)—The following official communication was issued today:

Rumanian Front.—Within range of Petroseny our troops came in touch with the Rumanians yesterday near Mount Turlasinul. Near Nagy Szeben (Hermannstadt) the fighting is progressing in our favor.

On the Transylvanian eastern front our reconnoitring detachments are engaged in battle at many points. In the Bistritza district Rumanian advances were repulsed, and Russian troops which had advanced to the north of Kirlibaba and in the region of Ludowa also were repelled.

SOFIA, Sept. 27, (via London.)—The following official announcement was made today:

Rumanian Front.—All is quiet on the Danube. The situation in Dobrudja is unchanged. Our troops have consolidated their positions. On the Black Sea coast quiet prevails.

Compulsion Bill in Jamaica.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 27.—A bill was introduced today at a special session of the Legislative Council advocating the adoption of compulsory enlistment, as it is felt that a sufficiently large number of educated young men have not responded to a call for recruits and the colony should be in line with Canada and Australia.

READY TO REOPEN LUSITANIA CASE

Continued from Page 1.

other hand a strong offensive by the group of stalwarts which for long months has been fighting Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg's policy and which has been stirred into almost frantic activity by the recent publication of the correspondence between Admiral von Tirpitz, former Minister of Marine and Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg on the submarine controversy.

Another feature of the session will be an explanation of the economic situation of the country by the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Karl Helfferich, over which, as over the Chancellor's speech on foreign affairs, long and vigorous debates and polemics may be expected to develop.

No new taxation measures are to be submitted at this session of the Reichstag, as the Government wishes to see the results of the war taxation program voted at the previous session. The budget for 1917 probably will not be submitted to the Reighstag before January.

Interest centres in the settling of accounts between the Chancellor and his opponents of the Conservatives and Pan-American camps. The latter have been strengthened by some defections from the Centrist ranks, a number of South German representatives having joined the anti-von Bethmann chorus, and a few isolated Progressives have taken up the cry for a resumption of the ruthless submarine campaign.

There is also a genetral expectation that the question of the resumption of the submarine warfare will be excluded from the debate. One of the highest members of the Government informed The Associated Press yesterday that no going back to the old lines of operation, for the present at least, was contemplated. He said the present vigorous agitation for the unleashing of submarines seemed inspired more by a desire to make trouble for the Chancellor than by expectation or wish to secure immediate results. Moderate Germans express the hope that this may be realized in the United States particularly, and that the possibility of a resumption on the submarine campaign may not be taken too seriously there.

ITALIANS WIN NEAR CIMONE.

Occupy an Elevated Position in the Trentino Region.

ROME, Sept. 27, (via London.)—Italian troops have occupied a high position between Menari and Tovo, west of Monte Cimone, in the Trentino region, says the official communication issued by the War Office today. In the Astico Valley and along the Carso, it is added, Austrian artillery fire was heavy. The statement reads:

In the Astico Valley on Monday night the enemy's artillery opened an intense fire against our lines, but was stopped by the effective reply of our batteries. Northeast of Laghi Basin, on the Zara torrent in the Posina Valley, one of our elements, by a daring exploit, occupied a high position between Menari and Tovo. On the rest of the front there were only artillery actions. The enemy shelled Hills 208 and 144, and especially the principal points on the Carso line recently captured by us.

Last night one of our airships, in spite of the adverse weather, succeeded in flying over the Carso plateau and bombarded a column of troops and wagons proceeding along the Comiinano, (Comen,) to Castagnievizza road. The dirigible, although discovered by searchlights and bombarded by the enemy, returned safely within our lines.

VIENNA, Sept. 27, (via London.)—The War Office today issued this report:

Italian Theatre: There has been no fighting of importance. On the Carso plateau parts of our positions were subjected at intervals to strong artillery and mine-throwing fire.

125

Important information in regard to willed property

SOME investments are subject to taxation—others are not.

The Columbia Trust Company's knowledge of investments is often sought by legatees under wills—and given freely and gladly.

The naming of the Columbia Trust Company as Executor of your will offers many similar advantages, all of which are based upon years of experience.

If you are planning to make your will, Mr. Warren, our Vice-President, at our 60 Broadway office, will be gl

TELL OF BRUTALITY IN GERMAN CAMP

British Fishermen Accuse Jailers of Systematic Ill-Treatment at Sennelager.

ASSERT THEY WERE BEATEN

And Give Accounts of Starvation and of Forced Labor Without Promised Pay.

Among British prisoners of war recently exchanged by the Germans because of ill health were members of the crew of a British trawler captured by the Germans in the first days of the war. Five of these seamen have made affidavits for the British Government concerning the treatment to which they were subjected while in German prison or prison camps. The summary of their stories, as received by THE TIMES from official sources in London, is as follows:

"The horrors of the prisoners' camp at Wittenberg, which have recently been confirmed by the evidence of Belgian doctors, and the minor cruelties of Ruhleben find a striking parallel in the more open acts of violence which are now known to have been committed at Sennelager (the prisoners' camp near Paderborn) on a number of unfortunate fishermen who were captured by the Germans in the North Sea in August, 1914, and who were subsequently taken to Sennelager by way of Wilhelmshaven and Emden.

"The sworn testimony of five of these prisoners who have recently been exchanged or liberated on account of ill health will enable the public to form some idea of the way in which the Germans translate their bitter hatred of this country into acts of violence directed against defenseless men.

Says Crowd Jeered Them.

"The arrival of the prisoners at Wilhelmshaven is thus described:

We were marched through the streets of the town through a hostile crowd which jeered and spat at us, taken to a naval prison and put into a cell without blankets and with a straw sack to lie on. We received two slices of black bread and a drink of unsweetened coffee. Two days after that we were had up for inquiry. A naval officer pointed a revolver at my head and asked me what warships were in the Humber. He said: "If you speak the truth you will go out of that door," pointing to one of the doors in the room. "If you lie you will go out of that door to be shot," covering me all the time with the revolver.

I told him I had seen no warships. I was cook and my occupation kept me below.

"The reception of the prisoners at Sennelager was ominous.

At Sennelager we were drawn up in the camp, as well as some French and Algerian military prisoners. The camp commandant then addressed us in the following terms: 'You English pigs, I will feed you out of the swine tub,' and shook his fist at us.

He then allowed our guards to maltreat us by kicking and striking us to their hearts' content, and looked on laughing. We all were struck. This lasted for about two hours.

"For a fortnight these unfortunate men were made to sleep out in the open fields, and no blankets were provided. Subsequently tents were erected, but the wants of the English civilians were always attended to last. 'Nix' (nichts) for the English' was the common cry.

"The staple diet usually consisted of a pint of coffee for breakfast. This was made of burnt corn and served without sugar and milk. Dinner consisted of a ladle full of some kind of soup. Two ounces of sausage and a pint of cofee were given for supper. The allowance of bread consisted of 200 grammes a day.

Labored Without Pay.

"The Germans showed themselves as hard taskmasters, and forced labor was exacted.

The labor of our camp, though supposed to be voluntary and paid for, was incessant, and we were forced out without food in the morning to hard labor on roads and light railways at tte point of the bayonet. We did not receive any pay. Whenever one of us refused to go out immediately we were told, we had bricks put upon our backs and were made to run round the camp.

"Punishments for any breaches of discipline (whether real or imaginary) reached the limit of brutality, while complaints on the part of the prisoners failed to effect substantial redress:

When we were lining up in fours for our coffee, I was bitten by a wolfhound belonging to a sentry who always treated us with great hostility. He deliberately set his dog at me, and it bit me badly in the left leg above the ankle.

I reported this incident to the commandant at once. No effort was made to dress my wound, which was bleeding, but I was arrested very shortly afterward and taken to prison.

On my way there I met a motor car containing two officers and two women. They stopped the car and said something to the sentries which I could not understand. The sentries at once knocked my head against the wheel of the car, much to the delight of the occupants, who shouted out: "Kitchener! Kitchener!" I was knocked nearly senseless and then taken to the prison.

About midnight four drunken sentries entered my cell, knocked me down and kicked me, shouting out: "Kitchener!" They then threw cold water over me and left me. I felt so weak that I thought I should not survive. When daylight came I kicked at the door and asked one of the sentries who could speak a little English to let me see a doctor. He put me back into the cell, and the same morning I was taken to a doctor, who burnt my wound with caustic and bandaged it up, and I was sent back to prison, where I found something to eat.

The next day I was brought before the commandant for trial. I was told that I was charged with having spoken to an English soldier on the day on which the dog bit me. I had not even seen an English soldier. I believe the real reason they maltreated me was because I had shown sympathy to an old Belgian priest who had been knocked down by the sentries on some pretext and whom I had helped up.

Story of "the Ring-drill."

"Discipline seems to have been enforced by a torture known as 'the ring-drill,' which was apparently inflicted on trivial provocation:

One of the most common punishments inflicted for trivial reasons (such as being a minute or two late for morning parade) was what our guards termed "the ring-drill." The victim had a canvas bag attached to his back with seven or eight bricks placed in it. He was then forced to run round a flagstaff erected in the camp for varying periods up to two hours. I have seen many cases where the victim fell from sheer exhaustion, and the guards kicked him until he rose, or until he was carried into the hospital on a stretcher by his fellow prisoners. In the latter case the whole camp was paraded, and the victim was carried round, so that they could all see the result of German camp discipline.

Another punishment took the form of binding prisoners to trees in such an attitude that the maximum amount of suffering was bound to follow:

On the following day, about 11 A. M., I witnessed the punishment of a colored man named Savory. I don't know what he was accused of, but I saw five or six sentries seize him. One hit him with his fist, another with the butt end of his rifle, and knocked him on his knees. Savory asked his captors to shoot him, but they stood him up and lashed him to a tree with his toes just touching the ground. He was so tightly lashed that his circulation would have stopped, and he cried out: "God have mercy on my wife and children! Shoot me!" Then an officer who seemed to have some influence loosened the ropes somewhat.

Savory was placed in such a position that he could be seen by all the prisoners, and by the crowd outside the camp. They kept him in this part of the camp for four hours and then took him elsewhere and tied him up again. He was finally released at 3 A. M. the next morning.

"In August, 1915, a representative of the American Embassy visited Sennelager, and after making an investigation told the prisoners that he would try and get them brought to Ruhleben.

"This plan was actually carried out in the case of certain old prisoners. Though food was very insufficient at Ruhleben, the conditions there, bad as they were, were tolerable as compared with Sennelager, and there was at least no direct brutality."

SOCIALISTS OPPOSE CESSION OF ALSACE

Even Secessionists Are Against Peace Terms That Would Cost Germany Territory.

BERLIN, Sept. 27, (via London, Thursday, Sept. 28.)—The Socialist National Conference, as further reports of the proceedings published today show, brought out the most divergent views regarding peace possibilities.

Hugo Haase, leader of the secessionists of the Reichstag group, argued that the best course was to reach an understanding whereby no country should suffer defeat. So far as Poland was concerned, he suggested that the Russians themselves should liberate Poland from "Czarism."

Karl Kautsky, who was formerly often spoken of as the thinker of the party, asserted that peace was still possible today. England and the English proletariat, he asserted, would at once be ready to accept peace if Germany declared that she desired to annex no territory, was willing to restore Belgium, without making Belgium a vassal State, would restore Serbia, agree to recognize international courts of arbitration and make an agreement with Great Britain limiting armaments.

Herr Kautsky contended that if Germany should make such a declaration the peace sentiment in England and France would grow so strong that the Governments would be compelled to yield to it.

Herr Cohen pointed out that Will Thorne, Social Democratic member of the British Parliament and a noted labor leader, had recently declared that the English workingmen would refuse to follow the Government if the Government did not make peace.

Even the most stalwart secessionists rejected the idea of Germany losing territory. Herr Haase's utmost concession was that Alsace-Lorraine should be made a free State within the German Empire and should not be returned to France.

Karl Rudolf Legien, member of the Reichstag, argued that the working classes were interested in proving that in case of Germany's defeat they would be the class to lose most; they would lose the "workingmen's Kultur, which they had created, and which exists in no other country."

SELLS OFF GERMAN RIGHTS.

Britain Announces An Auction of Enemy Concessions in Nigeria.

THE TIMES publishes this morning in its advertising pages the announcement of the auction sale of German and Austro-Hungarian properties in Nigeria, which have been condemned by the British Government. The sale is to be conducted on Oct. 31, Nov. 1, and Nov. 2 at the Mart, Tokenhouse Yard, in London, and is "on behalf of the receiver acting under an order of the Supreme Court of Nigeria."

Among the properties listed are warehouses, factories, and wharves in Lagos, Calabar, Gana Gana, Warri, Sapele, Siloko, Ikang, Koko, Lokoja, and other towns in Nigeria; valuable leases on the Lagos-Kano railway, and residential sites and depots at the principal ports and trading centres.

The good will and trade marks of a number of German firms, importers and exporters, commission agents, steamship agents, and river transport companies, are also listed for sale, and attention is called especially to the mining leases of W. Mertens & Co. in the tin fields of the northern Nigerian provinces.

WITHDRAWS TOBACCO BAN.

Britain Authorizes Imports After Complaints by American Growers.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27. — Great Britain has withdrawn regulations for the importation of cigar tobacco which American growers have declared would ruin their business, and authorized imports on the basis of those in 1913, 1914, and 1915. Consul General Skinner at London cabled the State Department today of the change.

The original regulations governing imports of cigar tobacco between June 1, 1915, and May 31, 1917, were based on the amount that the importer had brought in 1915, when imports were small.

The new order, according to the Department of Commerce officials, gives authority for practically normal imports of American tobacco into Great Britain. The tobacco affected comes largely from Florida, Connecticut, Wisconsin, and Pennsylvania.

BRITISH RENEW CRY FOR AIR REPRISALS

Recent Zeppelin Raids and Exultation in Germany Spur Press of England to New Demands.

COUNTER ATTACKS URGED

Naval Expert Says the British Government Is Lax in Its Duty in Remaining on Defensive.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The renewal of the Zeppelin raids and the publication of Continental dispatches quoting the Leipsic Neueste Nachrichten and other German newspapers' demands for a "frightful" air campaign against England, coupled with reports of Count Zeppelin's anxiety to launch a fleet of eighty airships against London, have given the British advocates of reprisals a fresh spur.

One provincial newspaper of large popular circulation says editorially:

"We have never taken an attitude of callousness or levity toward the Zeppelin menace, nor have we considered the method of passive defense as more than mitigation of it. When the cry from many quarters went up for guns and searchlights and aeroplanes, we pointed out that this would not only be a very costly diversion of effort from the main war theatre, but that it could not rid us completely of the pest. We repeat there is only one way to do that and that is to raid the raiders and not merely the Zeppelin hangars, but any German towns that are within striking distance of our aircraft.

"It required courage to say that some months ago, but we were pleased to observe yesterday that the process of conversion had in the interim gone on apace as the Zeppelins attacked our undefended towns and slaughtered our civilian people to the frenzied joy of civilian Germany. We think the time has come to change those grins into grimaces by giving the homestaying Germans a dose of their own medicine, copious in quantity and thoroughly rubbed in."

The London Daily Mail gives special prominence to a letter from H. W. Wilson, a well known naval expert and member of its staff, who says in part:

"The public is undoubtedly convinced that these German air attacks on towns and villages and residential districts remote from the scenes of war represent a deliberate German policy of slaying women, children and non-combatants. This policy is either permitted by the laws of war or it is not permitted. Then Great Britain, which refrains from making similar attacks on the enemy's towns, villages and residential districts, loses greatly from a military standpoint. It loses, as the great German authority Captain Persius pointed out, the services of an army of anti-aircraft defense gunners, searchlight operators, air operators, airmen, aeroplanes and anti-aircraft. It loses all the labor required to keep this force supplied with munitions. Germany is directly aided by this one-sided policy."

Mr. Wilson then gives a list of German towns within easy reach of the Allied front, including Freiburg, Karlsruhe, Mannheim, Stuttgart, Mainz, Frankfort and Coblenz, and continues:

"The menace of aircraft attacks in large force with heavy bombs would immobilize a large German force to protect these towns. At present the Germans know that no attacks will be delivered there by the British and all their force is set free to attack us.

"If such aircraft attacks are permitted by law, why are they not made by us? If these attacks are not permitted by the laws of war, then the question becomes still graver. The force behind the laws of war is reprisals. The power which fails to make reprisals when a great offense is committed is as negligent a judge or as faithless as a juryman, but results in murder of sins against humanity; it allows precedents to be established which will make war more cruel and more barbarous; it encourages the criminal in his crime. The action of our French allies is humane, just and sensible. Whenever a German aeroplane or airship bombs French towns behind the fighting zone, French aeroplanes proceed and discharge approximately an equal weight of bombs on some German centre. The result is that French women and children are efficiently protected, for the Germans have stopped these raids. The German public does not shout for the bombing of people when it believes they will hit back."

BRYCE RENEWS CHARGES.

Says Marwitz Evades the Issue as to Atrocities in Belgium.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Speaking of the comments by General von Marwitz on the Bryce Commission's report on German treatment of Belgian noncombatants—comments recorded in an interview recently cabled by THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent on the eastern front—Lord Bryce said today:

"While it is interesting to know the views of General von Marwitz as to how German armies might be expected to behave, it is much more important to know how they did in fact behave in Belgium, as proved by abundant evidence and by the diaries of German soldiers themselves.

"The German Army is doubtless well disciplined, as the General says, but most of the worst acts they committed were done under discipline by orders of their officers, some of whom themselves expressed their regret at having been commanded to give such orders.

"It is significant that the German Government has never attempted to disprove the report of the British commission published a few months ago. When it attempted a reply to the Belgian Government's report its reply practically admitted the facts charged and tried to justify or palliate German offenses by alleging that Belgian francs-tireurs had given provocation."

ELLIS ISLAND LETS BRITISH OFFICERS GO

Washington Orders Their Release —Major Humphreys Is Indignant Over His Treatment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Major Arthur S. Humphreys and Lieutenant Hugh Levick, Jr., the British Army officers who were held at the Ellis Island Immigration Station, were ordered released today. It was held by the Department of Labor that their status was simply that of aliens visiting in this country. So long as they do not carry arms or wear their uniforms and regard themselves as being here temporarily they will have no further trouble with the United States immigration authorities.

Major Humphreys, with his bride of a fortnight, will proceed to Canada, his original destination, and Lieutenant Levick, whose father is a member of the banking firm of Lee, Higginson & Co. of Boston, will visit relatives in that city.

The detention of the two officers was purely a matter of precaution in enforcement of the neutrality laws, according to the explanation now made at the Department of Labor. Early in the war it was decided by the Secretary of Labor that reservists of all belligerent countries should be free to enter and leave the United States as individuals. Today it was held by the department that there was no good reason why British soldiers on leave should not have the privilege of passing through the country to go to Canada.

As both men were badly wounded, their physical condition at first raised a question whether or not they were likely to become public charges. In the case of Lieutenant Levick there will remain the question whether he may remain in the United States if he should prove physically ineligible under the immigration laws to be admitted to the country.

There is a conflict of opinion as to whether when a native American takes the oath of allegiance to a foreign sovereign he thereby becomes a subject of the country to which he has given military services. Secretary Lane, who was born a British subject, takes the view that Americans who go over to fight for England do not become naturalized British citizens or lose their American citizenship. In view of the absence of judicial decisions on the matter the question is regarded as wholly a moot one.

Major Humphreys, his wife, and Lieutenant Levick left Ellis Island at noon yesterday and went to the Hotel Belmont. When they landed at the Battery Major Humphreys expressed his indignation at the treatment they had received from the United States Government. He could not understand how any nation could have treated voyagers as he and his party had been treated. Major Humphreys regretted that his position as an officer in the British Army prevented him from taking official action.

Mrs. Humphreys was even more indignant, and intimated that she would take some action in the matter if she found it possible to do so. But for the courtesy of Commissioner Howe, she said, their stay on Ellis Island would have been disagreeable. When they arrived there Tuesday morning from the Saxonia Mrs. Humphreys said the attendants wanted to put the party in quarters occupied by immigrants. Major Humphreys went to the Commissioner, she said, and he gave them the use of his suite, which was the one occupied recently by General Castro and his wife.

Lieutenant Levick was not so fortunate. He spent the first night in a crowded dormitory with some immigrants, but on the second day Commissioner Howe had him moved to more pleasant quarters.

AMBASSADOR SATO TO OUTLINE CLAIMS

Embassy Admits That Rights of Japanese in America Will Be Taken Up Again.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27. — Japan's purpose to renew after the European war her contention for the right of her people to emigrate to, and own land in, the United States, suggested in New York yesterday by Baron Yoshiro Sakatani, former Finance Minister in the Tokio Cabinet, was frankly admitted today at the Japanese Embassy. Negotiations over these questions, which came to a deadlock two years ago, are not regarded by Japan as concluded, it was explained, but merely postponed while the larger issues of the war are being dealt with.

The deadlock followed a long series of conferences between former Secretary Bryan and Baron Chinda, then the Japanese Ambassador, and an exchange of notes between the two Governments over the alien land legislation enacted by California. Japan closed the exchanges with a note saying her complaint had not been answered and reserving "for the present further discussion of the issue."

It has been assumed that the issue would remain in abeyance only while Japan was occupied with the war, but until now no one in a position to speak with authority has said so. There will be no formal discussion of the subject by the Embassy at least until the arrival of the new Ambassador, Dr. Amoro Sato, who is expected in Washington in a few months.

Japanese policy toward the proposed trade war after the war will be outlined here Friday with the visit of Baron Sakatani, who is just back from the recent allied economic conference at Paris. The Baron will be entertained at luncheon by James Brown Scott, Secretary of the Carnegie Peace Endowment, and at dinner by Tokichi Tanaka, the Japanese Charge.

STRIKE DRAWS OUT ONLY A HANDFUL

Continued from Page 1.

Executive Council of the Building Trades, which has about 115,000 members, would certainly vote to strike at its meeting this morning, and that the International Union of Teamsters, Stablemen, Helpers, and Chauffeurs, with 20,000 members, would take similar action before noon.

These predictions, coupled with the announcement that the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, which has in its membership some motormen employed on the subway and elevated lines, had intervened in the transit strike, and had made demands on the Interborough, were pointed to by the leaders as proof of their contention that the general strike was still a long way from being a complete failure.

However this may be, none of the things predicted by the leaders came to pass yesterday. No one went hungry because of the strike, and all of the restaurants and hotels seemed to be as busy as usual. Food handlers went about their daily occupations as usual, and teamsters were everywhere in evidence, much as they were in the days before the leaders ordered a general suspension of work.

Longshoremen continued to load and unload ships, workers in the new subways were busy at their cranes and at their drills, and even in the crowded east side and in the loft buildings which are given over to the needle trades there was little evidence, before the regular quitting time that any such thing as a sympathetic demonstration was under way.

Today a majority of these workers, who are Jews, will be idle because of the yearly two-day holiday, but this will have nothing to do with the effort to force the traction companies to arbitrate with their striking car men.

Long List of New Names.

The new board of strategy which will handle the general strike from today on was appointed at 210 Fifth Street, where the labor convention was held yesterday. It does not include Coroner Timothy Healy, who had been one of the most active leaders of the sympathy strike agitation, nor does the name of Hugh Frayne, organizer of the American Federation of Labor, or Ernest Bohm, one-time Treasurer of Labor's National Peace Council, and Secretary of the Joint Labor Conference Committee, appear in the list.

The same is true of William B. Fitzgerald, general organizer of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes, one of those mainly instrumental in bringing on the movement for a general strike.

Some of the organizations now represented on the committee have been making demands on their employers for a long time, and several have called strikes for reasons foreign to the cause of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes. This is particularly true of the carpenters, many of whom were affiliated with the local organization and the American Federation of Labor until they were expelled from the parent organization because of their refusal to accept a new wage agreement arranged by their officials.

Order Tight Boycott.

It had been expected that the Committee of Thirty-five would be able to meet again this morning in Beethoven Hall, but this edifice being pre-empted by Jews for their religious services today, the committee will hold its session at 3 Great Jones Street.

The labor convention at its meeting in Beethoven Hall adopted a resolution pledging support to the striking carmen and declaring that "so long as the street cars are operated by scabs under police protection" no union men or women would be allowed to ride in them under penalty of strict discipline and "the deserved contempt of their fellow-unionists."

The resolution recited that the convention represented bodies with a combined membership of 200,000, and continued: "Never in the history of the struggle between capital and labor in this country has a group of employers shown themselves so hostile to organized labor, so devoid of good faith in their dealings with their workers, and so determined to maintain their employes in absolute subjugation as have the traction magnates of this city."

The resolution then charged that the agreement by which the August strike was settled was made by the employers in bad faith and with the intention of violating it "before the ink was dry on the paper," asserted that the individual contract left the employe at the mercy of his employer, accused the press and capital of a carefully planned attack upon the organized labor movement, hailed with joy the support vouchsafed by other workers, pledged liberal financial help, and prophesied that other trades soon would join in the walkout.

The resolution was handed out while Messrs. Bohm and Frayne were testifying to their complete satisfaction with the progress of the strike.

"We received reports at the convention that 103 unions went on strike this morning and that 24 had followed suit during the afternoon," said Mr. Bohm. "The 103 unions represented 123,600 workers, and the 24 represented 50,000 more. I am honestly satisfied with the situation."

Mr. Bohm said he had no authority, as Secretary of the convention, to ignore the ruling of the convention that the list of unions be not given out, but Mr. Frayne admitted that two of the twenty-four unions that had struck during the afternoon included the Operative Lacemakers, with 5,000 members, and the Sheet Metal Workers, with 700 members.

STILL UNCERTAIN ON STRIKE.

Less Than 18,000 Union Men Will Be Out Today, Figures Indicate.

The second day of the general "sympathetic" strike may see 17,490 union men away from work, according to the best figures obtainable yesterday by THE TIMES reporters. Of that number 490, representing the membership of two painters' locals, were not at work yesterday. The action of the United Hebrew Trades, of which 121,000 members were reported to have voted on a strike, will be uncertain until the end of the present Jewish holidays, for which the members left work at sundown last night.

The International Ladies' Garment Workers, which has 65,000 members, and the Ladies' Dress and Waist Makers, with 35,000, both of which were reported as having voted to strike, had not done so, it was learned yesterday.

Participation in the strike by the garment makers would be a violation of the protocol of the union and the Ladies' Dress and Waist Association, according to a telegram received here yesterday from Judge Julian W. Mack of Chicago, who is a member of the Board of Mediation. The message was in reply to a query from H. S. Benedict Secretary of the association.

The Executive Board of the International Ladies Garment workers' Union met yesterday at 32 Union Square, but none of the board would disclose what action had been taken. The action of the capmakers, which is the only branch of the United Hebrew Trades that is certain to have declared for a strike, was left somewhat in doubt by the statement of Max Kaplan, organizer of Local No. 1, that the men would stay out "until Monday at least." The Jewish holiday lasts that long, anyway.

Unions having a total membership of 164,500 will vote on the strike today. The most important of the meetings is the New York Building Trades Council, whose Executive Board will meet at 154 East Fifty-fourth Street at 10 o'clock this morning. Sentiment of members of some trades represented in the council is decidedly against a walkout. The carpenters and plasterers say there is no reason why they should quit work. This morning's meeting is likely to develop much opposition on the part of some trades.

Three Long Island Counties outside Brooklyn—Queens, Nassau and Suffolk—may be involved in a strike of the building trades. A committee of five was appointed yesterday at a meeting in Jamaica, with power to call a sympathetic strike for the three counties. The committee will attend today's New York conference.

This morning has been set as the date for the walkout of 6,000 brewers, it was said yesterday at the office of the Brewery Workers' Union, 243 East Eighty-fourth Street. "We will remain out until Shonts and Hedley decide to arbitrate with the striking carmen," one of the officers asserted. "Today is the first 'lay-off' day for the brewerymen on their Winter shift, one of the brewers said, and their failure to appear might mean that they, like the United Hebrew Trades, were only having their regular holiday.

The chandelier workers, who are said to be going out today, have an axe to grind, it was learned yesterday from Albert J. Carroll, assistant organizer of the Chandelier and Metal Workers' Union. They are demanding a forty-eight hour week, 15 per cent. increase in pay and a closed shop.

The butchers, the journeymen tailors and the whitestone workers were all reported to have voted in favor of striking, but none apparently is going out today.

The teamsters will take action today. Michael Cashlin, the organizer, is authority for the statement that their officers have already voted to strike and that this morning's meeting will be a mere formality. There are 20,000 members.

The regular meeting of the council of the Allied Printing Trades Council is set for tonight. They have not discussed the strike yet, and it is said that there are few members in favor of a walkout. Most of the members have contracts and are thoroughly satisfied.

INTERBORO MENACED BY ENGINEERS' UNION

Brotherhood Heads Threaten Trouble by Motormen After Shonts Refuses Meeting.

There was a hint of possible trouble between the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Interborough Rapid Transit Company yesterday. News that the brotherhood, which has been endeavoring for a long time to organize subway and elevated motormen, had at last made a move came in this announcement fro mthe Public Service Commission:

"L. G. Griffing of Cleveland, Assistant Grand Chief, and A. L. Gridley, Organizer, both of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, called today upon Oscar S. Straus, Chairman of the Public Service Commission, in regard to the local strike situation.

"They explained to the Chairman that a number of motormen employed on the subway and elevated trains of New York City were members of their brotherhood, that some differences had arisen between these men and their employers, and that they—Messrs. Griffing and Gridley—had applied to Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, for a conference, but that Mr. Shonts had refused to meet them.

"They laid the whole situation before Chairman Straus and requested his good offices. The Chairman has taken the matter under advisement."

motormen had failed.

"We have not made any demands upon the Interborough," said Mr. Gridley last night. "We have simply sought an interview with Mr. Shonts in reference to a matter which I refuse to discuss, and if he does not see fit to see us, he and his company will have to take the consequences.

"The Interborough will be brought to its senses sooner than seems possible. We have been quietly organizing the motormen on the subway and the elevated since the traction trouble started. All our efforts in this direction have been secret owing to the determination of Mr. Hedley to fire any employe who has anything to do with union organization. The fight for the eight-hour day indicates the force we are able to bring to bear on this question, and the Interborough will discover it is not dealing with the Amalgamated when it opposes us.

"The Amalgamated has tacitly resented our endeavors to organize Interborough men. Mr. Fitzgerald has done considerable talking about strike benefits of $5 a week but nobody so far has heard of anybody getting any money.

"When the Brotherhood strike of the elevated and subway motormen is called—if it is called—we will pay strike benefits of $40 a month.

"We never announce our plans before they are put into execution."

Mr. Shonts declared that no considerable number of the men had affiliated with the brotherhood. Most of those who belong to it, he said, were old timers who ran steam locomotives on the elevated years ago and who were more likely than newer men to remain loyal to the company.

Just what effect active intervention by the Brotherhood would have upon the strike was difficult to foresee last night. From well informed sources came assertions that bitter feelings already existed between the engineers' organization and the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes, to which all the strikers who left the Interborough service belong.

A separate strike by the motormen, if a considerable number of them could be persuaded to come out, it was said last night, would greatly embarrass Interborough operation.

BEGIN ALL-NIGHT CAR SERVICE

New York Railways Resumes It on 23d and 34th St. Crosstown Lines.

All-night trolley service was restored to Manhattan last night for the first time since the transit strike spread to the surface lines. Eight cars were run by the New York Railways Company, four on the Twenty-third Street crosstown line and four on the Thirty-fourth Street crosstown line. Elaborate police preparations had been made, and the extended service had resulted in no disorder at a late hour.

Real gains in service were recorded yesterday by all the surface lines involved in the strike, though the New York Railways Company actually ran thirteen cars less than on the day before, thirty crews having been released from duty on account of the Jewish holiday.

TO RUN WESTCHESTER CARS.

Officials Prepare for Operation to Save Company's Franchise.

Operation of trolley cars over the lines of the Westchester Electric Railroad, so as not to put the franchise in jeopardy, is said to be assured within the next forty-eight hours. Trolley officials said yesterday that the cars might even run this morning. Steel screens were placed over the windows of cars in the Fulton Avenue barns in Mount Vernon for protection for motormen, conductors, and passengers.

Indict Fifteen for Disorders.

Fifteen indictments were filed yesterday with Judge Wadhams of the Court of General Sessions against traction company strikers and sympathizers who have been arrested on charges of disorders.

SAKATANI PREDICTS ANOTHER WINTER OF WAR

Japanese Statesman, Returning from Europe, Says No Peace Signs Are at Hand.

Baron Yoshiro Sakatani, former Japanese Minister of Finance, said at a luncheon given to him by the Japan Society at the Lawyers' Club, 115 Broadway, yesterday that no wise prophet would try to foretell when the war would end. He said he thought at least another Winter would pass before peace talk would attain any definite shape. He said Japan's part in the war was practically finished.

Seward Prosser, President of the Bankers' Trust Company, was toastmaster. T. Iyenaga followed Baron Sakatani with a talk on the "Open Door" in China.

On motion of Lindsay Russell, Baron Sakatani was made a life member of the Japan Society.

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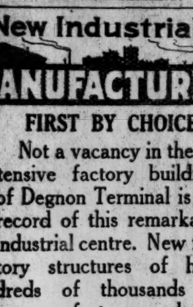

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HENRY FORD URGES ELECTION OF WILSON

Country's Welfare Demands the Return of the President, Auto Maker Says.

APPROVES MEXICO POLICY

"Employers Who Are Hostile to the Eight-Hour Day Do Not Know Their Business."

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Sept. 27.—In a statement made public today Henry Ford announces his reasons for supporting President Wilson.

"To begin with," declared Mr. Ford, "I'm supporting Wilson because Wall Street is against Wilson. I'm for Wilson because he is onto the interests—the 'unseen hands' that seek to control the Government—and is holding them off. That he is onto them and is holding them off is proved by his refusal to rush into war with Mexico, sacrificing the lives of thousands of young Americans to save the dollars that Wall Street has invested in Mexico on a gamble.

"For this one reason alone the nation is under an obligation to return Wilson to the White House. But for purely business reasons, which may appeal more directly to many men, the welfare of the country demands Wilson's re-election. The Republicans are raising a great roar about the eight-hour law and how it will hamper business. I say—and I speak from experience, not from guesswork—that the eight-hour law will help business. The employers of the country should be as enthusiastically behind Wilson in his advocacy of the eight-hour day as the workers, and they would be if they knew their business, for employers who are hostile to the eight-hour day do not know their business.

"Republicans are arguing that present prosperity is unhealthy, that it is wholly due to war and that when the war ends all our prosperity will cease—unless we have a Republican in the White House.

"I deny first that war is responsible for the prosperity in this country. The Ford Company has not taken a dollar of war contracts—has refused them time after time—and yet our business has grown constantly and we are now 200,000 cars behind orders. The business of the United States today has a momentum that no man or group of men can stop.

"As for the tariff, which Republicans insist must be revised to help save our prosperity after the war, I want to say that the tariff is nothing but a hot-house remedy. If we cannot compete on even terms with any country on earth then we ought to quit. There is absolutely no necessity for hard times. There is enough in this world to do for everybody and this country always will find enough to do if the interests and Wall Street will keep hands off and not rob the many to enrich the few.

"I believe that Wilson, as President, will do more to bring an approach to those conditions than Hughes. I know Hughes. Teddy and Wall Street are behind him.

"I'm a Republican, but I'm for Wilson. I'm a Republican for the same reason I have ears—I was born that way. But I'm for Wilson because I believe he can do more to enhance the prosperity and insure the peace of the nation than any other candidate. Any one who does not want peace and who wants to gamble with prosperity should vote against him."

BAKER TO TALK TO WOMEN.

National Democratic Bureau Is Actively at Work Already.

Secretary of War Newton D. Baker will address the Women's Bureau of the Democratic National Committee in the music room of the Hotel Biltmore next Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, Chairman of the Eastern section, will preside, and Mrs. George Bass, National Chairman of the bureau, will come from Chicago to speak.

Staten Island, Brooklyn, Long Island, and New Jersey women already have begun active work for the Wilson campaign in co-operation with and as organizations of the Eastern Women's Bureau. Mrs. Charles D. Hirst, Field Secretary, has received replies from hundreds of Democratic women throughout the country offering to assist in spreading knowledge of the achievements of the Wilson Administration.

Calder Spent $3,749 on Campaign.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 27.—William M. Calder of Brooklyn spent $3,749 to further his campaign for the Republican nomination for United States Senator, according to his statement of expenditures filed today at the office of the Secretary of State.

CORRECTS HUGHES SPEECH.

McCormick Says Republicans Opposed Federal Reserve Act.

Before going to Shadow Lawn yesterday to see President Wilson, National Chairman McCormick criticized some errors he said Charles E. Hughes, the Republican candidate, was making in his speeches. He said:

"Take, for example, Mr. Hughes's talks about the Federal Reserve system. At Peoria the other day Mr. Hughes asserted that 'without the assistance of the Republicans, through their monetary commission and their proposed legislation, the Federal Reserve act would be nothing at all,' and actually claimed that 'the Republican Party laid the foundations of the Federal Reserve System.'

"Is it possible that Mr. Hughes cannot distinguish the differences between the Aldrich proposal and the Federal Reserve act? They are radical and fundamental. Mr. Aldrich made a furious attack on every essential feature of the Federal Reserve act as it stands today. The Republican party in Congress voted overwhelmingly against it."

Only three Republican Senators voted for it.

Judge Ben Lindsay of Colorado called upon Chairman McCormick yesterday and told him that President Wilson could carry that State in November. He said the Progressive party was divided about evenly in Colorado.

TO WATCH REGISTRATION.

District Attorney to Co-operate with Other Officials.

District Attorney Swann yesterday made public letters which he had written to Frederick L. Marshall, State Superintendent of Elections; Police Commissioner Arthur Woods, and Judge Otto A. Rosalsky of General Sessions, seeking their co-operation in the strict enforcement of the election law on the approaching registration days, Oct. 9-14.

"I am determined to do everything possible to punish violators of the statutes, and with the help of these three officials I am sure we can bring swift judgment to those who have broken the law," Mr. Swann said.

The letter to Judge Rosalsky said in part:

"It would seem to be most appropriate for you in your charge to the October Grand Jury to call their attention to the provisions of the election law, and to generally charge the Grand Jury upon this subject, thereby also sounding a note of warning to potential violators of the election law."

Assistant District Attorneys Neilson Olcott, Joseph Edelson, and John P. Mahon have been assigned by Mr. Swann to a special election bureau for the prosecution of offenders.

G. O. P. APPEAL TO GERMANS.

New Yorker Herold Comments on a Hughes Campaign Circular.

Commenting on a German circular, said to have been issued by the Republicans, The New Yorker Herold said yesterday in its evening edition:

"The question raised some time ago by the German-American newspapers: 'What will be the result in the States where the German-American vote is in the habit of turning the scales?' is now, after the election in Maine, voiced in a German leaflet, issued by the 'Hughes Campaign Service.'

"The raising of this question in a publication put out by the Hughes headquarters shows that the people there are very well aware how heavily the German vote will count in the coming Presidential election. If, indeed, enough allowance for the importance of the German vote is made by Mr. Hughes's campaign managers is another question."

At Republican National Committee headquarters all knowledge of a pamphlet encouraging voters of German extraction to support Charles E. Hughes was denied yesterday. It was said that no such pamphlet was given out with the sanction of the National Committee.

She Challenges Gifford Pinchot.

Miss Juliette Arden, who was connected with the Progressive Party in 1912, and is now a member of the Progressive-Democratic National Committee, has issued a challenge to Gifford Pinchot to debate the issues of the campaign. She has submitted several questions to Mr. Pinchot and suggests he answer them either in Carnegie Hall or Madison Square Garden.

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GERMAN-AMERICANS WIN FOR MARTINE

Continued from Page 1.

penn candidates for the Assembly were successful.

The Democratic and Republican State conventions will meet in Trenton on Tuesday to nominate Presidential electors and prepare platforms.

Mayor Pierre P. Garven of Bayonne has announced his candidacy for the Chairmanship of the Hudson County Republican Committee. Mayor Garven led the Edge party in Bayonne, but Colgate carried the city.

TAKES CREDIT TO THE IRISH.

John D. Moore Calls Primary "Wilson-Wescott Waterloo."

John D. Moore, secretary to the Friends of Irish Freedom, gave out a statement last night in which he said:

"The Wilson-Wescott Waterloo is an American victory, won by real Americans of Irish and German blood. It is not only a defeat for President Wilson, but it is a defeat for the sinister pro-English interests which, for obvious reasons, stand solidly behind him. We are now so organized that the triumph of Senator Martine, a pro-American, indicates precisely what is going to happen in every debatable State next November, and every candidate who believes that American neutrality consists in silently enduring English aggressions, on land and sea, will do well to watch his step."

"VICTORY WILL AID WILSON."

Representative Scully Says Martine's Success Is a Good Omen.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 27.—"I am, of course, delighted with the news that James E. Martine has received the indorsement of the Democratic voters of New Jersey," said Representative Thomas J. Scully today. "I felt confident he would receive that indorsement, because I knew he deserved it. In some obscure quarters during the campaign it was hinted that because I was supporting Martine I must be opposed to President Wilson. That is all rubbish. The people who were responsible for that statement knew better.

"As a matter of fact, the supporters of Martine, by helping him get the Democratic nomination for United States Senator, have rendered the Wilson Administration the greatest service they could render."

SEES NO SLAP AT WILSON.

Chairman McCormick Denies Jersey Primary Means Repudiation.

Vance McCormick, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, yesterday scouted the suggestion that the result of the New Jersey primaries meant a repudiation of President Wilson.

"The New Jersey primary," he said, "was a contest between Democrats, and the National Committee never takes part in party contests. The primaries are now over and a united Democracy will wage a vigorous campaign for the entire State ticket right up to election day. We are confident that President Wilson and this ticket will carry New Jersey, just as the Democrats will be successful in New York."

Chairman William R. Willcox of the Republican National Committee made this comment:

"The result apparently shows how popular the President is in his own State, and also how the wind is blowing. If Martine has won over the President's own candidate in the President's own State the situation is very significant."

Mr. Willcox was asked if he had any comment to make as to the German-American Alliance supporting Martine as a rebuke to Wilson, and he replied:

"I won't go into racial or religious matters."

RIVALS CONGRATULATE EDGE.

Colgate and Record Promise Support to Nominee for Governor.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 27.—Senator Walter E. Edge, the Republican nominee for Governor, received congratulatory messages from two rival candidates on his arrival here tonight from Newark. Senator Austen Colgate of Essex and George L. Record of Jersey City assured the Atlantic County Senator hearty support and co-operation. The nomination was conceded to Edge by between 4,000 and 5,000 plurality tonight.

"It has been a matter of much satisfaction to me to have these assurances of my former opponents," said Senator Edge. "We feel sure that New Jersey will go along with the sweeping national Republican victory and factions have consolidated with the success of the party alone in view. The voters have been interested in the issue of a business government, and no man could be more sincere in his determination to put it practically into effect than I am. On this issue, coupled with actual legislative accomplishment of the past, I feel absolutely assured of victory in November."

EX-MAYOR RIDDLE A WINNER.

Carries His Own Ward Against Regular Republican Machine.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 27.—Ex-Mayor William Riddle, who was repudiated at the recent commission government election for his ultra-liberal views, "came back" in yesterday's primaries. His success marks him as a power to be reckoned with in the future politics of the resort. Throwing his strength behind the Chelsea Union League, Riddle carried the entire slate in the Fourth Ward—his home—against the so-called regular Republican indorsements. The other three wards went with the commission administration.

Riddle did well in the county. He backed Senator Austen Colgate in the Gubernatorial contest and Frelinghuysen for United States Senator.

Assemblyman Emerson L. Richards was unopposed for State Senator, and Assemblyman Bertram E. Whitman and Irving Parsons are the successful nominees in the Assembly contest.

Atlantic County Democrats favored Wescott over Martine, giving him 500 plurality in their unusually small vote.

GERMAN PRESS PLEASED.

Staats-Zeitung Says "Much Slandered Hyphen" Was a Factor.

After remarking that it was as yet impossible to give a complete opinion over the results of the New Jersey primaries, the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung said in its evening edition yesterday:

"But one thing may already be asserted, and that is that we 'hyphens' may be content. * * * There is enough to make one wonder what will follow this example on Nov. 7. And, last, but not least, the 'hyphen' took an active part in it.

"The counties of Hudson, Essex, Union, Bergen, and others show us today that the American who, as James E. Martine himself declared, 'will not go to the White House every morning for his orders'; the American who doesn't want to be instructed by the British trade adviser as to what he must and must not do; the American who in American politics doesn't want to be either pro-English or pro-German, but just American; in a word, the much-slandered 'hyphen,' was a factor yesterday in Wilson's own State. To be continued and concluded on Nov. 7."

NOMINATE GUARD ON BORDER

Passaic Corporal Conducted Campaign by Correspondence.

PASSAIC, N. J., Sept. 27.—Corporal Andrew F. Sabol of Company A, Fifth Regiment of Passaic, aspired to be nominated as Republican County Committeeman in the Seventh District of the Fourth Ward, but, inasmuch as his command is still on the Mexican border, the task seemed hopeless till his friends suggested that he carry on his campaign by correspondence.

Michael Dwyer, until yesterday, was Republican County Committeeman from the district. He did not exert himself to get votes. He was much surprised this morning to learn that the soldier, 3,000 miles away, had defeated him for the nomination. The count shows that Corporal Sabol won by four votes.

DEMOCRATIC SENATOR.

County.	MARTINE.	WESCOTT.	E. D. Miss'g
Atlantic	456	811	0
Bergen	....	....	121
Burlington	925	1,375	*
Camden	434	2,359	5
Cape May	....	....	26
Cumberland	176	1,115	0
Essex	5,143	4,815	0
Gloucester	253	94	0
Hudson	22,050	5,921	0
Hunterdon	....	....	32
Mercer	1,838	1,468	0
Middlesex	3,242	506	0
Monmouth	690	676	34
Morris	365	245	36
Ocean	41	62	29
Passaic	1,424	1,041	6
Salem	164	526	0
Somerset	938	349	4
Sussex	619	311	6
Union	4,401	886	0
Warren	1,597	877	10
Total	44,666	23,957	309

Martine's plurality, 20,709.
*Estimated.

REPUBLICAN GOVERNOR.

County.	EDGE.	COLGATE.	RECORD.	E. D. Miss'g
Atlantic	6,860	1,737	282	6
Bergen	3,753	5,466	2,445	9
Burlington	3,618	3,123	714	2
Camden	8,429	4,679	1,791	5
Cape May	2,251	471	242	0
Cumberland	1,640	1,159	791	0
Essex	10,150	20,107	4,162	0
Gloucester	2,486	539	482	0
Hudson	5,274	8,126	1,786	0
Hunterdon	218	64	65	27
Mercer	4,239	2,898	3,342	0
Middlesex	1,837	2,391	879	0
Monmouth	1,708	2,206	696	34
Morris	2,447	1,963	908	8
Ocean	775	502	180	19
Passaic	6,945	6,087	3,707	6
Salem	1,011	192	212	0
Somerset	1,414	1,075	616	4
Sussex	448	378	192	6
Union	4,834	4,653	1,252	0
Warren	524	372	414	10
Totals	70,861	68,118	25,168	136

Edge's plurality, 2,743.

REPUBLICAN SENATOR.

County.	FRELINGHUYSEN.	MURPHY.	E. D. Miss'g
Atlantic	3,216	3,753	6
Bergen	5,174	5,898	9
Burlington	4,743	2,405	2
Camden	6,017	8,731	5
Cape May	1,172	1,627	0
Cumberland	1,981	1,786	0
Essex	14,703	19,289	0
Gloucester	2,371	1,178	0
Hudson	8,525	6,572	0
Hunterdon	307	91	27
Mercer	3,950	4,306	0
Middlesex	3,097	1,965	0
Monmouth	2,285	2,072	34
Morris	2,695	2,328	8
Ocean	878	497	19
Passaic	8,498	7,210	6
Salem	1,016	438	0
Somerset	2,877	349	4
Sussex	386	603	6
Union	6,442	3,988	6
Warren	625	613	10
Total	80,958	75,816	136

Frelinghuysen's majority, 5,142.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINEES.

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	*W. J. Browning, R. W. F. Cattell, D. Dr. G. E. Day, P. J. Snyder, S.	6.	Guy L. Lake, R. R. N. Heath, D.
2.	*I. Bacharach, R. W. Myers, D.	7.	*D. H. Drukker, R. I. J. Beardmore, D M. Korshet, S.
3.	R. Carson, R.	8.	*E. H. Gray, R. E. F. Kinkead, D.
4.	*T. J. Scully, D. A. D. Albertson, S. Rev. Dr. McDuffie, P.	9.	*R. W. Parker, R. J. A. Matthews, D.
5.	*E. C. Hutchinson, R A. M. Bjekman, D. *J. H. Capstick, R. W. E. Tuttle, Jr., D	10.	*F. R. Lehlbach, R D. Flanagan, D.
		11.	E. C. Brennan, R. *J. J. Eagan, D. V. Bausch, S.
		12.	A. T. Dear, R. *J. A. Hamill, D.

*Renominated.

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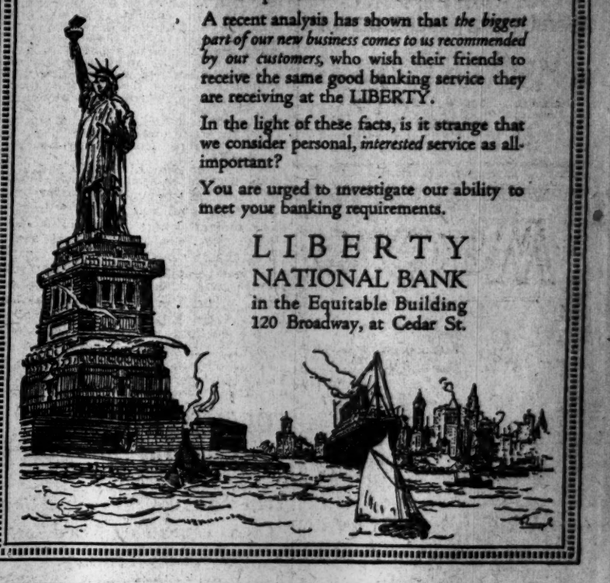

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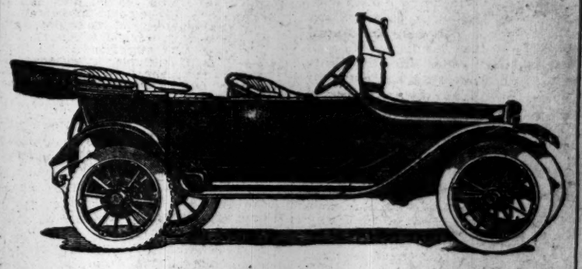

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11
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23 E. 26th St	Madison Sq. 12090
1454 Broadway	Bryant 12090
72 E. 42d St.	Murray Hill 12090
9 E. 59th St.	Plaza 12090
2087 Broadway	Riverside 12090
123 E. 124th St.	Harlem 12090
209 W. 125th St.	Morningside 12090
373 E. 149th St.	Melrose 12090
453 E. Tremont Ave.	Tremont 12090
1206 Hoe Ave.	Intervale 12090
BROOKLYN	
81 Willoughby St.	Main 12000
325 Ninth St.	South 12014
560 Nostrand Ave.	Bedford 12014
5110 Fifth Ave.	Sunset 12014
897 Flatbush Ave.	Flatbush 12014
223 Havemeyer St.	Williamsburg 12084
1030 Gates Ave.	Bushwick 12014
JAMAICA	
8 Hardenbrook Ave.	Jamaica 12000
FLUSHING	
70 Main St	Flushing 12014
RICHMOND HILL	
634 Napier Ave	Richmond Hill 12014
LONG ISLAND CITY	
Bridge Plaza North	Astoria 12014
FAR ROCKAWAY	
Birdsall & Central Ave.	Far Rckwy 12014
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Made of fine quality gray worsted whipcord—the outfit complete $47.50, or as follows:

Suit . . $18.50
Overcoat $27.00
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Suit with two pairs of Trousers or Breeches or one pair of each—$26.50

Other Outfits of Better Grade at $64.50 and $78.00.
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ONLY STORE.

BUSY STEEL SECTION TOURED BY HUGHES

Candidate Addresses Workers in Pittsburgh District, but Wins Only Faint Applause.

BOIES PENROSE HIS GUIDE

Progressive Leader Flinn Fraternizes with Old-Line Wheelhorses at Big Night Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Sept. 27.—For nine hours today Charles E. Hughes did some of the most strenuous campaigning which has fallen to the lot of a Presidential nominee who has visited this State. Leaders who had done all they could to get the factions together and put a punch into the campaign which would assure the party an old-time majority in a State that has been famous for the size of its Republican vote took Mr. Hughes touring through the great industrial plants in the Pittsburgh district at thirty-five miles an hour and then led him, tired and a bit shaky of voice, to Exposition Hall to greet a crowd of 5,000, which was generous in its applause.

In addresses, which he delivered to crowds of workers at the steel mills at Homestead and Duquesne, and at the big industrial plants at McKeesport and Wilmerding—the latter the Westinghouse, where war munitions are being turned out twenty-four hours a day—Mr. Hughes matched his husky voice against a dirt-filled atmosphere, unwilling to give up, because the workingmen wanted to hear him, although his physician frequently sounded a warning.

In these addresses Mr. Hughes talked mostly of a tariff to protect American industries and the danger of a collapse in prosperity when the demand for war munitions ceased. At none of these meetings did he refer to his attacks upon the Adamson eight-hour day law passed by the Administration to prevent the threatened railroad strike. This caused comment.

The conditions, some of the leaders said, were unfavorable, as Mr. Hughes, warned by his physician to conserve his voice, would be unable to explain his position at length. He saved that issue for the night meeting at Exposition Hall, and when he made his attack in detail there was a generous response on the part of his hearers.

Flinn and Penrose Cheek by Jowl.

A determined effort to iron out factional differences and present a united front has been one of the features of the present tour, and the drive in that direction has been carried out with every appearance of success, at least on the surface. It has caused to be brought together in the kindly spirit of fraternalism political workers such as William Flinn, close friend of Colonel Roosevelt and long a leader of the Progressives in Western Pennsyvania, and Boies Penrose, whom Roosevelt once characterized as a political "cuttlefish"; Alexander P. Moore, one-time Progressive, and Senator George T. Oliver, Philander C. Knox, Republican nominee for Senator to succeed Oliver; Governor Brumbaugh, and others.

A picture which some of the leaders said smilingly they would long remember was that of "Bill" Flinn and Senator Penrose, who is working vigorously for Mr. Hughes, and even made a speech in his behalf today, seated face to face in a Pullman car of the campaign train this morning. It spoke worlds, they said, for the determined manner in which the factions had endeavored to forget past differences.

On the platform at the meeting in Exposition Hall tonight, where the 5,000 persons present might see and applaud them, all of the men mentioned had seats of prominence. Senator Penrose, who, in 1912, was attacked by Roosevelt with all the bitterness that he could command, a member then of the "old clique of "Barnes, Penrose, Crane & Co.," had a seat but one removed from the nominee. Alexander P. Moore was at the extreme left in the front row, and William Flinn had a seat some distance to the right in the second row. Mr. Flinn received a generous welcome when he appeared on the platform, fifteen minutes before Mr. Hughes arrived. Mr. Knox, who later was made the subject of a glowing tribute by Mr. Hughes, received what was almost an ovation.

Workingmen Not Enthusiastic.

In some ways the day had its tiring and gloomy aspects, principally because of the way in which the local organization pressed the nominee, despite the hard campaigning he had been doing in other States. It was a difficult situation for a candidate to meet even in vigorous condition, as the Democrats had worked hard to stir up discontent among labor union men which might aid in advancing the cause of President Wilson because of the eight-hour day legislation.

Mr. Hughes did his best, and, while there was little applause and a shout here and there for President Wilson, he made a pretty good impression. There was no determined effort to break up any of the meetings, in most instances the workingmen listened and let it go at that.

The picture of Boies Penrose making an impassioned speech for Mr. Hughes was staged at a meeting before the Elks Home at McKeesport. There, after Mr. Hughes had spoken, the Senator, who is a candidate for re-election, was urged to talk. He pushed his ponderous body through the crowd and stood himself up in the automobile beside Mr. Hughes. He spoke for about three minutes, asking the men to vote for Hughes and to uphold the record of Pennsylvania as the banner Republican State. Throughout the day Mr. Penrose held a prominent place in the campaign tour, and he received a good share of applause.

The Hughes parade through sixty miles of industrial country presented an impressive appearance, as there was a long line of automobiles and an endless police escort. At all of the manufacturing plants the workmen turned out in good numbers, leaving their work when shrill siren whistles announced the coming of the nominee. The men massed themselves about the automobiles, climbed on flat cars loaded with munitions or leaned from the mill windows.

Cost One Company $2,000.

At one big plant the 7,500 workers were given an hour off on full time to hear the candidate. The managers of his tour estimated that it cost this company $2,000 in wages to have Mr. Hughes visit their plant.

After the long motor trip Mr. Hughes reviewed a big parade of Republicans. They marched past his hotel, six and eight abreast, white umbrellas over their heads, torches lighted, and red fire blazing. Nearly an hour was required for the parade to pass. With scant time for dinner, the nominee hurried away to the meeting in Exposition Hall.

Mr. Hughes left Pittsburgh at midnight for Trenton, N. J., where he will make an address at the State Fair tomorrow. He will speak in the evening at the unofficial convention of the Republican Party at Saratoga.

CONDEMN DIRECT PRIMARY.

Return to Convention Favored in Republican Platform Draft.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., Sept. 27.—Concerted efforts of opponents of the present direct primary law to place the party on record as favoring a return to the convention plan of nominating State officers marked tonight's preliminaries to the Republican State Convention here tomorrow. Late tonight it appeared that their efforts were successful.

The drives were centred on an informal committee, which was preparing a tentative draft of a platform to be submitted to the Resolutions Committee tomorrow afternoon and later placed before the convention for action. This committee was headed by State Chairmain Frederick C. Tanner.

Other platform planks virtually agreed to contain a severe denunciation of the Adamson eight-hour law and a strong stand for the principle of arbitrating industrial difficulties, recommendation for a resubmission of the woman suffrage question, condemnation of the present tariff laws and a promise to work for increased tariff rates. Suggestions for a thorough preparedness program also were made.

The convention will be called to order at noon. Nathaniel L. Miller of Cortland, ex-Judge of the Court of Appeals, will be chosen Chairman and will deliver a keynote speech. Then Committees on Credentials and Platform will be appointed and a recess taken.

The convention will assemble again about 5 o'clock to adopt a platform, listen to speeches—possibly one by Governor Whitman—and adjourn till the evening session to welcome Mr. Hughes in the convention hall where he was twice nominated for Governor.

John W. McGrath, ex-Secretary to Colonel Roosevelt, brought word from George W. Perkins to Chairman Tanner tonight that if the Republican State Committee would indorse the coalition ticket and would not place a third ticket in the field.

PERKINS ATTACKS WILSON.

Says Administration Has Not Clarified Business Situation.

In an open letter to Joseph P. Tumulty, Secretary to President Wilson, yesterday, George W. Perkins, the Progressive leader who is now working for the election of Hughes, criticised the President's Baltimore speech. From beginning to end, he said the President's intent was to make people believe that during his Administration a vast amount of constructive legislation has been enacted by Congress to promote the business interests of the country, while every well-informed business man knew that nothing of the sort had been done. Mr. Perkins said in part:

"The fact is that the Sherman law is still on the statute books and has not been modified or changed in the slightest degree. The fact is that not a business concern in this country comes any nearer knowing today, after three and one-half years of the Wilson Administration, how it can do business legally on a large scale than it did when the Wilson Administration began, for the Wilson Administration has not done a single thing to clarify the situation.

"In his speech President Wilson spoke of several laws enacted by his Congress that have greatly assisted to clarify the business situation. This is not in accordance with the facts; for the laws referred to have done as little to change our business conditions in any permanent way as did Mr. Wilson's 'Seven Sisters' laws in New Jersey."

WILSON MAY MAKE APPOINTMENTS SOON

Prof. Taussig and Wm. L. Saunders Talked Of for New Tariff Commission.

TWO NEW YORK SPEECHES

Western Tour May Be Extended—No Comment on Primaries—Next Address on Saturday.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 27.—Vance McCormick, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, came to Shadow Lawn this afternoon for his weekly conference with the President. They discussed the situation in New York where Mr. Wilson now plans to make two speeches on dates to be determined later. Mr. McCormick also urged the President to appoint as soon as possible the members of the new Tariff Commission Shipping Board and Railroad Investigating Committee.

No decision has yet been reached on these appointments, but among the names prominently mentioned here for the Tariff Commission are Professor F. W. Taussig of Harvard University and William L. Saunders, President of the Ingersoll-Rand Drill Company of Phillipsburg, N. J.

It is known that Bernard M. Baker, a retired capitalist of Baltimore and former President of the Atlantic Transport Line, and E. E. Pratt, Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, are among those whom the President is considering for the Shipping Board.

The President's next important address comes on Saturday, when he speaks at Shadow Lawn before a delegation from the Young Men's League of Democratic Clubs. It is freely predicted here that this address will be a far stronger campaign speech than anything he has yet said. It will probably resemble the address last Saturday on the eight-hour law, emphasizing the idea which he has dwelt on in all his remarks so far that the Democratic Party represents the true progressive spirit of the country.

The President discussed his address somewhat with Mr. McCormick today. It is possible that he may decide to develop further his ideas of the significance of the recent railroad controversy. Mr. McCormick will remain at Shadow Lawn tonight and will have a conference with Secretary Tumulty in the morning.

Samuel Seabury, Democratic candidate for Governor of New York, who came to Shadow Lawn last night, held an early morning conference with President Wilson and then left for New York.

Ex-Judge Seabury told the President of the plans of himself and William F. McCombs, candidate for United States Senator, to stump New York State. Mr. McCombs will see the President within a few days.

It was agreed between the President and ex-Judge Seabury that it was vital for the Democrats to carry New York. Means for combatting the effects of the State tour planned by Charles E. Hughes were discussed, and it was agreed that the national campaign organization would co-operate thoroughly with the State Democratic forces.

The President read the results of the New Jersey primaries today with much interest, but made no comment. In view of the victory of Joseph S. Frelinghuysen in the Republican contest for the United States Senate nomination Democrats here were pointing with much satisfaction to an advertisement published in the local papers by the Murphy following as an indication of the candidate's personal opinion of the President.

The advertisement charged Mr. Frelinghuysen with betraying the Republican Party in 1911 by aiding in the passage of Wilson measures in the New Jersey Legislature, and it also charged that he once toasted Governor Wilson at a public dinner as "the next President of the United States."

The President is still considering other speaking engagements in the Middle West in addition to those already accepted at Omaha, Indianapolis, and Chicago, but no dates have been decided on. An elaborate program for the Omaha visit on Oct. 5 has been submitted to the President. It includes the review of a parade in addition to a speech.

On the evening of Oct. 2 the President will touch a button at Shadow Lawn which will light the industrial exposition at Zanesville, Ohio.

Mr. Wilson had his usual game of golf with Mrs. Wilson this morning. At 2 o'clock this afternoon he saw Walter Lipman of the New Republic.

The President's advisers feel that his personal share in the campaign will grow from now on.

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ANTIQUE ENGLISH SILVER
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Established Nearly A Century
Balch, Price & Co.
As the largest Manufacturing Fur Retailers in the world, this institution offers exceptional economies and the broadest choice to intending purchasers of Fall Furs.
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HEYE INDIAN RELICS TO BE BROUGHT HERE

Scientist Arranges to Transfer Collection from the University of Pennsylvania.

MUSEUM TO GET PROPERTY

Archaeological Specimens to be Housed in a New Building on Washington Heights.

The part of the Heye collection of relics of primitive man on the Continent of North America, now on exhibition at the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania, will shortly be moved to New York, and united with that portion of the collection which Mr. Heye has at 10 East Thirty-third Street. The collection will then be known as the Heye Foundation of the Museum of the American Indian.

George G. Heye of New York, for whom the collection had been named, has been at work for many years upon the accumulation and cataloguing of the specimens.

In 1910 Mr. Heye lent to the University of Pennsylvania a large part of the relics he then possessed. Two large wings of the Museum Building were devoted to housing the specimens. Additions to the original collection were made by Mr. Heye from time to time.

When the specimens were installed, an agreement was made with the university by which, at the end of five years, the collection should be returned to the owner, to be disposed of as he might desire. In 1915, at the expiration of the agreement, Mr. Heye directed that his collection should remain at the university until he should be ready to transfer it to a suitable building in New York, promising to send other specimens to replace those to be taken.

A few months ago the Heye Foundation of the Museum of the American Indian was formed, with Mr. Heye as Chairman of the Board of Trustees, and the entire collection, both the part in the University of Pennsylvania and that already in New York, was deeded to the trustees of the foundation, the collection thereby passing out of Mr. Heye's hands. Money was raised and work commenced on the erection of a Museum of the American Indian, similar in scope to the Hispanic Society, to be built at Broadway and 155th Street. The work of excavating the foundations of the museum has been going on this Summer, and plans have been made for the laying of the corner stone on Nov. 8.

The Board of Trustees is composed of Archer M. Huntington, Harmon W. Hendriks, James B. Ford, Minor C. Keith, F. Kingsbury Curtis, and George G. Heye. It is expected that the new building of the museum will be finished about May 1, when the work of moving the collection from Philadelphia and its present location in New York will be begun.

The collection has been gathered by Mr. Heye himself, and by expeditions sent out under his direction. In 1910 two expeditions were sent out among the plains Indians, one to get Ojibway relics, and another to Mexico. The specimens vary from rude bone implements from the shell heaps of the Maine Coast to highly decorated pottery from Mexico. In 1914 Mr. Heye and an associate were arrested in New Jersey and fined $100 each on a charge of robbing and desecrating the old Indian graves in the Minisink Burying Ground in Sandyston Township, New Jersey. Mr. Heye appealed the case on the ground that it was a restraint upon scientific investigation and research. The fine, however, was imposed, and was paid by Mr. Heye.

New Synagogue at Aeolian Hall.

The New Synagogue, the latest Jewish liberal congregation organized on the West Side, held its New Year Eve services at Aeolian Hall last night and will hold its services this morning at the same place at 10 o'clock. The platform of the congregation is liberal, with emphasis on the personal aspects of religion. In his sermon on "A Happy New Year," Rabbi Frisch voiced the earnest longing of the Jews of America that the new year shall be happy not only for themselves but for their oppressed brothers in lands of discrimination.

MOUNTAIN tops can't be seen in a mist. An' many a mountain o' trouble disappears in a cloud o' Velvet smoke. *Velvet Joe*

CAUGHT AFTER LONG CHASE.

Charles F. Mott Brought from Paraguay for Charity Swindle.

Charles F. Mott of Syracuse, formerly a member of the Onondaga County Board of Supervisors, and Chairman of a committee in charge of the erection of a tuberculosis sanitarium, who is under indictment there on charges of stealing thousands of dollars through the payment of false vouchers, arrived yesterday afternoon on the steamship Vestris of the Lamport & Holt Line. He was in charge of Juan J. Fallon, an Argentine detective, who caused his arrest in Asuncion, Paraguay, and Deputy Attorney General Alfred L. Becker, who was sent to South America with extradition papers for him.

When the Vestris got to Quarantine the police boat Patrol met her, bearing the District Attorney of Onondaga County, police officers, and Deputy Sheriff Fitzsimmons, who went to serve an attachment on Mott's property in a suit brought by Onondaga County. The attachment was obtained to make certain that no part of Mott's money or personal effects was left in the custody of any person on the Vestris. The order called for $6,908, which was one of the sums alleged to have been stolen from the county by Mott. The Deputy Sheriff found only $800, and Mott insisted that this was all he had left. The Patrol took the Onondaga party to the foot of West Forty-second Street, and thence Mott was escorted to the Grand Central Station whence he was taken on the 1:30 o'clock train to Syracuse.

Mott was traced to Havana, where he took up with a woman companion, and thence to Panama, Chile, Peru, and Argentina. Detective Fallon found Mott in Asuncion, where he was arrested. Mott was living there under the name of Frank Moore.

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While the war prices we are paying for flour, sugar, milk, shortening and other bread-making materials force us to this step, we wish it understood that with the increase in price, added weight will be given in the loaves above referred to.

Anticipating some demand for a nickel loaf, we will on the same day, October 2nd, introduce a small loaf of TIP-TOP and DAINTY-MAID bread at a reduced weight with proper label, unwrapped, to be retailed at FIVE CENTS.

This FIVE CENT loaf will be too small to manufacture satisfactorily and we therefore recommend that you purchase either the SIX CENT loaf, or our large TIP-TOP or DAINTY-MAID loaves, which will continue to retail to you at TEN CENTS, wrapped as heretofore.

We especially recommend your purchase of the large TEN CENT TIP-TOP or DAINTY-MAID loaves because they are the most economical to buy, containing more than the amount of two FIVE CENT loaves. In flavor and eating qualities they are superior—will not dry out so quickly and in every way will give better satisfaction.

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In September, 1915, after taking concentration courses for five weeks at this school, he passed the Princeton examination as follows:		In January, 1916, he passed:	
Elementary Algebra	C	English, 4 years	75
Intermediate Algebra	C	French, 3 years	60
English A.	C	Latin, 3 years	76
Plane Geometry	B	Solid Geometry	62
		American History	60

In June, 1916, he completed his college entrance work by passing the college board examinations.

Elementary Latin Composition	76	
Advanced Latin Composition	80	
Virgil and Sight Prose	64	(Studied 4½ months)
German, A.	63	
Trigonometry	63	
Physics	64	(Studied 4½ months)

Comparison shows the value of Concentration

English and Composition	45	Virgil and Sight Reading	30
Literature	30	Elementary German	55
Latin Grammar	45	Algebra	25
Elementary Latin Composition	15	Plane Geometry	33
		Chemistry	39

The foregoing was the report given by the College Entrance Board June, 1915, to a student who had spent four years in another preparatory school in this city. The same student, after taking our concentration courses for nine months, passed the College Entrance Examination Board June, 1916, in the following subjects:

English Grammar & Composition	69	Elementary Algebra, Complete	68
English Literature	74	Chemistry	69
Elementary German	63	*Cicero and Sight Reading	75
Intermediate German	60	*Virgil and Sight Reading	75
Elementary French	65	*Advanced Latin Composition	75
Plane Geometry	67	*For Harvard.	
American History	60		

Our records are not confined to one or two students. Two other students passed the following subjects in June. One boy of 16 received the marks shown below on the left. His brother's marks are shown on the right.

Elementary Algebra	90	Elementary Algebra	75
French (4 years)	75	French (4 years)	80
Spanish (3 years)	86	Spanish (3 years)	85
Plane Geometry	90	Plane Geometry	72

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'ARMS AND THE GIRL' ANOTHER WAR PLAY

A Light and Amusing Romance Woven Into the Invasion of Belgium.

INTRODUCING FAY BAINTER

This Charming Newcomer Takes First Honors In a Well-Staged Comedy at the Fulton.

ARMS AND THE GIRL, a comedy in three acts, by Grant Stewart and Robert Baker. At the Fulton.

Madame Coolen	Marie Hassell
Toinette	Ethel Intropidi
Olga Karnovitch	Suzanne Jackson
Burgomaster	Paul Cazeneuve
Ruth Sherwood	Fay Bainter
Wilfred Ferrers	Cyril Scott
Lieutenant Von Elbe	J. Malcolm Dunn
General Klaus	Henry Vogel
Captain Schultz	H. F. De Mont
Jack Martin	Francis Byrne
Corporal	Karl Dietz

It took considerable hardihood for Grant Stewart and Robert Baker to add another war play to an already lengthy list, yet, as you might suspect from its title, they have done just that in "Arms and the Girl," which was shown to New York for the first time last evening. The event is a happy one, for the new piece at the Fulton is light, bright and pleasantly entertaining. It is an amusing little romance that unfolds during the first hours of the invasion of Belgium, and in the occasional intervals when the interest in this slackens dangerously there is still much pleasure to be derived just from the contemplation of a certain charming newcomer named Fay Bainter. When, in the course of theatrical events, it becomes necessary for "Arms and the Girl" to move on its way, Miss Bainter will doubtless remain behind. She has come to stay.

"Arms and the Girl" is a comedy. It is not the first, by any means, to extract an invitation to laughter from the excitement of the war, but it is the first to seek for one among the ruins of Belgium. The only war play that London has been able to endure is an unabashed farce, but its scenes are laid on the English coast, and our own have not ventured nearer Liége than the middle of the Atlantic or the Rock of Gibraltar. But here is one put forth as a fictitious and amusing footnote to the sorriest chapter in modern history.

The humors of "Arms and the Girl" are developed from the predicament of two stranded Americans, caught up in the first rush of the invasion. Innocents abroad are amusing at all times, but the bewilderment of American idlers during the first days of the great earthquake must have provided many an ironically incongruous scene for the first act of the world tragedy.

These two are a pretty girl from Indiana, who has just mislaid her father and mother, and a young American engineer. They have no sooner met in the courtyard of a little Belgian inn than the advance guard of the Germans arrives and, to save her courtly compatriot from being shot as a spy, the girl blandly introduces him as her fiancé.

To test this identification and to satisfy his own enthusiasm for marriage as an institution, the German General orders the wedding performed at once, and then, with many a wink and many a kiss wafted to the twilit heavens by a pudgy Prussian hand, he prepares to stage maange the honeymoon, fairly glowing with nuptial sentiment the while. In any play that involves a mistaken assumption that a couple are man and wife, every one else must enter into an immediate conspiracy to get them into one room. It would not be safe to depart from this convention. No New York audience could stand the shock of so much novelty.

The second and third acts of "Arms and the Girl" are concerned with the struggle to escape from this predicament. The climax is so silly that it suggests not merely fatigue, but a sheer paralysis of the faculty of invention. This is the weak spot of the play and leaves a sense of disappointment that robs of its joy the second intermission, and is not banished until the little romance prepares in leisurely fashion for its happy ending.

But there is no weak spot in the cast, and if there were several Miss Bainter would make you forget them. Here is a young actress who, according to all the lobby gossip which is invariably inaccurate, comes to us from those excellent stage nurseries, the stock companies of the Far West. She is quite the most piquant and pleasing ingenue to come to our town since Madge Kennedy first beguiled us all in "Little Miss Brown." Thank fortune she will not be so easy to imitate. Fresh, gentle, individual, intelligent, Miss Bainter is welcome.

Then, as the husband in spite of himself, there is the agreeable Cyril Scott, looking not greatly changed since the days of "The Prince Chap," or, for that matter, since the days of "Floradora." In the vapid climax, he must needs trick himself out as an old woman, for all the world like another Falstaff, but Richard is soon his mildly heroic self again. Henry Vogel is excellent as the German General. Surely you remember him as the Sergeant in "Marie Odile." Indeed, he is destined to command gray-clad invaders until the war plays are no more.

Others who help along are Ethel Intropidi, Paul Cazeneuve, Francis Byrne, and J. Malcolm Dunn—particularly Mr. Dunn as a genial and gallant lieutenant. Indeed, all the invaders are just as pleasant as they possibly can be, and this seemed last evening to be welcomed, if only as a change and not necessarily as an evidence of sympathy.

Surely it was from the heart that every one laughed delightedly when General Klaus, gazing fondly up from the moonlit courtyard to the lighted window of the bridal chamber, whispered to his lieutenant:

"I must send them a fine wedding present. I'll get one as soon as we get to Paris next week."

ISADORA DUNCAN BACK.

Dancer Says the People of Buenos Aires Are Dense.

Isadora Duncan, the American classic dancer, returned yesterday on the Lamport & Holt steamship Vestris from a three months' tour of South America rather chagrined at what she called the dullness of the people of Argentina.

"The people of Buenos Aires," she said, "are very dense. They are difficult to understand and difficult to be understood. In Montevideo, which is the capital of Uruguay, across the River Plate, I found a great contrast to Buenos Aires. There the people are light-hearted and enthusiastic lovers of music and art. I understood them and they understood my dancing."

Giovanni Martinelli, the Italian tenor from the Metropolitan Opera House, also returned with his wife and family on the Vestris. He said that he had sung at concerts as well as in the National Opera House in Buenos Aires and Solice Theatre in Montevideo, where he appeared in "Aida," "Lucia di Lammermoor," and "Les Huguenots." Before joining the company at the Metropolitan for the coming season the tenor will make a short concert tour, commencing Oct. 9.

Cohan's New Play for Olcott.

"Honest John O'Brien" is the title of the play George M. Cohan has written for Chauncey Olcott. The Irish comedian was engaged by Cohan & Harris more than a year ago with the promise that Mr. Cohan would write a play for him, but the author did not finish the play till a few weeks ago. "Honest John O'Brien" is an American play and is unlike the comedies with which Mr. Olcott's name is associated. It will be produced next Monday in Detroit with the following supporting cast: Willette Kershaw, Grace Godall, Mary Ramsey, Calvin Thomas, Joseph Kilgour, George Sidney, Edward C. Gillespie, George Schaeffer, and George Fredericks.

Ten Matinees of 'The Yellow Jacket'

George C. Hazelton's and J. Harry Benrimo's unusual play, "The Yellow Jacket," which created a furore in artistic circles when it was first acted at the Fulton Theatre in 1912, is to be seen here again. Mr. and Mrs. Coburn, who own the American rights to the piece, have made arrangements to present it at a series of ten matinées, beginning Nov. 9 in the Cort Theatre. These will not conflict with the regular performances of the current attraction. "The Yellow Jacket" has been acted in many languages and for the last two years has been given by the Coburns on tour.

Bell Opposes Board of Censors.

Commissioner of Licenses George C. Bell yesterday expressed himself as opposed to an official board of motion picture censors and as favoring the present method of censorship by the National Board of Review, an unofficial body. The Commissioner's statement was apropos of the recent court decision prohibiting the showing of the film "Is Any Girl Safe?" in New York. Mr. Bell said he had been deluged with letters from theatregoers ever since Justice Cohalan announced his decision, and that most of these commended the action of the Justice.

Printers' Annual Ball Nov. 29.

The sixty-seventh annual ball of Typographical Union No. 6 will be held at Arcadia Hall, Halsey Street and Saratoga Avenue, Brooklyn, on Thanksgiving Eve, Wednesday, Nov. 29. As is customary, the proceeds will be devoted to the maintenance of the union's hospital fund, which defrays the cost of nursing back to health the sick and disabled members of the organization, which maintains beds in seven of the city's hospitals.

HARVARD TO TEACH WAR.

University Organizes a New Department of Military Science.

Harvard University announced in a pamphlet issued yesterday the organization of a military department of the university organized under the provisions of the army bill to provide reserve officers' training corps, passed by Congress last June. Captain Constant Cordier, who was in charge of the United States Army recruiting station at Boston, and who commanded the Harvard Regiment las year, has been named by Secretary Baker to head the new department, and the Harvard Corporation has appointed him Professor of Military Science nad Tactics. Other army officers, together with several non-commissioned officers, will be detailed for duty ta Harvard in connection with the new military department as soon as it is known how many students have elected military training as part of their college work.

This year one course in military science and tactics is offered, and classes will be held Tuesday and Thursday afternoons, and at a third hour at the convenience of the instructors and students. The instruction will be both theoretical and practical.

"Under the provisions of the act of Congress, approved June 3, 1916," said the elective pamphlet, "a senior division of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps is established at Harvard University. This course is open to, and may be counted for a degree by, all physically fit students of Harvard College excepting freshmen. A freshman may not elect the course unless he obtains the consent of Captain Cordier and the approval of the Faculty. The course is also open to students in the graduate schools, but will not count for a degree for such students."

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The American rights to "The Love Thief," a comedy originally produced at the Queen's Theatre, London, last Spring, have been acquired by the Messrs. Shubert. They will present the piece in New York during the present season.

Four granddaughters of Paganini, the celebrated Italian violinist, will see George Arliss's impersonation of their famous forebear tomorrow night at the Criterion. Mr. Arliss learned of their residence here through the Countess Josephine de Castelvecchio, and he at once asked them to be his guests at a performance.

Day and night rehearsals have been ordered at the Century to get the new Dillingham-Ziegfeld revue in finished form for early production. Beginning today the principals and chorus will be divided into groups and rehearsed in eight-hour shifts.

At the performance of "Pierrot the Prodigal" at the Booth Monday night, the proceeds from which will be given to the hopelessly crippled soldiers of the French Army, Gabrielle Perrier will recite "La Marseillaise" as an added feature.

The Bendix Ensemble Trio has been engaged by Hans Bartsch to give a series of Sunday night concerts at the Bandbox, commencing next Sunday night.

Helen Schoider, a 'cellist, who has studied with Anton Hakking in Berlin, will play next week at the Strand.

Salvatore Maltese will be the Host of the Garter Inn in the revival of "The Merry Wives of Windsor." Mr. Maltese is also assisting Thomas A. Wise in directing rehearsals.

Eddie Canter, a black-face comedian, is a new recruit for the new edition of Ziegfeld's "Midnight Frolic."

DR. BUTLER PLEADS FOR REIGN OF REASON

Tells Students at Reopening of Columbia That Force Is Now Regnant.

SELIGMAN WARNS OF PERIL

Professor Asserts Function of the University Is the Emancipation of the Individual.

Columbia University reopened its doors for the one hundred and sixty-third academic year yesterday with an appeal by President Nicholas Murray Butler in his address of welcome for a return to a reign of reasonableness instead of force. Professor E. R. A. Seligman spoke on "The Real University." The session on Morningside Heights began with formal exercises in the gymnasium, which was filled by the students, who have come from all parts of the globe to attend the various departments of the university.

Just now force was regnant, Dr. Butler told the students, not only abroad, but even in this country, where labor and industrial conflicts were being waged. He recently returned from an extensive trip through the West and Canada for the opening exercises, and his words were based on a careful study of industrial conditions as he found them.

A tribute to Dr. Seth Low, for eleven years President of Columbia, was paid by Dr. Butler.

"It is not necessary for me to dwell upon his services," Dr. Butler said. "What President Low gave to Columbia was his heart and his head as well as most generously of his treasure. The physical monument to his family name, the great library, is itself not more lasting, not so lasting, as the memory of his personal achievement in the hearts and minds of those who are living today, in the hearts and minds of those who will be their successors in college."

Referring to the aim of the university today, President Butler said:

"A university must exhibit and teach reasonableness. Reasonableness is more than rationality; it is more than the rule of reason. Reasonableness is a quality of temper as well as of intellect. It implies the control of passion and emotion by reason, not as an occasional or unusual act, but as a general habit and type of character. The university calls to each one of us, teachers and students alike, to cultivate reasonableness, open-mindedness, gentleness and kindliness of feeling, and the endeavor to escape from the mere rule of force or from the adoration of physical and material power. If we make this coming year a year of growth in reasonableness we shall have done, each one of us, what we can to fulfill one of the high aims for which this university exists.

Professor Seligman said in part:

"The three great social institutions developed by mankind are the State, the Church, and the university. The State stands for the principle of order: the contribution of the Church is the endeavor to achieve a spiritual unity and the internal harmony of the individual; the contribution of the university is the endeavor to promote and to impart intellectual freedom. The function of the State is to supplement the individual; the function of the Church is to moralize the individual; the function of the university is to emancipate the individual.

"In what sense is this emancipation to be understood? First, emancipation from the thralldom of nature. The university achieves the mastery of mind over matter. Second, I should put mastery over one's self. The university, through the liberation of the intellect, is humanizing mankind. Third, the university stands for accomplishment. To produce the real expert we need the inquisitive, the imaginative spirit which is the concomitant of true emancipation. The last aspect of intellectual freedom is the courage which it implants in the struggle for social and political justice.

"The obstacles to the university spirit are external and internal. The external perils are political and economic. The university spirit is jeopardized by democracy no less than by autocracy. democracy levels down as well as up and is proverbially intolerant of the expert. Just as the political environment sometimes creates intolerance or repression, so the economic environment occasionally engenders contempt and suspicion, a suspicion due to the divergence of interest in the economic classes of a highly developed society.

"The internal perils are the college and the professional school. The American college is a part of the university, but only in the sense of being a threshold to the university. The university stands for general mental discipline and for a liberal outlook on life. The real university can never emerge from the left-overs of the college.

"More important is the menace of the unregenerate professional school. Professional schools we must have, but to justify their inclusion in the university we must insist on their breathing the spirit of the university."

N. Y. UNIVERSITY OPENS.

In spite of the limiting of one division, the freshman class of the College of Arts and Pure Sciences and the Engineering School of New York University will approximate the 300 mark. About that many had registered yesterday when the two schools were formally opened. Chancellor Elmer Ellsworth Brown appeared for the first time since last Spring, when he was stricken with illness due to overwork.

Yesterday's opening exercises marked the first official appearance of Acting Dean Marshall S. Brown of the School of Arts and Pure Sciences, instead of Dean Archibald L. Bouton, who is on a year's leave.

This year the medical preparatory division of the college has been limited to eighty students who are taking one year's pre-medical work. Announcement was made yesterday of the following changes in the Faculty organization: Professor John Charles Hubbard of Clark University will occupy the chair of physics vacated by the retirement of Professor Daniel W. Hering; Dr. Charles A. Tonsor, instructor in English, and Harry C. Heaton, instructor in romance languages, have been promoted to assistant professorships; Professor William Ellery Leonard of Wisconsin, will spend the year at New York University as visiting professor.

OPEN NEW FIGHT TO SAVE STIELOW

Court Hears Argument for Another Trial for the Convicted Murderer.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 27.—Justice Adolph J. Rodenbeck in the Supreme Court today listened to arguments in the application for a new trial for Charles Frederick Stielow, under sentence of death for the murder of Charles B. Phelps and his housekeeper, Mrs. Margaret Wolcott, in West Shelby on March 21, 1915. The case of Stielow has attracted wide attention. His conviction has been attacked as a miscarriage of justice.

A huge mass of affidavits was submitted to Justice Rodenbeck today. Stielow was represented by H. W. Merchant, J. W. Osborne, and S. M. Kohn of New York City and ex-Justice A. E. Sutherland of Rochester. Mrs. Grace Humiston, a woman lawyer of New York; D. A. White of Albion, and Misha Appelbaum of the Humanitarian Cult were also present in the interest of Stielow. District Attorney John Knickerbocker of Orleans County opposed the motion for a new trial.

Much of the evidence filed by the Stielow forces seeks to place the killing of Phelps and his housekeeper on the shoulders of Erwin King, an itinerant horse pedler, and Clarence O'Connell, his alleged accomplice. King repudiated a confession attributed to him, in which he said that he and O'Connell killed the West Shelby couple. Part of the new evidence is the affidavits of Charles and Laura Laskey to the effect that O'Connell, who boarded with them, was absent with a buggy on the night of the murder. The Laskeys have identified a piece of cloth and handkerchief buried after the murder as belonging to O'Connell, and say he shot his horse with a .22-calibre bullet, the same size used by the murderers.

At the trial of Stielow an expert for the State testified that there were scratches on the bullets taken from the bodies of the victims made by defects in the barrel of a revolver owned by Stielow. The defense now has the affidavits of other experts that the bullets have none of the alleged scratches.

In all likelihood the makers of the various affidavits submitted by both sides, including Erwin King, will be brought to court and cross-examined. A plea to have Stielow himself brought from the death house and put on the witness stand was made by Mr. Sutherland and Mr. Osborne.

Mr. Osborne told of the methods which Stielow says him were used by Detective Newton to get a confession from him. Mr. Osborne said:

"I have been a District Attorney for many years and know the third degree methods. The three-day ordeal that Stielow underwent rivaled the methods of persecution in Russia and in Mexico. They even put a dictagraph in his cell to steal the little confidential talks he had with his counsel."

Mr. Knickerbocker in opposing a new trial said that Charles and Clara Laskey had made conflicting affidavits and requested that they be produced so that the court might determine their responsibility. The court directed that affidavits be procured from the Laskeys by Saturday.

Mr. Knickerbocker informed the court that Erwin King would be produced at any time the court requested.

The argument will be continued tomorrow.

ELECTED HILL PROFESSOR.

W. G. Cunningham Will Fill New Chair in Harvard Business School.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 27—The Harvard Board of Overseers, which recently voted to establish the James J. Hill Professorship of Transportation in the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, today elected William James Cunningham, Assistant Professor in the school, to fill the new position. The Hill professorship was made possible through a gift of $125,000 contributed by seventy-four friends of Mr. Hill. In this number were thirteen Presidents of railroads, thirty-seven heads of corporations and twenty-four bankers. J. Pierpont Morgan, Howard Elliott and Thomas W. Lamont represented the donors when the gift was made to Harvard on Commencement Day, 1915. Mr. Hill, shortly before his death, supplemented the fund with a gift of $125,000.

Professor Cunningham has been at Harvard since the business school was started. In the last year he spent six months in close study of the Hill railroad interests.

EDISON GREETS OLD-TIMERS

Veteran Telegraphers Are Guests of Inventor at Factories.

Three hundred members of the Old Time Telegraphers' and Historical Association, whose annual convention opened Tuesday at the Hotel Astor, spent yesterday as the guests of Thomas A. Edison at the Edison works at West Orange, N. J. A special train carried the members to the factories, where they were greeted by Mr. and Mrs. Edison. A welcome to his guests was telegraphed by Mr. Edison at the doors of his office on a telegraph instrument to which an automobile horn was attached.

After luncheon in the storage battery laboratory of the Edison works the telegraphers were entertained by a moving-picture show in the Edison studio, part of the films being pictures of the arrival of the association at the works two hours before.

The members visited the Hippodrome last night for their annual theatre party. Today, after a sightseeing trip about the city, the convention will close with a reception in the evening at the Hotel Astor.

May Be 2,000 at City College.

Registration yesterday for the Fall term of the day session of the College of the City of New York, which opens today, brought the figure of students enrolled up to 1,740. This is an increase of 200 over the corresponding time last year and next week is expected to bring the total enrolment to nearly 2,000. Of the number registered thus far, the entering class includes more than 650.

GERARD COMING HOME FOR TWO MONTHS' STAY

Ambassador Obtains Permission from Washington and Is Expected to Sail Today

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Secretary Lansing announced today that he had approved the plans of James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador at Berlin, for a vacation during which Mr. Gerard will return to this country for a much-needed rest. Under the law he will be entitled to take not more than two months' leave of absence in the United States.

While it is possible that Mr. Gerard may sail from Copenhagen tomorrow with Mrs. Gerard on a steamer bound for New York, the State Department is without any definite information to that effect from the American Ambassador. A cablegram received from Mr. Gerard today, sent from Berlin under yesterday's date, stated that he was leaving for Copenhagen with Mrs. Gerard to "see her off" on the steamer sailing tomorrow. The message did not say that the Ambassador would accompany his wife or that he intended to return to Berlin and take a later steamer.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 27.—According to telegraphic permission from Washington Ambassador Gerard and his wife are both leaving here on Thursday for New York on the Fredrik VIII. Mr. Gerard wants a vacation after his overwhelming work in Berlin, and besides he is highly interested in the Presidential campaign in which he wishes to participate.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d St. Evgs. 8:15. MATINEE SATURDAY & WED. 2:15. MISS SPRINGTIME. Klaw & Erlanger's New Musical Comedy. THIS PAPER SAYS: "It is so seldom a musical comedy may be praised without reservation that when one arrives the temptation is to throw all caution aside and burst into superlatives. Miss Springtime is an unusual musical comedy."

ZIEGFELD ROOF (Alop New Amsterdam) Closed Temporarily for Preparations of NEW ZIEGFELD MID-NIGHT FROLIC. Opening Next Monday Night, Oct. 2.

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:30. POLLYANNA. "If you liked 'Daddy Long Legs' and 'Peg o' My Heart' you will like 'Pollyanna' better."—Globe.

Turn to the Right! GAIETY Theatre, B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:30.

GEO. M. COHAN'S B'way, 42d St., Evs at 8:30 Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:30. DAVID BELASCO PRESENTS Seven Chances

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evgs. 8:20. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:30. "SPARKLING COMEDY."—Times. "SCINTILLATING COMEDY."—Herald. MARGARET ANGLIN in Wm. Somerset Maugham's Comedy, "Caroline"

LYCEUM 45th St. & Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:20. "A GREAT ACTOR in A GREAT PLAY."—American. OTIS SKINNER in Booth Tarkington's Comedy Success, "MISTER ANTONIO"

CRITERION Broadway & 44th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:20. "There is only one Arliss. You can scarcely afford to miss him."—Times. GEORGE ARLISS in PAGANINI

HARRIS West 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Last Mat. Sat. 2:20. LAST 4 TIMES. FAIR and WARMER with MADGE KENNEDY

TUESDAY, OCT. 3 SEATS NOW SELLING. SELWYN & CO. present UNDER SENTENCE By Roi Cooper Megrue and Irwin Cobb, with George Nash and Janet Beecher.

BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:30. MATINEE TODAY AT 2:20. THE BOOMERANG

FULTON W. 46th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. FIRST MATINEE SATURDAY 2:15. "ARMS AND THE GIRL" A Comedy by Grant Stewart & Robert Baker.

LIBERTY W. 42d St. Twice Daily, Incl. Sundays, 2:15 & 8:10 P. M. Evs. & Sat. Mat. ..... 25, 50, 1.00, 2.00. All other Mats., incl. Sunday, 25, 50c, 1.00. "Broadway and Babylon go well together." D. W. GRIFFITH'S Colossal Spectacle with Orchestra of 50. The first and only production Mr. Griffith has made since "The Birth of a Nation." INTOLERANCE

ELTINGE WEST 42D ST. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:30. CHEATING CHEATERS. MATINEE SATURDAY 2:20.

REPUBLIC W. 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:30. HIS BRIDAL NIGHT. THE DOLLY SISTERS

GLOBE B'WAY NOW & 46 St. NIGHTLY at 8:20. LAST 3 NIGHTS. LAST MAT. SAT. 2:20. THE AMBER EMPRESS. "A RESOUNDING, EMPHATIC TUNEFUL SUCCESS."—Telegraph.

GLOBE FIRST NIGHT TUESDAY. OCT. 3 SEATS TODAY. CHARLES DILLINGHAM will present RAYMOND HITCHCOCK In the new Musical Play, "BETTY" WED. & SAT. MATINEES

HIPPODROME Evs. At 8:15. Management CHARLES DILLINGHAM. The Big Show SURPASSES ALL. MAT. TODAY BEST SEATS $1.00. With PAVLOWA 100 Novelties 1000 People. NEW ICE BALLET. Staged by R. H. Burnside. MAMMOTH MINSTRELS. Seats Ahead to Election Day.

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Universal Pictures present LOIS WEBER & PHILLIPS SMALLEY in MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEATRE, B'way at 39th St. 3 Performances Daily, 2:30, 7:30 & 9:30 P. M. PRICES 25 & 50c. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA. "IDLE WIVES"

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48TH ST. THEATRE, Beg'n MON., OCT. 2 SEATS NOW. RICH MAN, POOR MAN. GEORGE BROADHURST'S New Play.

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39TH ST. Thea., near B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:20. Last 4 Times at This Theatre. VERY GOOD EDDIE

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ASTOR Thea., 45th & B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30. THE GUILTY MAN. Cast Includes IRENE FENWICK (Seats Today). Beg'n MONDAY, OCT. 2. TAYLOR HOLMES. In a new Comedy, HIS MAJESTY BUNKER BEAN

Electric! THE MAN WHO CAME BACK. PLAYHOUSE

CASINO Broadway & 39th St. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. LINA ABARBANELL. Smashing Big Success. FLORA BELLA

LYRIC 42d, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. RICHARD WALTON TULLY'S. THE FLAME

DIFFERENT. SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30. HENRY E. DIXEY. In a New Comedy. MR. LAZARUS. Comedy, W. 41. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Today, Sat. 2:30. Last Week of Four Comedies

Wash'n Sq. Players. LONGACRE W. 48th St. Tel. Bryant 23. Next Matinee Saturday 2:30. WILLIAM COLLIER. IN THE GREATEST OF ALL FARCES, "NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH"

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ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and, President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....263 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,900 Third Avenue
Brooklyn.....Room 605, 367 Fulton Street
Staten Island..93 Stuyv. Pl., N. Brighton
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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 28, 1916.

THE JUDGE IN POLITICS.

Mr. SAMUEL GOMPERS, President of the American Federation of Labor, issued early in the campaign a statement of reasons why "labor" should support the candidacy of Mr. WILSON and oppose that of Mr. HUGHES. The grounds of opposition to Mr. HUGHES were set forth in a list of cases decided by the Supreme Court adversely to the interests of labor, as Mr. GOMPERS construed them, cases in which Justice HUGHES had a part.

One of the cases cited by Mr. GOMPERS was that of the Danbury hatters, upon whom a fine was imposed for participating in an unlawful boycott, the Supreme Court sustaining the decision against the hatters. During the Republican street parade in Indianapolis on Tuesday inquiries about the hatters' case were addressed to the paraders by the street crowds. At one of the stations where Mr. HUGHES's train stopped Tuesday morning he could have heard shouts "How about the Danbury hatters?" In Toledo the inquiry was repeated, and somewhat vociferously, by groups of labor men who directly challenged the Republican candidate with their demand for information about the Supreme Court decision sustaining the fine imposed upon the hatters of Danbury.

While such experiences are, of course, disagreeable to the candidate, and disquieting to his campaign managers, they suggest to the American people a cause for sober thought. They are not accustomed to the spectacle of street crowds calling to account Judges of our highest court for opinions they have given upon the bench. We hope there will be no repetition of the discourtesy, we regret that such incidents have occurred. We may grant that in its personal aspect the "heckling" of an ex-Justice of the Supreme Court because of opinions he has held as a Judge is not an important matter. Mr. HUGHES voluntarily descended from the bench and entered the dusty arena of politics, where such challenges are to be expected. But the graver aspect of the matter should not escape attention.

For the first time in American history a political party has summoned a Justice of the Supreme Court to be its candidate for the Presidency and he has responded. The great tradition which permitted us to assume that the Justices upon that bench were altogether and permanently removed from the brawls of partisan politics has been broken by the act of Mr. HUGHES. A principle hitherto inviolate has been set aside, a precedent has been established. While we must devoutly hope that the Supreme Court will not come to be considered, like the Governorship of a State, as a stepping stone to the Presidency, it is inevitable that in future time Justices upon that bench will openly or secretly cherish the Presidential ambition. Some of them, certainly, will have two minds, one bent upon the judicial duty, the other contemplating the field of politics and nicely calculating how ambition may be best sped upon its way to the coveted goal.

It will be a condition full of danger. The experience of Mr. HUGHES in the Middle West, challenged for decisions he rendered as a Judge, now cited with intent to do him injury in the campaign, sounds a warning, and sounds it loudly. No man capable of fixing the eye of desire upon the White House while holding a place upon the bench of the Supreme Court would be incapable of taking careful thought about the political effect of his decisions. That would be true, inevitably it would be true, of Judges in the future who aspire to be candidates. The greater ambition will guide and shape performance of the immediate duty.

The reputation and standing of the Supreme Court, the authority of its decisions, now as high as any in the world, will be visibly diminished when the Judge becomes a politician, when the jurist turns from the consideration of the Constitution's meaning and the law's intent to speculate upon the effect upon the minds of the electorate of the opinion he is writing.

Mr. HUGHES has put the court upon the perilous road of compromise for politics, the straight way to the misinterpretation of the Constitution for personal, political interest. The election of Mr. HUGHES will fully confirm the evil precedent, it will make that dangerous road irresistibly inviting to other Judges yet to come.

VENIZELOS REBELS.

A most unusual revolutionary movement is that at the head of which ELEUTHERIOS VENIZELOS has placed himself. It is not a movement to dethrone a royal house or even a King, or to substitute one form of government for another. It is a rebellion the object of which is to compel the King to obey the will of the nation, and to leave him on the throne to carry out that will as soon as he has been coerced into doing it. It follows the course of other revolutions in purposing to form a provisional Government, but this provisional Government is to have the single object of defending Greece from invasion and protecting her interests by bringing her into the war. It is a revolution not to overthrow a King, but "to induce the King to come forth as King and follow the path of duty in the protection of his subjects"; so declares VENIZELOS. "As soon as he takes this course we all of us shall be only too glad and ready at once to follow his flag as loyal citizens led by him against our country's foe." They make war on the King that they may be able to obey him.

Late dispatches say the King has agreed with his Council of Ministers on military co-operation with the Allies. But whether VENIZELOS and his followers will be able to stick to their course is questionable. Revolutions are not easily bounded. They usually exceed the intentions of those who begin them. If VENIZELOS is able to limit the one he is beginning to the boundaries he has set for it, he will be a great statesman indeed. But, however the rebellion ends, his conscience is clear. What he says about himself is truth unquestionable. He has done everything possible to avoid taking this last step. He has offered to co-operate with any rival, to subordinate and forego his own ambitions, to retire from politics, to give up everything except the safety of his country. Few statesmen have a fairer record to show, and few revolutionists have ever been able to show such a compulsion on them to rebel. He has waited long, perhaps too long, but the delay makes perfectly clear his single-minded patriotism and sincerity; and not the least of his services is that his attitude has made plain in the minds of other nations the true soul of Greece, and has saved her from the contempt that would otherwise have been her portion. That the attitude of the world toward Greece is one of sympathy instead of scorn is due to VENIZELOS.

THE JERSEY PRIMARIES.

The Hon. JAMES EDGAR MARTINE, renominated for Senator in the New Jersey Democratic primaries, is a man of popular manners, whose friends and acquaintances in the State are multitudinous. In a long series of unsuccessful campaigns, he has cheerfully led forlorn hopes. He is become a sort of institution, laughed at much but generally liked by those who are not too particular. Whatever may be thought of some of his words and votes in the Senate, he appears to have pleased the average Democratic voter. He has been attentive to the interests of his State and cordial to his constituents. A man of his type, jovial, friendly, "democratic," having innumerable contacts with the electorate, a fluent speaker, a "good fellow," needs no depth of wisdom to be a strong candidate in the primaries. The primary and popular election of Senators seem to favor candidates of no lofty intellectual stature who know how to make themselves agreeable.

Mr. MARTINE'S occasional acts of independence in the Senate, irrespective of their justification or want of justification, recommended him to many in a year when the independent spirit, the delight of kicking, are so widespread. The Democratic machine was said to be against Mr. MARTINE. Thousands of Democrats needed no other provocation to vote for him. Everybody knows "JIM" MARTINE. The Hon. JOHN W. WESCOTT, Attorney General, enjoys no such wide diffusion. He is a highly respectable gentleman who burst into fame in 1912 with a "nominating speech" full of the old-fashioned rhetorical throb and reverberance, who reverberated and throbbed again in 1916. He has had the honor of nominating Mr. WILSON twice. He could hardly expect to be nominated for Senator on the strength of those quadrennial achievements. He is an excellent person, and no doubt of considerable talent, but his gifts are largely hidden from the voters. Mr. MARTINE is better known to the Jerseyites than the way to parish church. The known against the unknown, anti-machine against machine: how could the unfarming "Farmer of Plainfield" lose? New Jersey ought to send to the Senate men far above the MARTINE quality, but the fraction of the Democratic Party who voted for MARTINE appear to be satisfied with him.

The Hon. FRANKLIN MURPHY, a power in the Republican politics of New Jersey for a generation, Governor for three years, Chairman of the Republican State Committee for nearly twenty-five years, member of the Republican National Executive Committee for eight, shrewd old organizer, has he, too, fallen in the smashing of machines? So it appears. The Republican organization backed him. Probably most persons of aleatory habit would have bet on "MURPHY for Senator." But machines are good to smash. Mr. MURPHY made "a good run," but the Hon. JOSEPH SHERMAN FRELINGHUYSEN seems to have made a better. His six years in the State Senate won him many friends. As President of the State Board of Agriculture he has come to know the farmers. As a member of the State Education Commission he has other means of enlarging his acquaintance. He is still in the forties. He made a creditable record in all his activities, unless he was too severe with the automobilists. He now has apparently beaten the machine candidate. The Republicans, like the Democrats, have waxed fat and kicked.

Colonel AUSTEN COLGATE, State Senator and reformer, seems to have been defeated in a close race by State Senator WALTER E. EDGE of Atlantic City, specially recommended or assailed as a supposed friend of "liberal" or "wide-open" Sunday liquor selling. Mr. COLGATE is a positive and courageous public man, with definite ideas, which, right or wrong, he is not afraid to stand for. He made plenty of enemies but also many friends.

The Hon. GEORGE L. RECORD also ran.

There was no opposition in the Democratic primaries to the nomination of the Hon. H. OTTO WITTPENN for Governor, but "the Wittpenn machine" had a hard day of it otherwise. A primary full of fight, and therefore welcome, no matter who was helped or hurt.

PUTTING SOULS INTO DOLLARS.

Lawyers have a saying that hard cases make bad law. Bankers perhaps would make similar comment upon the suggestion of Controller of the Currency WILLIAMS at Kansas City that present conditions require Americans to put their souls into the use of their almost uncountable wealth. It would be obnoxious to argue that dollars should be used in a soulless manner. But just what does it mean to use souls in banking? Kindhearted bankers sometimes refrain from calling their customers' loans when banking judgment may be that it would be for the benefit of both banker and customer that the loans should be paid.

And sometimes customers have found themselves carried into a lower range of values for their collateral in that manner when the soulless exercise of the bankers' better judgment would have saved them money. If a banker's customer is bent upon an unwise business course, should a banker's soul control his judgment? The world is borrowing here in hundreds of millions, but the lenders are using their judgments rather than their souls in advancing the cash. Cash for documents are sellers' terms, and the highest bidder gets the goods. Collateral is required on the loans regardless of sympathy with the cause of the borrowers. Ought the business to be done differently?

Controller WILLIAMS would have difficulty in convincing either those who are lending their own money or the bankers who are lending depositors' money. Take a case covering the duty of the Government, and within the knowledge of Controller WILLIAMS's superior, Secretary McADOO. At his hearing on the rural credits proposal now under organization, it was put in evidence that the Government was charging $45 an acre for irrigation facilities which were to have been furnished for $25, and that the Government claims that the water supply is a lien on the land so that farmers cannot get credit because of the prior lien. How would the Secretary and the Controller use their souls in accommodating the farmers who think themselves treated in a soulless manner? In principle, no doubt, soul should be used in the banking business, but hard cases make bad banking, and circumstances govern concrete cases more than the admirable principle, which some may fail to understand, but which nobody will deny.

It is true, as the Controller said, that we have grown into responsibility to the world through the aggregation of wealth which almost passes understanding. As he says, the deposits in our banks surpass those of England and France together, with a half dozen other nations thrown in for good measure. Moreover,

> if a balance should be struck today, the probabilities are that we would find ourselves, for the first time in our history, a distinctly creditor nation. We hold a mortgage on the world's physical assets. The world holds a mortgage on our soul, on our good-will and broad nobility of purpose.

Is this true in any other sense than that in which the principle was applicable to England when it was lending to us the funds which now we are repaying in the manner shown by Mr. LOREE's figures indicating the repurchase of $1,300,000,000 of railway securities in eighteen months? Many British loans were made to us in our extremity through civil war, on a scale unknown theretofore, and involving the moral issue of slavery. England showed her sense more than her soul in making those advances, and now finds that her bread cast on the waters returns to her after many days. If we ever again are to see dark days, is it not desirable that our best judgments should be shown in the loans we now make, whatever our sympathies may be? If we are to fulfill the "loftiest and noblest conceptions of the centuries" it will be by using our sense as much as our soul, and thinking more of the business in hand than of the centuries and their conceptions, whatever they may be.

The bankers at large talked "shop" rather than philanthropy. Their notion of what the case calls for is the retirement of the greenbacks when the conditions are so favorable. We have more gold than is good for us, so much that the greenbacks could be paid off without the market noticing it. The retirement of the greenbacks would release their redemption fund now impounded in the Treasury, so that the market would receive almost as much gold as would be withdrawn from it. It is true that the Treasury is running on a deficit, so that the greenbacks could not be paid off in the manner in which the Panama Canal was built, out of "pocket money." But if the lawmakers had the will of the bankers they would find a way to do it. There is no comparison of the desirability of issuing bonds for the purpose of redeeming the unfunded debt, which has plagued us before and may again, and for the purposes for which Congress authorized bond issues so prodigally a few weeks ago. Then nobody said a word about redeeming the greenbacks, the sole remnant of one-time pure fiat money in our variegated currency. A cynical foreigner remarked upon the number of our religions and the scantness of our invention in the matter of soups. Our currency is a sort of chowder, doing more credit to our ingenuity of invention than to our consistency with financial principle. The first step toward coherency and sanity in our currency would be the often mentioned reform which lay first on the minds of the bankers at Kansas City.

LICENSES FOR BUILDERS.

Three men have been held to await the action of a grand jury, having been found guilty by a Coroner's jury of criminal negligence in connection with the fall of a tenement building in process of construction in the Bronx. Two are members of the firm of contractors that was erecting the structure, and one is an official inspector. The same Coroner's jury severely censured the owners of the property, a foreman of bricklayers, and two inspectors for "gross negligence." When the building fell two bricklayers were killed and fifteen other workmen were injured. There was convincing evidence of faulty construction. Although the contractors as well as the owners admitted their inexperience, no competent person had been employed to supervise the work.

Building contractors should be licensed, but only after they have shown that they are properly qualified for what they desire to do. And competent expert supervision of construction should be required. It is well known that in the last few years the erection of buildings has been undertaken in the outlying parts of the city by many persons not qualified by experience or training. If buildings fall when they are nearly finished, thus killing workmen, others may collapse after completion while they are occupied by tenants. The licensing of builders and also some provision for expert supervision are favored by the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests. If the men accused by the Coroner's jury should be indicted and then prosecuted to conviction, their punishment might promote the reforms that are needed.

RICHARD OLNEY, Secretary of State in the second Administration of GROVER CLEVELAND, a Democrat honored throughout the land, has set forth sound Democratic reasons for the triumph of the party and the re-election of President WILSON which make good and wholesome reading for all Democrats. This article was written for the columns of our neighbor The World, and through the courtesy of that newspaper we republish it this morning.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Meanwhile the Public Must Walk!

Up in the three Westchester cities of Yonkers, Mount Vernon, and New Rochelle the street railway strike has now dragged its slow length along well into the third week, and, for all that anybody in that region is doing, its residents can continue for a period with no visible end to get about as best they may with only such means of transportation as they can provide for themselves.

There is no excitement or violence in Westchester for the excellent reason that strikers took betimes the precaution to secure the passage of local ordinances in effect prohibiting the employment of anybody except themselves to run the cars, and as a result of this wise proceeding they are not obliged to use the arguments of bricks and bottles against the substitutes who otherwise would be brought in. Another consequence, of course, is that several hundred thousand people are suffering, day after day, inconveniences more or less severe.

Most of them do it with the patience that comes from a sense of utter helplessness, but a few, less docile than the others or not so well equipped with the sense of humor, are making efforts—all of pathetic futility, as yet—to persuade somebody—anybody—to do something—anything—to change a situation that is equally absurd and outrageous. They have appealed to the Mayors of the three cities to bestir themselves in the interests of the general public, but those officials, all thoroughly realizing that "labor" is organized, while the general public is not, have been content to write some perfectly useless letters to the heads of the railway companies, and anybody not satisfied with this they suavely remind that Aldermanic Boards, not Mayors, have the power to pass and repeal ordinances.

That it is the duty of Mayors to veto ordinances obviously designed for the benefit of special classes and individuals they carefully forget, and so, apparently, does everybody else. The members of the Aldermanic Boards, being, even more than Mayors, conscious of what is, and what is not, a "vote," either stand by, or refuse to attack, the restrictive regulation, and in that manner they preserve the favor of the small but politically efficient minority of their constituents.

Thus are the charms of self-government and free institutions beautifully illustrated.

Advertising and Lack of Manners.

One passage in one of the speeches delivered at the convention of American bankers in Kansas City deserves attention from others than the heads of savings banks, to whom it was addressed. The orator—E. G. MCWILLIAM of Los Angeles—had been urging upon his brother promoters of thrift what he said was the duty as well as the right to spend some of the money earned by their corporations in advertising the merits of their institutions and thus leading more people to deposit more money in them.

That anybody needs telling that there are advantages connected with having money on deposit in a savings bank, or that further exhortation on the subject would add greatly to the already large number of depositors, does not strike one at first thought as highly probable. Far be it from us, however, to impugn the efficiency of advertising, and there is no obvious reason why a good savings bank that wants more and bigger deposits shouldn't say so at the rates per line so obligingly supplied on application by any newspaper. And, beyond any question at all, Mr. MCWILLIAM was justified when he added that nothing a bank could say about itself in print would do it much good if the manners of such of its employés as come in contact with the public were of the sort calculated to cause irritation and offense.

As he, in more colloquial terms, put the case, "a teller or a cashier with a grouch will waste a whole year's advertising appropriation," and "what does it avail you to advertise that the man with a dollar is as welcome as the man with a thousand if the man with a dollar finds that it isn't so?"

What, indeed! It seems to be a fact that the minor servitors in banks, savings and other, are particularly prone to show toward the undistinguished depositor a haughty sternness for which there is no excuse whatever in the relations between the two—that too often such depositors are treated by these caged dignitaries as if they were a troublesome lot, without much right to be alive and with none at all to disturb the lofty calm of high financiers by making miserable little additions to or subtractions from miserable little accounts.

Of course, there are exceptions not a few, and higher bank officials are almost invariably courteous, even when they cannot be obliging, but the "teller with a grouch" is a familiar spectacle, and the harm he does to banks is much greater than his superiors seem to realize.

A Detention in Need of Explanation.

There is a good deal of rather unpleasant mystery about the detention at Ellis Island this week of two English Army officers, both severely wounded, one of them on the way to Canada and the other intending to visit relatives in this country. Seemingly, the Department of State has been issuing to the Commissioner of Immigration orders or requests of which that official's superiors in the Immigration Bureau at Washington knew nothing, and, again seemingly, the Commissioner took action the reasons for which are as little understood by the bureau as they are by the rest of us.

If, as apparently is not the case, the officers in question were likely because of their wounds to become public charges, the ordinary laws of exclusion could take care of them. It looks, though, as if somebody had objected to their admission on the ground that their passage through the country would be that of a military force, and therefore incompatible with our neutrality. That is absurd on the face of it, and the protest against their admission could have been made only by fervid and highly unneutral sympathizers with another belligerent nation than the one for which these officers have been fighting.

Whatever the facts, they should be revealed, clearly and promptly. As the situation stands it has altogether too much the air of underhand persecution—of a mean little plot to annoy one of the Allies, concocted by somebody who would be glad if he could to change the annoyance into injury. These officers are among friends here, and yet the treatment which they received may well give them the feeling that they are the objects of American hostility.

In Favor of a Kuklux Statue.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Noting your editorial article under the heading "A Kuklux Statue," I am constrained, as a Southerner, to express an appreciation of your viewpoint.

It is not easy to understand the position of The Charlotte Observer, located as it is in a neighboring county to the one in which the statue is proposed to be erected, and also being in the heart of a section where the most salutary effects of the Kuklux Klan are known to have been felt. Certainly no member of the present generation of the South has felt any embarrassment on being called upon to explain the mysteries of the Kuklux or the work of the clansmen. I say with The Montgomery Advertiser that its history "will always live in the lore of the Southern people," and whether at home or abroad, no true Southerner need ever be ashamed of the work and the purpose of the Kuklux Klan.

So, while sojourning temporarily in the land which, in the language of THE TIMES, has "long repented of the tyranny that forced the organization of the Kuklux," I join in the hope that the proposed statue will be erected for the purpose of commemorating the history and traditions of the Kuklux Klan and its leaders.

JOSEPH W. LITTLE.

New York, Sept. 27, 1916.

A War Guess.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some time within the next twelve months Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey will see all of their soldiers under arms in Europe on or near the frontier of Germany fighting to prevent an invasion by the armies of the Entente Allies, unless the countries above named are wise enough to find a way to compel Germany to continue to furnish troops, munitions, &c., to aid in defending their territory.

Germany now knows that henceforth she must be on the defensive, and that the lines are too long to be defended after the approaching Winter passes, and she will gradually shorten the lines during the coming Winter, carrying back with her troops all those of her allies, unless her allies discover her game and make a separate peace upon the best terms they can obtain. With apologies to your Military Expert, the foregoing is my guess at what will happen or be attempted by the Germans.

JOHN ALLISON,
Chancellor, Seventh Division.

Nashville, Sept. 25, 1916.

RICHARD OLNEY URGES RE-ELECTION OF PRESIDENT WILSON

He Praises the Administration for a Splendid Record in Domestic Affairs and a True Course Amid Foreign Complications—Hughes's Campaign Condemned.

By RICHARD OLNEY,
Former Attorney General and Secretary of State.
From The World of Yesterday.

The acceptance speech of President Wilson is now before the country, having been awaited with intense interest by political friends and political opponents and by all classes of citizens. It was expected to be, as it is, a statement of the claims of himself and his party to be continued in the administration of the National Government.

It also was expected to be, as it is, a masterly and appealing statement of those claims. In that respect the reality probably exceeds expectation. While, as a literary composition, it is of the highest order, it is even more remarkable as a record of the work of the Administration during the last four years, and of the many different and very extraordinary problems it has been forced to deal with.

The President has so informed, inspired, and guided his party during his official term that the Administration and himself are practically one and the same. Its work naturally divides itself into two parts—one dealing with domestic affairs and the other with foreign relations.

As regards the former, the President rightly calls attention to a mass of constructive legislation which undoubtedly is a surprise to the country, both by its amount and by the variety of the subjects dealt with. For the long list of accomplishments upon which the Administration may justly pride itself, reference should be had to the speech itself.

But it may be well to note in passing that, besides the two great measures by which an archaic tariff has been reformed and provision made for reasonable tariffs in the future and by which a chaotic financial and currency system has been supplanted by one adapted to the requirements of the modern business world—two measures of themselves sufficient to make any Administration worthy of the highest praise—besides these memorable measures, others have provided for a reasonable income tax, for facilitating the transactions of business through the Clayton act and the Federal Trade Commission, for promoting the agricultural interests of the country through rural organization and a system of rural credits, for a labor bureau to consider the problems of labor generally and of unemployment in particular, for good roads, for railroad development in Alaska, for national safeguards of child labor, for adequate preparation for the national defense and for an eight-hour day for railroad trainmen and the prevention of a nation-wide railroad strike.

While the foregoing list of topics is not exhaustive, it represents an immense body of actual achievement. It is not necessary to claim that all the measures referred to are beyond criticism either in general scope and purpose or in point of detail. But it may safely be affirmed that, as a rule, they are steps in the right direction and, in their economic and humanitarian aspects, are in line with the best and most advanced thought of the time.

What is most noticeable is the disposition of the opposition to forget them altogether—to be discreetly reticent as to what of them it hopes to do away with if it gets the chance. Even the new eight-hour day for railroad trainmen and the prevented strike offer no exception. What the opposition campaigners object to, including Republican Senators and Candidate Hughes himself, is not an averted strike but the mode of its accomplishment—to wit, by the threat of a strike within a time too short for due consideration of necessary legislation. But twenty-eight Republican Senators voted against it—there is no cloture in the Senate, and a filibuster against objectionable legislation is a recognized Senatorial weapon.

Why did not the Republican Senators resort to it and get all the time for deliberation they wanted? What was Candidate Hughes doing that he did not make the wires hot with messages to Washington—warning against the law the seventy-four Republican Representatives who voted for it and urging the twenty-eight Republican Senators to filibuster to the last ditch?

But neither he nor the Republican leaders generally had the nerve to face the situation. With ample means in their hands to prevent legislation until after its due consideration, they deliberately elected that it should appear to be enacted under coercion in order that, after the great national deliverance had been effected, they might object to the mode of its accomplishment. A pettier and more ignoble game of politics never was conceived. In comparison, and in view of the sudden and extraordinary exigency sprung upon the country, President Wilson's course was characterized by both courage and common sense.

Finding the Administration's record of domestic affairs uncommonly difficult of attack, the opposition concentrates its energies upon the conduct of foreign relations. That subject matter being largely in charge of the President himself, the ordinary opposition politician naturally resorts to personalities and finds such epithets as "weak," "vacillating," "fatuous," "insincere," "inconstant," "inconsistent," and "un-American" only too feeble to do justice to his real sentiments.

If more and better were rightly expected of a Presidential candidate taken from the bench of the United States Supreme Court, whoever took that view must have been treated to a rude awakening.

No sooner was the nomination assured than the robes and ermine of the Judge fell from the candidate as if by magic, and there appeared in their place the motley wear of the ordinary office seeker—a transformation as sudden as that made by the wand of Harlequin in the pantomime, and a transformation showing how thin is the judicial veneer, and forever discrediting the United States Supreme Court as a training camp for high official office.

It must be plain, however, that as regards the merits of the Administration's foreign policy, strictures upon the personal qualities of the President count for very little, if at all. Details and minor and insignificant features being omitted, an examination of its controlling principles and objects shows, it is believed, that in the conduct of foreign relations the Administration has kept its rudder true and has won and deserved the respect and gratitude of the country.

These principles and objects have been:

First.—To keep the country out of the great European war.

Second.—To insist upon the existence and vitality of international law as determining its own status as a neutral and defining its rights and obligations as such.

Third.—To deal with the Mexican situation in a spirit of perfect fairness and friendliness to the Mexican people, now suffering from civil dissensions and revolution to an extent which leaves a large part of the country in a state of anarchy.

If, viewed on broad lines, the great aims and purposes of the Administration's conduct of our foreign relations are as just stated, it is pertinent to inquire how far they have been accomplished. The Supreme Court candidate and even the most bellicose of his followers will hardly deny that war has been averted and that the country is now at peace with all the world. The criticism is that our peace is a peace without honor, and that if national honor had been consulted the United States would today be fighting.

With what enemy and on what issue? Probably the enemy in mind is Germany, and the issue German frightfulness in methods of warfare, wholly indefensible from the viewpoint of American rights and American lives.

But what was a peaceful, completely unarmed, and neutral nation to do about the matter? It was in no position to put up ultimatums or to rattle the sabre, and to plunge the country into war with Germany would have been a piece of insanity sure to be followed by national humiliation and disaster. There was nothing for it but to proclaim our neutrality, to be honestly neutral, and to be always insistent upon our rights as a neutral and, upon methods of warfare consistent with the dictates of humanity.

The rôle of a neutral in any war is always most trying. Its interests are sure to be disregarded by all the belligerents. During the excitement and under the pressure of the exigencies of the fight no belligerent is likely to stop to consider neutral claims or satisfy them, and the more obviously powerless the neutral through inherent weakness or military unpreparedness the surer all accountability will be postponed until after the war.

President Wilson is not the only President who, while quite alive to wrongs done the country or its citizens, has felt that redress must wait until it could be enforced as well as demanded. The vogue of Lincoln has lately been much in evidence and ex-Presidents and others have not been averse to finding resemblances between him and themselves. Yet, pending the civil war, Lincoln did not go to war with England over the depredations of the Confederate cruisers fitted out in England; nor, pending the civil war, was Louis Napoleon requested to withdraw his soldiers from Mexico.

In view of the extraordinary difficulties of the situation, the Administration is to be credited with a prudence and patience which has kept our naturally warlike people out of the great European struggle, as well as with a diplomacy which has halted, in part at least, the use of one of the most barbarous modes of warfare that even this war has developed.

Perhaps it is not so much our relations with Europe as those with Mexico that the opposition desires to hold up to public condemnation. Apparently if the views of the opposition had been entertained by the Administration we should now be in Mexico occupying its territory and its ports, and, by means of a necessarily large military force, repressing disorder and maintaining a strong Government of our own creation.

As a practical operation that would mean, of course, the conquest of Mexico the subjugation of its people, and the making of the country in effect a possession of the United States. Our utter unreadiness for any such adventure is vividly emphasized by our difficulties in performing what should be the comparatively simple task of policing our frontier.

Apart, however, from the difficulties and the enormous cost in life and property of such an undertaking, such a policy of war and conquest is at complete variance with the principles and ideals of our constitutional Government. They require us to admit that Mexico is entitled to govern herself; that her people, like the other peoples of South and Central America, are entitled to go through all the processes and experiences necessary for their education and intelligent participation in free government; while the proper rôle of the United States is to abstain from interference itself, to permit no interference from any other quarter, and to insure the solidarity of the two Americas by securing for our purposes and policies the approbation and support of the Latin-American countries.

On these principles the Mexican policy of the Administration has been founded. Its claim that it has been correct and just and in the interest of both countries, notwithstanding possible mistakes as respects particular measures, cannot be reasonably controverted.

The second great aim and purpose of the Administration's foreign policy, to wit, the preservation of international law as something alive and vital, as something no one nation is competent to change or abolish, and something essential to human progress and civilization, has been thoroughly carried out.

The only weapon of a completely unarmed and pacific people, it is no wonder that worshippers of Kultur and of the doctrine of force have got very weary of our persistent brandishing of the weapon in their faces—of our constant insistence upon international law as establishing the sanctity of treaties, the rights of neutrals, the freedom of the seas, and the duty of belligerents to wage war in accordance with rules designed to prevent wanton cruelty and needless and senseless brutality.

At the very outset of the war, and immediately following the invasion of Belgium and the infliction of German frightfulness upon a helpless people, it was declared in many influential quarters that international law had got its coup de grace, and no longer existed. The United States at once controverted that view, and has ever since controverted it. It has consistently and formally asserted that the principles and rules of international law, as established by the concurrent action of civilized States and existing when the present war broke out, continue to be binding upon all the belligerents, and that violations of them constitute acts of unfriendliness and hostility toward whoever suffers by them.

In thus steadily bearing aloft the banner of international law as the standard under which all civilized peoples must eventually gather, the United States has rendered an inestimable service to belligerents and neutrals and to all mankind. It has forced upon the attention of the world the truth that the progress of the race depends upon the supremacy of law. Its attitude is now leading all civilized countries to be considering how, on the close of the war, that supremacy may be re-established in principle and made good in practice by the application of such adequate physical force as may be necessary.

Finally, in the conduct of our relations with the countries of South and Central America, the Administration has initiated a policy whose aim and purpose are well conceived and well adapted to modern conditions and requirements.

America's dream of immunity from European aggression by reason of the broad Atlantic has been thoroughly dispelled. Not only is its surface the great highway for all the navies of the world; the navigability of its depths is proved, and renders hostile approach and attack by an invisible enemy entirely feasible. Nor is the United States longer the one great American power to which many smaller American powers necessarily look for their defense and security.

A number of the American republics have made giant strides in material prosperity and general civilization, and have a military strength sufficient for their own protection and for needed assistance to their weaker neighbors.

Further, the United States is no longer solely a North American power. By virtue of its ownership of the Panama Canal it is also an important South American power, with material and national interests to care for of the greatest consequence. The result is that our relations with South and Central America have become of great moment and need radical revision. The United States cannot reasonably hope or desire to make them part of the United States, peaceably or otherwise.

What it wants and should have from them is their cordial co-operation in the assertion and maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine in its modern interpretation and development, and in all other matters which concern the interests of the two Americas.

The Wilson Administration made the first real forward movement in the direction of the required new policy when it instituted the celebrated "A B C" conference. Its salutary effect throughout South and Central America has been marked. The expediency, indeed the necessity, of adhering to the policy, not merely by words but acts, cannot be doubted.

Its practical application may cause "perplexities" and even induce "mistakes," as is candidly admitted by the Administration in its account of its efforts to solve the problems of the present Mexican situation. Nevertheless, the soundness and importance of the new policy are obvious and require it to be acted upon on all appropriate occasions.

It is undeniably true, to quote a recent English article on the subject, "that the whole question of Pan-American unity and Latin-American confidence in the United States is involved in the treatment of Mexico. The people of South and Central America are watching the progress of events with uneasiness and even alarm, for they have little faith in the altruism of nations."

Continuity in the conduct of foreign relations is of course desirable in time of peace—in time of war it becomes practically indispensable. While the United States is not at war, it is in the great war not merely as a lavish contributor to the relief of its victims of whatever nationality, but also in it as a champion of neutral rights, whose rank as one of the greatest of world powers makes its claims and appeals of decided weight with every belligerent.

That the championship of neutral rights, as justified by international law, has been conducted with great ability and zeal by the present Administration cannot fairly be questioned.

What is only too likely to happen if as the result of the coming election the Presidential tiller passes into new hands? As the Supreme Court candidate necessarily cannot say what he would have done if in President Wilson's place, or what he will do if he succeeds him—as the only thing he is certain about is the wrongfulness of everything the present Administration has done—his inducement to change the existing foreign policies of the country will be very great.

Will it be a change to suit Germany and the ultra-pacifists—designed, for example, to prevent the American sale and export of munitions and to keep American travelers off enemy merchant ships? Or will the change be one to suit the militaristic end of the Hughes political combination, which would have the country get into some sort of fight without loss of time?

The Carranza Government of Mexico is now recognized by the United States and all other powers interested. Will it be deemed necessary to antagonize the existing hopeful status by placing the United States on the side of some rival of Carranza?

It is plain that some such changes of foreign policy are the logical result of the Republican candidate's pre-election utterances, and may be required by the exigencies of the situation responsible for his candidacy. The American people can hardly fail to realize the danger and to refuse to put at risk the continuance of a foreign policy which, as a whole, must have their hearty approval, because clearly demanded by the country's true interests.

The Eight-Hour Day.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is strenuously asserted that the fight of the railway employes was not for an eight-hour day, but for more pay, and the President and Congress are criticised for meeting their demands. But, conceding the point that in some cases readjustment of the running time of trains cannot be made so as to avoid extra pay for work in excess of eight hours, is the criticism in point? The wage paid before the threat of strike represented the conceded equivalent for a day's work. The only open question was as to the length of the day, and that had been fixed at ten hours. Now, if the President is right in his proposition that modern social ideas approve the general principle of the eight-hour day—and there can be little doubt of this—there is no reason why the regular wage should not be paid for the shorter period, nor any justification for a reduction below the established figure. The fight really resolves itself into one for shorter hours, at what had been heretofore agreed upon as the proper compensation for a day's work.

WILLIAM D. GAILLARD.

New York, Sept. 20, 1916.

ORDERS 10,000 MEN BACK FROM BORDER

War Department Action Also Sends 6,000 Militia to Supplant Them.

MORE WILL BE SENT SOUTH

Third New York Is Among Those to Go—Gradual Return and Mustering Out.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Orders were issued by the War Department today to Majors General Wood, Barry, and Bell, commanding the Eastern, Central, and Western Departments, to send approximately 6,000 National Guardsmen to the border. At the same time instructions were sent to Major Gen. Funston, commanding the Southern Department, to select on the arrival of these 6,000 troops on the border 10,000 National Guard infantry now on duty in the border patrol and return them to their respective State mobilization camps to be mustered out of the Federal service.

Thirteen States and the District of Columbia are called on to furnish the contingent of 6,000 men now to be sent to the border. The orders issued today direct that the following units be sent there:

EASTERN DEPARTMENT.

Field Artillery — Battery A, New Hampshire; Third Pennsylvania; Battery C, New Jersey; Battery A, District of Columbia; First Battalion and Battery C, Virginia; Third New York; Batteries A and C, Alabama; First Battalion, Georgia; Batteries E and F, Connecticut.

Infantry—Second Florida and Third District of Columbia.

Cavalry—Troop A, District of Columbia.

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT:

Field Artillery—Batteries A and B, Michigan; First Regiment less Second Battalion, Minnesota; Batteries B and C, Colorado.

WESTERN DEPARTMENT.

Engineers—Company A, California.

These units are being sent to the border under the War Department's policy of taking advantage of the Mexican situation to give the fullest possible training to National Guard organizations. The total number of guardsmen maintained on the border for some weeks has been approximately 100,000. The dispatch of new units and the return of others has been so conducted as to leave the aggregate number of guardsmen on border duty about stationary, although in the orders issued today about 4,000 more soldiers will be taken from than are sent to the border. In a few days orders will be issued for the dispatch of more guardsmen to the boundary. After that the gradual return and mustering out of all of the guardsmen are expected to begin.

Orders were issued to Major Gen. Wood today to send Battery A of the Field Artillery of the Maryland National Guard to the Maryland State mobilization camp at Laurel to be mustered out of the Federal service, as this unit has not seen any service on the border the orders occasioned considerable speculation. This battery is composed of business and professional men of Baltimore who usually go into camp and have been nicknamed "The Limousines." Considerable pressure has been brought to bear on the War Department to bring about the immediate mustering out of the battery.

It was semi-officially stated that special considerations governed the action of the department. These considerations were, first, the fact that a strong appeal had been made to the department by business interests in Baltimore for the early muster out of the battery; and second, because it has had thorough intensive training at the army training camp at Tobyhanna, Penn., and is considered one of the crack artillery units of the National Guard.

One business corporation in Baltimore was the employer of about thirty members of the battery and has been carrying them on the payroll ever since they were ordered into the Federal service. The corporation has been anxious to be relieved of this responsibility in view of the fact that the services of the battery are not considered necessary on the border, and urged that it be mustered out.

PLANS FOR TROOPS' VOTING.

Election Arrangements Dispel Hope of Early Home Coming.

Special to The New York Times.

McALLEN, Texas, Sept. 27.—The belief of soldiers in all regiments of the New York Division that the recall of four units was the "beginning of the end" and that most of the troops would have their orders to leave the border before Oct. 15, was shaken today when the Rio Grande Rattler, official newspaper of the division, appeared with a semi-official special story from Francis M. Hugo, Secretary of State of New York, explaining how the guardsmen would cast their ballots here.

A letter from Mr. Secretary of State said that Henry G. Adams, head of the election bureau, would leave Albany on Oct. 25 with 40,000 special war ballots and 200 ballot boxes, together with the special lists of candidates in pamphlet form. The law requires that the special agent bring with him twice the number of ballots needed. There are 12,000 guardsmen in the two camps here, but it was thought advisable to estimate the number at 20,000.

In compliance with the law, the letter says, the soldiers will use a special ballot more than eight feet long. As the voters come from many districts and precincts there will be no names on the sheet. Instead, the list of offices to be filled will be printed on the ballot with a blank space under the name of each office. In this space the soldier will write the name of his favorite candidate after he has consulted a special pamphlet containing the names of candidates of all parties from Presidential electors, Governor, and all State, judicial, and legislative officers down to candidates in city, town, and ward.

On a second ballot the guardsmen will vote on the two special propositions of another Constitutional Convention and the $10,000,000 bonds issue for the acquisition of lands in forest preserves.

Voting will be done in the quarters of commanding officers of companies. Troops or batteries, and the voter will then seal his ballots in an envelope put his name on the face of the envelope, with the oath that he is qualified to cast the ballot, and put it into the ballot box. The letter says nothing about registering new voters.

The letter about voting on the border was followed by the news from Divisional Headquarters that a program of manoeuvres and field firing exercises to occupy all branches of the service throughout October was being prepared and would be announced within a few days. Then there was the news that several of the regimental commanders had sent to New York for overcoats for the men, and that some of the shipments had arrived.

CONFEREES EXPECTED TOAGREE BY OCT. 15

But Arredondo's Summons to Mexico City Causes Fear of Objections by Carranza.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Sept. 27.—The hope was expressed here today by an American member of the commission on American-Mexican problems that the Mexican and American commissioners would reach an agreement within two weeks, or by Oct. 15, on the questions before them, although there is some apprehension that the return of Ambassador Designate Eliseo Arredondo to Mexico City may mean that First Chief Carranza is dissatisfied with the progress of negotiations. The American commissioners were not quite sure this morning what the return of the Ambassador meant. When one of the Americans was asked about it, he said:

"It looks like another barbed wire entanglement."

The best hope for a speedy and successful conclusion of the conference is an agreement on the border question, an indispensable condition of which would be the withdrawal of the American troops from Mexico. The way is being paved for a reconsideration of this subject by information furnished by the State Department, which makes it appear that Brig. Gen. George Bell, Jr., has been misled in making his report of a notable success for Villa, and that stories from Mexican and other sources minimize the bandit's achievement.

If reports continue to substantiate the Mexican version that the Chihuahua City incident was negligible, and if Villa continues inactive, the question of withdrawing the American troops and substituting a combination guard of the border by Americans and Mexicans in co-operation probably will come up again in a serious way. Although the Mexican commissioners have cheerfully furnished information about Mexican internal conditions and consented to explain American reports on those subjects, it has been made clear by their attitude and that of Carranza that the next work of the commission will be nil, unless an agreement is reached to take American troops off the soil of Mexico.

SAY RALEIGH SHELLS FAIL.

Navy Officers Complain of Product from Daniels's Home Town.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 27.—A dispatch to The Herald from Washington says that "commissioned officers of the Atlantic Fleet have made charges that shells, purchased from inexperienced munition makers in Raleigh, the home of Secretary Daniels, were of such inferior quality that when fired in battle practice they broke in hundreds of pieces and dropped over the ship's side, instead of carrying to the targets. The report comes, not from a single ship, but from several."

Inquiry at the Bureau of Ordnance showed that in spite of the alleged unsatisfactory results Secretary Daniels gave the company a new contract for $40,500 in 6 and 8-inch shells last month.

Secretary Daniels admitted today, the dispatch says, that the Raliegh Iron Works Company had never made shells until awarded a contract by the Government for 12,000, ranging from 3.5 to 8 inches.

The first contract was awarded the company in November, 1914. Later purchases have brought the value of contracts to date up to $155,000.

Secretary Daniels, who says he is acquainted with officers of the company, admits that it is a small concern and little known, and that the making of munitions is a new thing with it.

CHANCELLOR LEWIS WEDS.

New Jersey Jurist Marries Miss Charlotte Jorgensen.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 27.—Vice Chancellor Vivian M. Lewis of this city was married today to Miss Charlotte Jorgensen of Buzzards Bay, Mass. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Arthur S. Henderson, pastor of the Church of the Good Shepherd of Wareham, Mass., at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Charles E. Jorgensen. The wedding was a quiet family affair. The Vice Chancellor and his bride will occupy his home at 576 Park Avenue, Plainfield.

Vice Chancellor Lewis has long been identified with the Republican Party in New Jersey and has held a number of important offices. He studied law with his brother, Judge W. I. Lewis, and was admitted to the bar in 1892. He was the Republican nominee for Governor in the State in 1910, running against Woodrow Wilson.

Mrs. Caroline B. Tilden Whittlesey.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Sept. 27.—Mrs. Caroline Benton Tilden Whittlesey, aged 68, widow of William A. Whittlesey of Pittsfield, died this morning at the Tilden home, New Lebanon, N. Y. She was a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Tilden of New Lebanon, a niece of Samuel J. Tilden, and one of his heirs who participated in the division of his property. She married Mr. Whittlesey in 1874. They lived mostly in Pittsfield after their marriage. Mrs. Whittlesey was a Past Regent of Peace Party Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Pittsfield and a member of the Wednesday Club. She left two sons, William A. and Granville E. Whittlesey of Pittsfield; a daughter, Mrs. Cornelius Boardman Tyler of Plainfield, N. J., and a sister, Mrs. Charles D. Sabin of New York.

Geiger-Fechtman Wedding.

The marriage of Arthur O. W. Geiger of 129 Sherman Avenue, a son of the late Mrs. Amilie Geiger, and Miss Mabel Florence Fechtman, a daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Fechtman of 77 West 127th Street, took place at 8:30 o'clock last evening in the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Epiphany, East 128th Street, the Rev. M. Luther Camp performing the ceremony. Miss Elsie Fechtman, a sister of the bride, was the maid of honor and the Misses Bertha and Pauline Geiger, sisters of the bridegroom, were the bridesmaids. The bride's uncle, Ferdinand W. Lissman, gave her in marriage. Mr. Geiger's best man was Peter Tower and the ushers were Albert S. Geiger and Edward H. Paxton, the brother and brother-in-law respectively of the bridegroom. Mr. and Mrs. Geiger will live at 66 Vermilyea Avenue, this city, after Nov. 15.

Schaul-Baron Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. George P. Waltzfelder of this city announce the engagement of this niece, Miss Bertha Schaul, to Edward S. Baron of London, England. Their marriage is to take place late next month, and they will make their home in London.

Beautifully Curly, Wavy Hair Like "Nature's Own"

Try the new way—the Silmerine way—and you'll never again use the ruinous heated iron. The curliness will appear altogether natural.

Liquid Silmerine

is applied with a clean tooth brush; use any kind of curlers, is neither sticky nor greasy. Perfectly harmless. Serves also as a splendid dressing. Directions with bottle. At druggists.

DUTTON'S

New Fiction

for the lengthening autumn evenings

681 FIFTH AVENUE

JAS. G. CANNON, JR., WEDS MISS ODEN

Son of Late Banker Marries Daughter of Late August Oden in Scarsdale.

BRIDE HAS ONE ATTENDANT

A Quiet Ceremony on Account of Mourning—Bridegroom Is with United States Guaranty Co.

Miss Ann Cecil Oden, daughter of the late August Oden, and James Graham Cannon, Jr., son of the late James G. Cannon, were married at noon yesterday at the home of the bride's brother-in-law, Charles W. Eaton, in Scarsdale, N. Y. The Rev. Albert T. Tamblyn, a brother-in-law of the bridegroom, officiated.

The wedding was small on account of the bridegroom's family being in mourning. Miss Adelaide Pembleton of Washington, D. C., was the only attendant. After a honeymoon trip, Mr. and Mrs. Cannon will reside in Bronxville.

Mr. Cannon is connected with the United States Guaranty Company in the New York office. His father died two months ago at his country home, Golden Bridge, N. Y. He was President of the Fourth National Bank of New York City, Treasurer of the Bronx Park Commission, Chairman of the Westchester County Planning Commission, and former President of the Westchester County Chamber of Commerce.

MISS STEWART A BRIDE.

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. J. Stewart Weds Ernest B. Slade.

Miss Cornelia Stewart, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Stewart of 604 Bergen Avenue, Jersey City, was married last night at the home of her parents, to Ernest Bewley Slade of New York City. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Charles F. Kennedy of St. Bartholemew's Church, New York City. About 250 guests were present.

The bride had two attendants, her sister, Miss Hazel Stewart, as maid of honor, and the bridegroom's sister, Mrs. Stewart Thompson of New York, as matron of honor. The ushers included four brothers of the bride and a brother of the groom, Thomas J. Stewart, Jr.; Arthur I. Stewart, Robert G. Stewart, Oliver Stewart, Harold E. Slade, and Chester R. Brown of New York. The best man was Richard Roberts of New York City.

The bride wore a gown of white Georgette crepe and net, with a long court train of white satin, and veil of net and lace fastened with a bandeau of pearls. She carried white orchids and lilies of the valley. The matron of honor was gowned in pale yellow silk, veiled with white net, and her flowers were yellow roses. The maids of honor wore a frock of embroidered white silk with orchid colored net veiling, and carried a bunch of orchids.

Mr. and Mrs. Slade will spend the early Fall in an automobile trip and live in New York until the first of the year, when they will occupy their new home at Forest Hills.

MARIE VAN VORST TO WED.

American Novelist to Marry Signor Cagiati in Paris Next Month.

Miss Marie Van Vorst, an American novelist, living in Paris, and Signor Gaetano Cagiati, of Rome, are to be married in Paris late in October. The wedding is to take place in the Mairie of the Rue de Grenelle and at the Church of St. Clotilde. The service is to be performed by the Archbishop, Monsigner Baillifol; and the witnesses are to be Mme. Robert Hugues Le Roux, a sister-in-law of Miss Van Vorst, formerly Mrs. John Van Vorst and also a well known writer, and Frederick B. Van Vorst of New York.

Signor Cagiati is a widower, having in 1912 married a granddaughter of David Dons, who died in a year after the marriage, leaving a baby daughter.

Miss Van Vorst is the daughter of the late Hooper C. Van Vorst, a Supreme Court Justice.

STEPHENS-HANFORD WEDDING.

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Stone Hanford a Bride.

The wedding of Thomas G. Stephens, a son of Mrs. Anna Stephens of 285 Central Park West, and Miss Edith Margaret Hanford, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Stone Hanford of 209 Dyckman Street, this city, took place at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Riverdale Presbyterian Church, which was decorated with cosmos, ferns, and ferns. The Rev. Ira S. Dodd officiated.

The bride, who walked with her father, wore a short white satin frock veiled with tulle held with orange blossoms and a tulle veil. She was attended by the Misses Helen Montague and Beatrice Raphael as bridesmaids, who wore pink silk frocks draped with white tulle embroidered in silver, topped by large hats trimmed with pink roses and silver.

Lewis A. Phillips, a classmate of the bridegroom at Dartmouth, was the best man, and the ushers were John H. Cuntz and James N. Dunlop. None except the families and a few close friends were invited to the ceremony, and there was no reception.

On their return from their honeymoon in the South Mr. and Mrs. Stephens will live at 410 Riverside Drive.

MISS SARA COLCORD TO WED.

Engaged to Carlton P. Collins, Former Cornell Football Captain.

Mr. and Mrs. Franklin A. Colcord of Brooklyn have announced the engagement of their younger daughter, Miss Sara E. Colcord, to Carlton Palmer Collins, son of Mr. and Mrs. William F. Collins of Shippen Point, Stamford, Conn., formerly of Brooklyn. Miss Colcord is an active figure in the Beta Delta Psi circles.

Mr. Collins was graduated from Cornell University, class of '16. He was captain of the 'Varsity football team last season. He belongs to the Theta Delta Chi.

No date has been set for the wedding.

Miss Agnes Mitchel Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. Ormsby MacKnight of Montclair, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Agnes Mitchel, to John Wesley Hanes, Jr. of Winston-Salem, N. C. Miss Mitchel was graduated from Miss Porter's School, Farmington, Conn., in 1914. Mr. Hanes is a graduate of Yale, class of '15. He was right fielder on the Yale baseball team, and a member of the Scroll and Key. No date has been set for the wedding.

Rowland-Gray Wedding Date.

The wedding of Miss Dorothy Whittingham Gray, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James A. Gray, and Floyd Hookway Rowland, son of Mrs. John W. Rowland of Walden, N. Y., will take place next Tuesday evening, at the home of the bride's parents, 427 Fort Washington Avenue.

Miss Gray is a student at the Horace Mann School, and was formerly Secretary of the Economic League of the Childs' Welfare League. Mr. Rowland is a law student at Columbia University.

ADVERTISEMENT.

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NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

Always look for that name

ERNEST S. ROCHE MARRIES.

Late Chancellor's Son Weds Miss Florence M. Menges in Saratoga.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., Sept. 27.—Miss Florence M. Menges, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Menges of this place, and Ernest Spencer Roche, son of Mrs. Emma C. Roche, also of Saratoga, were married at noon today in the Bethesda Church. The officiating clergymen were the Rev. Dr. Olin S. Roche and the Rev. Hubert P. Le F. Graham, pastor of the church.

No invitations were issued for the wedding owing to the recent death of the bridegroom's father, the Rev. Dr. Spencer Summerfield Roche, former Chancellor of the Cathedral of the Incarnation at Garden City, L. I.

Miss Mary H. Boynton was maid of honor, and the Misses Emeline C. Roche, Isabell Ames, Blanche L. Jackman, and Dorothy H. White were the bridesmaids.

Joseph Davis Sears acted as best man. The ushers included Austin S. Roche, Ward Melville, Edward I. Carr, and Walter N. De Panne.

Mr. Roche is a graduate of Columbia, class of '11, and of the Columbia Law School, class of '13.

Miss Mildred Merriman to Wed.

Mr. and Mrs. William A. Merriman announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mildred Merriman, to Sidney Vere Smith, a son of Mr. and Mrs. C. Harold Smith of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Merriman, who reside at the Plaza when in the city, have a country place at Huntington, L. I., Mr. Merriman is the Vice President of the United States Realty and Improvement Company, at 115 Broadway. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

Weds Heir to Millions.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Sept. 27.—Miss Winifred Margaret Robinson, a Colorado Springs girl well known in New York society circles, and Harold Ingersoll were married today in St. Stephen's Episcopal Church.

Mr. Ingersoll is a son of Winthrop Ingersoll of the Ingersoll Manufacturing Company, Rockford, Ill., and is heir to millions.

William Henry White.

William Henry White, a well-known Brooklyn lawyer and a former Assistant District Attorney, died from heart disease on Tuesday at his home, 377 Park Place, Brooklyn. Mr. White had been ailing for several months, but on Tuesday returned apparently in good health from his Summer home in Bayshore, L. I., where he had spent the Summer. He was born in Brooklyn fifty years ago and after graduating from Polytechnic Institute he studied law at the New York University. He was admitted to the bar twenty-five years ago. Mr. White was appointed Assistant District Attorney by District Attorney John E. Clarke in 1902 and served in that capacity for eight years. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Jennie L. White.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. THERESA LYNCH, one of the pioneer settlers of the west side of Harlem, died yesterday, after a brief illness, in the home of her son-in-law, John J. O'Connor, 230 West 130th Street. Mrs. Lynch was born in Ireland. She is survived by three sons and two daughters.

The Rev. ISAAC C. YERKES, formerly of Brooklyn, pastor of the Pitman Episcopal Church at New Brunswick, N. J., died yesterday at his home in that city of paralysis. He was ordained in the Methodist Church in 1889, and had served in the Vermont and New Jersey conferences. He was a Freemason and Past District Deputy Grand Master of the I. O. O. F.

Mrs. MARY A. APGAR died yesterday at her home in Annandale, N. J., of tuberculosis in her fifty-ninth year. She is survived by her husband and two children.

Miss JOSEPHINE CECILIA ZIEGLER, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Ziegler, died on Tuesday night at her home in Main Street, Orange, N. J., in her twenty-first year.

JOHN TIDDES, a retired landscape gardener, died yesterday at his home, 116 North Fourth Street, Paterson, N. J., in his seventy-ninth year. He was born in Ireland, and came to America as a young man. Two daughters and two sons survive him.

JAMES A. CHRISTIE, a former Alderman of Newark, N. J., who was a member of the Legislature in 1888, died yesterday of a paralytic stroke in his home, 34 Thomas Street, in that city. He was 65 years old, and at one time a policeman, but he left the department in politics.

Mrs. GERTRUDE SLOCUM ADAMS, the wife of a lawyer of 25 Broad Street, died on Tuesday night at her Summer home on Saranac Lake in her twenty-eighth year. Her New York home was at 352 Lexington Avenue.

Captain GEORGE W. MASON, a civil war veteran and one of the two Connecticut Vice Presidents of the Pan American Exposition at Buffalo in 1901, died on Tuesday at his home in Litchfield. He joined the war with the Nineteenth regulars and was later commissioned Captain and Quartermaster with the volunteers. Captain Mason was 83 years old.

Colonel WILLIAM J. HOYT, paper manufacturer and well known in New England financial circles, died on Tuesday in his home at North End, Manchester, N. H., in his seventy-first year. He was a Director in the Manchester National Bank and the New Hampshire Insurance Company, and served on the staff of Governor Bunkel.

JAMES J. CONFELLAN, a member of the Maine Legislature and formerly Corporation Counsel of Portland, died on Tuesday at Portland of pneumonia in his fortieth year. He was married on Aug. 23 last and was taken ill a few days later.

Miss ELIZABETH RAYMOND died yesterday at her home in Wilton, Conn., in her sixty-seventh year. She was the daughter of the late Lewis and Catherine Raymond of East Norwalk, Conn.

Mrs. FREDERICKA KARUTZ, widow of Traugott Karuts, a cigar manufacturer of the Eastern District of Brooklyn, died on Tuesday at her home, 630 Metropolitan Avenue, Brooklyn, where she had lived for half a century. She left a son and two daughters.

MICHAEL J. GUERIN, 61 years old, died at his home, 88 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, on Monday, leaving a widow, three sons, and three daughters.

JULIUS BARBECKER, who died at his home, 212 Abingdon Road, Richmond Hill, on Monday, was President of the Berbecker & Son Manufacturing Company of Manhattan and Waterbury, Conn., metal wares manufacturers, and President of the William Schollhorn Company of New Haven, Conn., manufacturers of tools. He was also head of the firm of Julius Berbecker & Son, manufacturers of needles, at 15 East Twenty-sixth Street, Manhattan. He was born in his eighty-fourth year and came to this country from Germany in his youth. He is survived by a son, Eugene N. Berbecker of Chicago, and a daughter, Mrs. Carrie B. Campbell.

CHARLES MERRITT FIELD, for many years associated with the firm of Willets & Co. in Manhattan, died on Tuesday at his Summer home in South Norwalk, Conn. Mr. Field was in his fifty-sixth year and was born in Brooklyn. He was a graduate of Harvard University and left a widow, a son and a daughter. The funeral services will be held this afternoon at the house of his brother, William D. C. Field, 224 Henry Street, Brooklyn.

HORACE T. KETCHAM, 55 years old, a resident of Patchogue, L. I., for thirty years, died at his home there on Tuesday. He left a widow, three sons and a daughter.

Mrs. ANN ELIZA BRUSH DOUGHTY, one of the founders of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Woodbury, L. I., and a resident of that place since 1853, died yesterday in her eighty-fourth year. She is survived by two sons, Dr. David B. and Frederick F. Doughty, and two daughters, Mrs. Charles O. Smith and Mrs. Henry A. Gillman.

Mrs. LOUISE STUART, wife of George W. Stuart, died yesterday at her home, 141 Cedar Avenue, Richmond Hill, aged 82 years. She was formerly for many years a resident of Brooklyn and was active in the Order of the Eastern Star.

WENZELAUS BRAND, for nearly thirty years manager of the jewelry manufacturing firm of Jacob Weiss, died from pneumonia on Monday at his home, 216 Eldert Street, Brooklyn. His wife, three sons, and two daughters survive him.

JOHN H. PARKS, 61 years old, in the employ of Calhoun, Robbins & Co. in Manhattan, died at his home, 1,280 Park Place, Brooklyn, on Tuesday.

MATTHIAS TREMEL, a retired merchant tailor of Manhattan and a member of Thusnelda Lodge, No. 726, Knights and Ladies of Honor, died on Tuesday at his home, 2,413 Silver Street, Ridgewood, aged 81 years. Mr. Tremel was a member and an elder of Christ German Lutheran Church in Manhattan. He was a native of Hungary.

ASK FOR and GET

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THE ORIGINAL

MALTED MILK

Cheap substitutes cost YOU same price.

ADMIRAL VREELAND DEAD.

Retired Veteran of 45 Years' Service Dies at Atlantic City.

Rear Admiral Charles E. Vreeland, U. S. N., retired, died yesterday at Galen Hall, Atlantic City, of heart disease, in his sixty-fifth year. He had had twenty-five years and one month sea service and twenty years shore duty when he retired at the age limit two years ago, and was one of two officers in the navy holding flag rank who had served as naval apprentices before becoming midshipman.

Admiral Vreeland was born in New Jersey and had served for a time in the volunteer navy in the civil war and had been an apprentice for three months and ten days when he was appointed to the Naval Academy in 1863. Five years later he was made Ensign and rose to the rank of Captain in 1906. During his long career Admiral Vreeland saw service in all parts of the world. He was a Lieutenant on the Dolphin in the war with Spain, commanded the Kansas in the trip of the battleship fleet round the world in 1907, and was Naval Attaché at Rome and Vienna from June, 1893, to December, 1896.

He became Rear Admiral in December, 1906, and while in command of the second division of the Atlantic fleet in the Spring of 1909 on the flagship Delaware he was selected to represent the United States Navy at the Coronation of King George.

While Admiral Vreeland was aid for inspections for the Navy Department at Washington in 1911 he was appointed Chairman of the board sent to Havana to examine the wreck of the Maine and later the Vreeland Board, as it was called, delivered a verdict that the battleship had been destroyed by an outside explosion.

He was a supporter of the greater navy plan, and held that it was necessary to protect the Hawaiian Islands and the Philippines from Japan.

Rear Admiral Vreeland went to Atlantic City from Washington in August for his health. Mrs. Vreeland and a nephew, C. S. Richmond, of Washington, were with him when he died.

Colonel C. Harrison Parker.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 27.—Colonel C. Harrison Parker, prominent editor, politician, and Confederate veteran and a notable figure in the stirring events of reconstruction days here, died today at the age of seventy.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

HOLIDAY GREETINGS.

ABRAHAMS.—Mr. and Mrs. Abrahams of 60 West 142d St. wish relatives and friends a happy New Year.

AMDUR.—Mr. and Mrs. Morris Amdur, at 1,028 Prospect Av., take this means of extending to their many relatives and friends their heartiest wishes for a happy New Year.

BACHRACH.—Mr. and Mrs. David Bachrach of 952 Hoe Av. wish their relatives and friends a happy New Year.

BERNSTEIN.—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Bernstein and sons of 3,875 Broadway wish their friends and relatives a happy and prosperous New Year.

BLUM.—Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Blum wish all their friends a happy and prosperous New Year.

BONIS.—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Bonis of 132 West 118th St. take this means to extend to their relatives and friends a happy New Year.

COHEN.—Mr. and Mrs. Sol Cohen of 750 Riverside Drive take this means of extending to their relatives and friends best wishes for a happy and prosperous New Year.

COHEN.—Mr. and Mrs. Jacob D. Cohen of 140 East 92d (now at 7 North Wavecrest Av., Arverne, L. I.) wish a happy and prosperous New Year to all.

COHEN—GELLMAN.—Miss K. F. Cohen and Dr. I. J. Gellman wish their relatives and friends a happy New Year.

DIAMAND.—Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Diamand and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Diamand of 408 West 130th St. wish all their relatives and friends a happy and prosperous New Year.

FELDMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Feldman of 1,067 East 18th St., Flatbush, Brooklyn, wish all their relatives and friends a happy and prosperous New Year.

FINKELSTEIN.—Mr. Israel M. Finkelstein and Miss Rose Finkelstein of 58 East 94th St. extend to their relatives and friends their best wishes for a happy New Year.

FRIDELSON.—Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Fridelson of 1,855 7th Av. wish relatives and friends a happy and prosperous New Year.

FRIEDLANDER.—Mr. Samson Friedlander of 5 West 122d St. wishes to extend to all his friends a happy New Year.

GOTTLIEB.—Mr. and Mrs. Michael Gottlieb, 68 Hudson Place, Weehawken, N. J., extend holiday greetings to their friends and relatives.

GROSSMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. I. Grossman of 247 West 139th St. extend their best wishes for a happy and prosperous New Year to their relatives and friends. No cards.

HABER.—Greeting for a happy and prosperous New Year for all our friends and relatives from Mr. and Mrs. David Habor, 1,027 Roe Av., Bronx.

HAFT.—Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Haft and family, Edgemere, L. I., wish their relatives and friends a happy New Year.

HALPERN.—Mr. and Mrs. S. Halpern and sons of Margaretville, N. Y., take this way to wish all their friends and relatives a happy and prosperous New Year.

KALVIN.—Mr. and Mrs. S. Kalvin of 542 West 112th St. extend their best wishes to their relatives and friends for the New Year.

KLEIN.—Mr. and Mrs. Anthony W. Klein, at 931 Fox St., extend their best wishes for a happy New Year to their friends.

KRAKOWER.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Krakower wish their relatives and friends a happy New Year.

KRULEWITCH.—Mr. and Mrs. I. A. Krulewitch of 115 East 119th St. extend their best wishes for a happy New Year to their relatives and friends.

LEVY.—Mr. and Mrs. Louis Levy, 121 Bay 28th St., Bensonhurst, extend to their relatives and friends a happy New Year.

LEVY.—Mr. and Mrs. Elliott Levy, 163 Bay 31st St., Bensonhurst, extend to their relatives and friends a happy New Year.

LUBELL.—Lubell brothers wish relatives and friends a happy and prosperous New Year.

LUXEMBERG.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Luxemberg wish their relatives and friends a very happy New Year.

MEYERS.—Mr. and Mrs. Herman E. Meyers wish their relatives and friends a happy and prosperous New Year. No cards.

MORRIS.—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel A. Morris wish their friends a happy New Year.

PEYSER.—Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Peyser of 39 West 113th St. wish all their relatives and friends a happy and prosperous New Year.

PITZELE.—Mr. and Mrs. Elias Pitzele, 859 West 180th St., wish all their relatives and friends a happy and prosperous New Year.

POLSTEIN.—Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Polstein extend their best wishes for a happy New Year to their relatives, friends, and acquaintances.

RADIN.—Mr. and Mrs. K. Radin of 10 Pinehurst Av. wish their friends and relatives a happy New Year.

RAPPAPORT.—Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Rappaport and Mr. Melville L. Rappaport of 122 Hillside Av. Mount Vernon, extend to their relatives and friends their best wishes for a happy and prosperous New Year.

ROSENTHAL.—Mr. and Mrs. Julius S. Rosenthal and son extend to their relatives and friends their best wishes for a happy New Year.

ROSENTHAL.—Dr. and Mrs. M. Rosenthal and family wish their friends and relatives a happy and propseprous New Year.

SCHLANG.—Mr. and Mrs. Harry Schlang of Arverne extend to their relatives and friends a happy New Year.

SCHWEITZER.—Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Schweitzer wish their relatives and friends a happy New Year.

SHAPIRO.—Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Shapiro of 55 West 110th St. and 98 Canal St., New York, wish all their friends and relatives a happy New Year. No cards.

SHELDON.—Mr. and Mrs. Sol Sheldon of 845 East 176th St. wish their relatives and friends a happy New Year.

SHIDLOVSKY.—Mrs. Elizabeth Shidlovsky and family of 133 West 113th St. wish their relatives and friends a happy New Year.

SHIDLOVSKY.—Mr. and Mrs. Morris Shidlovsky, 1,455 Lexington Av., wish relatives and friends a happy and prosperous New Year.

SHONGUT — COHEN. — Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Shongut and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Cohen wish all their relatives and friends a happy New Year.

SOKOLSKI.—Mr. and Mrs. Albert Sokolski of Far Rockaway wish their relatives and friends a prosperous and happy New Year.

STERN.—Mr. and Mrs. Morris Stern of 750 Riverside Drive take this means of extending to their relatives and friends best wishes for a happy and prosperous New Year.

STOLL.—Mr. and Mrs. Harry Stoll and daughters of 46 West 90th St. wish their relatives and friends a happy and prosperous New Year.

TANNENBAUM.—Mr. and Mrs. Harry Tannenbaum of the Hollywood Lodge, Highmount, wish their relatives and friends a happy and prosperous New Year.

HOLIDAY GREETINGS.

TRIVERS.—Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Trivers of 110 Wallace Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y., wish their friends and relatives a happy New Year.

TROSKY.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Trosky extend to their relatives and friends best wishes for a happy New Year.

TURKELTAUB.—Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Turkeltaub of 601 West 162d St. wish their relatives and friends a happy New Year.

WEILER.—Mr. and Mrs. Max A. Weiler of 117 West 142d St. wish all their relatives and friends a happy and prosperous New Year.

WEINSTEIN.—Mr. and Mrs. Max Weinstein of 246 West End Av. wish to extend to their relatives and friends their best wishes for a happy and prosperous New Year.

ZARO.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Zaro extend New Year's greetings to all their relatives and friends.

Born.

NOLEN.—Sept. 23, 122 Bergen St., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. G. Nolen, a son.

CONFIRMATION.

HEIN.—Mrs. H. Hein, 201 West 117th St., begs to announce the Barmitzvah of her son Monrose Saturday, Sept. 30, 10 A. M. Temple Ansche Chesed, 114th St. and 7th Av.

Engaged

HAWKINS—MARSHALL.—Winifred C. Marshall to Roy F. Hawkins.

Married.

CHAFFEE—DECKER.—On Wednesday, Sept. 27, 1916, at Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Newark, N. J., by the Rev. Joseph Hunter, Jane Bruyn, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Alliger Decker, to the Rev. Arthur Russell Chaffee.

FARR—CLEVELAND.—On Monday, Sept. 25, 1916, Miss Mabel Hobart Cleveland of Englewood, N. J., to Albert Melville Farr of Newark, N. J., in the City of New York.

ARNOW—STONE.—Sept. 25, Grace R. Stone to Arthur Arnow.

BROWN—CLARK.—Sept. 26, Marguerite L. Clark to Clarence A. Brown.

SCHAPHORST—CURTIN.—Sept. 27, Irene B. Curtin to William F. Schaphorst, Jr.

Long Island.

TALLON—SUTCLIFFE.—Sept. 23, Astoria, Beatrice Sutcliffe to Robert Tallon.

Died.

ABENDSCHEIN.—On Monday, Sept. 25, 1916, George F., beloved son of the late Frederick and Margaret Abendschein. Funeral from his late residence, 325 East 18th St., on Thursday morning at 11 o'clock. Interment private.

ADAMS.—At Saranac Lake, N. Y., on Sept. 26, 1916, Gertrude Slocum, wife of W. Herbert Adams. Funeral services at Church of St. Agnes, 43d St., near Lexington Av., on Friday, Sept. 29, at 10 A. M.

BERBECKER.—Julius, Sept. 25, in his 84th year. Services at residence, 212 Abingdon Road, Richmond Hill, Thursday, 11 A. M. Interment Chicago, Ill.

BENSEN.—At Palo Park Av., Weehawken, N. J., on Wednesday, Sept. 27, 1916, Anna, widow of the late Diedrich Bensen, aged 83 years. Funeral services will be held on Friday, Sept. 29th, at 2:30 P. M., at the Augsburg Lutheran Church of the Good Shepherd, Columbia Terrace and Park Av., Weehawken. Relatives and friends respectfully invited. Interment Flower Hill Cemetery.

CARROLL.—Cordelia Burt, widow of the late Rev. Vernon B. Carroll, at Lynn, Mass., Sept. 27. Funeral service at warwick, N. Y., on arrival of the noon train Friday.

COOK.—On Tuesday, Sept. 26, 1916, at Ringoes, N. J., Edward Lindley

GIANTS WIN TWENTY-THIRD STRAIGHT IN EXTRA-INNING BATTLE

BURNING BRAND IS PLUCKED BY GIANTS

Game That Seems Gone Is Saved by Herzog's Smash in Ninth and Won in Tenth.

IT MAKES TWENTY-THREE

Anderson Fares Poorly Against Cardinals and Rube Benton Is Summoned to Rescue in Third.

Most of the Giants were entirely satisfied to let their record-breaking run remain at twenty-two games yesterday, but not so with Charley Herzog. In the ninth, with the score 2 to 0 against the Prides of the Polo Grounds, and in favor of the sad St. Louis Cardinals, Herzog pounded a three-bagger against the right field wall and pushed over the two runs which tied the score.

Most of the crowd had gone home, taking it for granted that the Giant conflagration was under control. Those who remained to see the glorious finale lapsed into spasms of hysterics which gave passers-by the impression that John McGraw had been elected President or something like that. Men who ordinarily seem perfectly sane threw their new Fall hats away, never to recover them, while other emotional persons just got blue in the face and congested with unuttered yells.

All this transpired in the tempestuous ninth inning. Then came the tenth, when the flaring Giants loaded up the bases with three hits and Bob Steele, the Cardinal pitcher, who had been holding the record-smashers in the palm of his hand, unfurled a wild pitch, and Heinie Zim dashed home with the hurrah tally which won the game for McGraw's lads, 3 to 2.

If it means anything in your young life, this rare necklace of twenty-three straight pearly victories ties the minor league record, which was made by Wilkes-Barre, Penn., in 1912.

Steele Hears Call of Fame.

Bob Steele, the Cardinal pitcher, was all ready to allow his name to go down in history as the citizen who stopped the Giants' marvelous winning streak. He could see his bust done in deathless marble occuping the centre of mantlepieces, flanked by those of Alexander, Caesar, and Shakespeare. He could see his fair face plastered all over the public prints as the one pitcher who had the Indian sign on McGraw's troupe of ground and lofty baseball tumblers. He knew that every time the record-breaking run of the Giants was mentioned the name of Bob Steele would be mentioned in the very next breath.

Up to the last of the ninth inning the Giants' chances looked as if they were worth a badly damaged nickel. Steele had given them but four hits, and they were batting like a team of pitchers. On the other hand, as the teacher said after she had pounded one of Willie Jones's palms to a rosy hue, the Cardinals played as if they were charged with red pepper and ginger. In three innings they belted George Anderson and his moist pellet out of the box.

It was no joy to any one to see Anderson rapped into the clubhouse, thus apparently starting the Giants on the road to defeat. They remembered a time, earlier in the season, when Anderson was the only Giant pitcher who could win a game. Since the great winning drive started, all of them are stalwarts save poor Anderson.

Smith Winds Up Game Well.

Rube Benton came to the rescue and squelched the Cardinals' in their uncharitable drive. Rube gave way to a pinch-hitter and two innings were pitched by George Smith, the young Columbia collegian, who did his job well.

There were two of the Cardinals out in the first inning, when Smith singled to right and stole second. He also stole third, and Rariden, throwing to third to head them off, foolishly chucked the sphere into left field and Smith ran home. Then Hornsby singled to left and died stealing.

Steele was fanned by Anderson in the third and Bescher accepted a pass. Bob went to third on Bohen's single to right, and when Smith jammed a hit to right Bescher scored and Bohen went to third. Hornsby got a pass and filled the bases.

Benton was nominated for salvage work at this moment of deep trouble. He struck out Chief Wilson and, as he was winding up to pitch to Miller, Bohen had the colossal nerve to try to steal home. Rariden slapped the ball on him, not sparing his feelings in the least, and the Giants were pulled out of the perilous hole.

Benton did his best to break through the St. Louis defense in the fourth. With two gone, Rariden got a pass and Benton smashed a screamer between left and centre fields. Smith ran about a mile and plucked it from nowhere, thus robbing Benton of a three-bagger and a couple of nights' sleep. 'Twas a burning shame.

Dying Embers Are Revived.

Like the Rube in Gray's Elegy, most of the folks were homeward wending their weary way in the ninth inning when the Giants came up to take their last rap at the ball. Holke filed out to Smith and Lew McCarty walted for a pass. Kelly, as a pinch-hitter for Smith, brought forth terrible groans when he popped to Betzel. Burns aroused a flicker of hope when he singled to left.

Charley Herzog then decided that it wasn't time to stop the winning streak, not quite yet, so he bounced a three-bagger off the right-field wall, the ball hopping away from Wilson, while McCarty and Burns scored and tied up the game. Robertson tried hard to send Herzog in from third, but he lined out to Bohen.

Bill Ritter held the Cardinals safe in the first of the tenth, and then came the Giants. Watch 'em! Zimmerman singled to right and Fletcher laid a bunt in the infield. While Steele was trying to pick it up he slipped and Fletch was safe. Kauff put a bunt in the same place and Steele hurled the ball to third, but Zimmerman beat the throw there and Benny got a hit out of it. The bases were filled to capacity. Holke hoisted a pop foul to Miller, and it was up to McCarty.

As Steele was pitching to McCarty he sent a wild pitch over Snyder's head and the ball rolled to the front of the grand stand, while Zimmerman romped home with the—let's see, how many straight is it?—oh, yes, 23.

The score:

NEW YORK. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	4	1	1	2	0	Bescher,lf	4	1	0	1	0
Herzog,2b	5	0	1	0	2	Bohen,ss	5	0	2	1	3
Robtson,rf	5	0	1	7	0	J. Smith,cf	3	1	2	4	0
Zim'man,3b	5	1	1	0	1	Hornsby,3b	4	0	1	1	4
Fletcher,ss	5	0	1	3	1	Wilson,rf	5	0	1	4	0
Kauff,cf	5	0	2	2	0	Miller,1b	4	0	2	8	0
Holke,1b	5	0	1	8	0	Snyder,c	4	0	0	6	0
Rarden,c	3	0	1	8	2	Betzel,2b	4	0	1	3	2
McCarty,c	1	1	0	0	0	Steele,p	4	0	1	0	0
Anderson,p	1	0	0	0	1						
Benton,p	1	0	0	0	1	Total	37	2	10	28*	9
aLebert	0	0	0	0	0						
G. Smith,p	0	0	0	0	0						
Ritter,p	0	0	0	0	1						
bKelly	1	0	0	0	0						
Total	39	3	9	30	9						

*One out when winning run was scored.
a-Batted for Benton in seventh inning.
b-Batted for G. Smith in ninth inning.
Errors—Bohen, Hornsby, Fletcher, Rariden.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	–3
St. Louis	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	–2

Three-base hits—Kauff, Herzog. Stolen bases—J. Smith, (3.) Miller. Sacrifice hit—J. Smith. Left on bases—New York, 12; St. Louis, 9. First base on errors—New York, 2; St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Anderson, 2; off Steele, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Anderson, 9 hits and 2 runs in two and one-third innings; off Benton, 4 hits and no runs in four and two-third innings; off G. Smith, no hits and no runs in two innings; off Ritter, no runs and no hits in one inning; off Steele, 3 runs. Hit by pitcher—By Benton, (J. Smith.) Struck out—By Anderson, 2; by Benton, 4; by Steele, 4. Wild pitch—Steele. Time of game—Two hours and twenty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Harrison.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 3; St. Louis, 2.
(Ten innings.)
Brooklyn, 2; Chicago, 0.
Boston, 1; Pittsburgh, 0.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Boston, 3; New York, 2.
(Ten innings.)
Washington, 13; Philadelphia, 3.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	90	57	.612
Philadelphia	87	57	.604
Boston	84	58	.592
New York	82	62	.569
Pittsburgh	65	86	.430
Chicago	65	86	.430
St. Louis	60	91	.397
Cincinnati	57	93	.380

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	88	60	.595
Chicago	86	64	.672
Detroit	85	66	.563
St. Louis	78	73	.517
New York	76	72	.514
Cleveland	76	74	.507
Washington	74	73	.502
Philadelphia	33	114	.224

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Boston at New York.
(Two games; first at 1:15 P. M.)
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.
(Game starts at 3 P. M.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Boston.
Washington at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Cleveland.

LEAGUE PENNANT RACES.

Stretch Run for Bunting in Tener's Organization Begins Today.

Rising to the occasion yesterday in their search for the golden fleece, otherwise known as the National League pennant, Jason Robinson's Brooklyn crew made good use of the Phillies' idleness and added half a game to their lead by defeating the Cubs. They are now a game and a half in front of the champions, while Boston, with another triumph over Pittsburgh, maintained its driving pace and held the Robins even. Stallings's men closed in another half game on the Phillies, and are now but two games in the wake of the occupants of second place.

Brooklyn's gain yesterday may mean everything to that team, and it may mean nothing. The outcome of the National League pennant chase probably hinges upon the two series which begin this afternoon at Ebbets Field and at the Polo Grounds. In Brooklyn, Philadelphia starts a three-game series with the Robins, while Boston opens a five-game series at the Polo Grounds. On these battles the eyes of a baseball-loving nation will be fixed.

Either Brooklyn or Philadelphia may be put out of the fight before Saturday night. Robby's men can settle the fate of the Phillies by winning three straight, while the Phillies would make their chances of success almost overwhelming by sweeping the series. One thing is certain—Philadelphia must take all three games to close September in the lead. If the champions win two and lose one Brooklyn will still be half a game in front after Saturday's contest.

Boston faces a time of dire peril at the Polo Grounds, and the current speed of McGraw's cuirassiers threatens the upturning of the Braves' toes by the end of the series. The Giants must be figured as winners of two games at least on their recent performances, and they may register even more victories.

One could readily become lost in the maze of figures which can be presented in asserting the chances of one team or another. But these facts are substantial and unwavering:

If Philadelphia wins two games and Brooklyn one in the series starting today, the standing of those teams on Saturday night will be Philadelphia, 89 won, 58 lost, and Brooklyn 91 won and 59 lost. This means that Brooklyn must win three out of four from the Giants, if the Phillies win four out of six from Boston, to win the pennant. If this comes to pass the final standing of the teams would be: Brooklyn, 94 won, 60 lost; Philadelphia, 93 won, 60 lost. On the other hand, if Brooklyn only breaks even with the Giants, while Philadelphia wins four from Boston, the title will go to Quakertown. Then again, if the Giants take three out of four Philadelphia needs only to break even with Boston to win by half a game.

The Giants are making a wonderful eleventh-hour run but their chances for winning the pennant are virtually nil. They are six and a half games behind Brooklyn and have only nine games to play.

The standing of the clubs on the eve of the telling struggles is as follows:

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	To Play.	P. C.
Brooklyn	90	57	7	.61224
Philadelphia	87	57	9	.60416
Boston	84	58	11	.59154

The Red Sox added assurance to practical certainty by that ten-inning victory over Yankees yesterday. It now seems all over but the shouting as far as the American League race is concerned. The Sox still have three more with the Yankees and three with the Athletics. To land the pennant they need only to take half of these games—even if the White Sox clean up against Cleveland in their four remaining games. In that event Boston would have 91 victories and 63 defeats, against 90 and 64 for Chicago. Detroit has practically ceased to figure. The standing in the younger league follows:

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	To Play.	P. C.
Boston	88	60	6	.59459
Chicago	86	64	4	.57333
Detroit	85	66	3	.56291

BRIDWELL TO BE MANAGER.

Reported That Former Giant Will Lead Milwaukee Club.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 27.—Al Bridwell, formerly a member of the New York Nationals, Chicago Nationals, and St. Louis Federal League Club, has been signed to manage the Milwaukee team of the American Association during the season of 1917, according to reports given out by members of the team today. President Al Timme of the club refused to confirm the report. Bridwell is an infielder and usually plays short stop.

Giant-White Sox Series Proposed.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—A post-season series between the New York Nationals and the Chicago Americans, to take the place of a city championship, was discussed today among followers of the game. On account of the uncertainty of the pennant race in both leagues no negotiations for such a contest have been started, but Charles A. Comiskey, owner of the local American League team, apparently looked on the proposed series with some favor.

VAUGHN THE VICTIM OF ROBINS' REVENGE

Big Jim, Who Beat Dodgers Saturday, Fails to Save Cubs in Final Meeting of Teams.

The pennant chasing Dodgers yesterday sent the Cubs back to their lair to hibernate for the Winter as far as Brooklyn is concerned and gave them something to ruminate on in the short days when they won the final game of the series by shutting out the visitors. There was especial satisfaction for the home contingent in the fact that the two runs scored and which gave Brooklyn the series by four games to two, were made off Big Jim Vaughn, who had been carefully preserved by Tinker with the idea of humbling Robbie's men and who was instrumental in beating them last Saturday. The Superbas are now ready for the Phillies and the mighty Alexander.

There was every reason for the crowd of 4,000 persons to wax enthusiastic over the showing made by the Flatbush warriors. Now that the pennant is in sight many faults are likely to be found with the display made by the team that has held on to the lead for so long that the other clubs have waited vainly for it to crack under the strain. Few weaknesses have cropped up, however, and these were more noticeable when the weather favored football rather than baseball. There was a return to appropriate atmospheric conditions yesterday, and under their influence the Dodgers played the same capable game that made them the wonder of the league back in July.

An indication of the general strength of the Brooklyn organization was provided in the fact that it did not take a superabundance of safeties to enable them to win. As a matter of fact, Vaughn showed a slight superiority over Sherrod Smith, who was intrusted with the defense of the home citadel. The visiting twirler also had the advantage in steadiness and strike-outs. To offset these factors were aggressiveness in offense and determination in defensive tactics and the faculty to make each hit count for its full value.

With the exception of one error by Wheat, which came early and did no material damage, the protectors of Brooklyn's aspirations were faultless in the field. There were times when the Cubs threatened, but in these situations the defense tightened up and nipped the incipient rallies in the bud. Smith was in the greatest danger half way through the fray, when his lack of control allowed more men to crowd the bases than was at all comfortable, but after getting out of small holes in the fourth and fifth innings, the Brooklyn hurler came back to earth and allowed only one man to get as far as first base.

Cutshaw, Mowrey and Olson were most active in the field, the first named earning a peal of applause for a jumping catch which retired the side in the eighth. Mowrey knocked down several hard smashes which seemed bound to left field, and Olson merited the plaudits of the crowd when in the ninth he made a great stop of Kelly's grounder and after disposing of him threw out Wilson and caught the vicious fly offered by Yerkes.

Before Vaughn had fairly settled in his stride the Robins gave evidence of newly awakened vigor, and like well-meaning race horses jumped away on their toes. Hy Myers, who now has entirely recovered and is well set in his supervision of the centre field territory, was the first man up and exhibited no respect at all for the prowess of the Chicagos. He caught one squarely and before the ball could be returned from right field he was resting easily on the third sack.

An example well worth emulating was the conviction of Jake Daubert, and he proved a perfectly good imitator, for he whaled another of Vaughn's fast ones out to right, and Myers raised a din in the stands by strolling home. An attempt to crowd more runs into the opening frame failed, perhaps because of overanxiety. Stengel was thrown out by Yerkes and Daubert was caught at the plate trying to score on Wheat's infield hit. Yerkes tossing to Wilson just in the nick of time. While Cutshaw was facing Vaughn, Wheat essayed a trip to second, but was not fast enough to beat Wilson's throw.

After that the Dodgers had little opportunity to score until the seventh, when Cutshaw banged a hot one to Wortman, and though the shortstop checked it he could not return it in time to head off the runner. Mowrey came along with a perfectly correct sacrifice bunt, and it remained for Olson to bring in the run, which hardly was not needed.

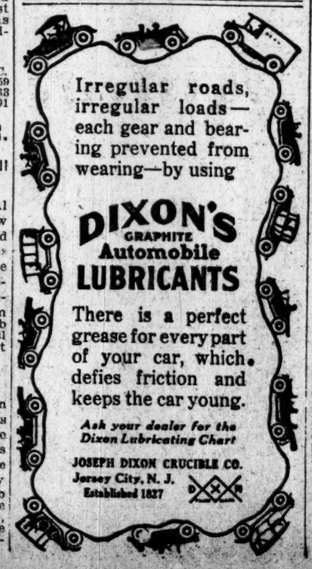
Ivy first walloped a long one to right field, but it went just foul. Then he lined out another long one to left, meeting with the same fate. Having tried both sides of the field he sought the centre, spanking one dead over second base, which allowed Cutshaw to score before Kelly could retrieve it. Olson went to second on the futile throw to catch Cutshaw, but expired there, as Miller popped an easy one to Wortman and Yerkes threw out Smith. The score:

BROOKLYN, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Myers,cf	4	1	1	3	0	Flack,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Daubert,1b	3	0	1	13	0	Mann,lf	4	0	0	3	0
Stengel,rf	4	0	0	2	0	Saier,1b	3	0	1	8	0
Wheat,lf	3	0	0	2	0	Mollwitz,1b	1	0	0	2	0
Cutshaw,2b	3	1	2	2	2	Kelly,cf	4	0	2	3	0
Mowrey,3b	2	0	0	1	4	Wilson,c	3	0	0	3	2
Olson,ss	3	0	1	2	2	Yerkes,2b	4	0	1	3	5
Miller,c	3	0	0	2	1	Pechous,3b	2	0	0	2	1
Smith,p	2	0	0	0	4	Wortman,ss	2	0	0	2	1
						Vaughn,p	2	0	0	0	1
Total	27	2	5	27	14	Total	29	0	5	24	10

Errors—Wheat, Wortman.

Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	–2	
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	–0	

Three-base hits—Myers, Daubert. Sacrifice hits—Vaughn, Mowrey. Double play—Olson and Daubert. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Brooklyn, 4. First base on error—Brooklyn. Bases on balls—Off Vaughn, 2; off Smith, 3. Earned runs—Off Vaughn, 2. Struck out — By Vaughn, 2; by Smith, 1. Passed ball — Miller. Time of game — One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Eason.



YANKEES RALLY IN VAIN.

Tie Score in Ninth, but Yield to Red Sox in Tenth by 3 to 2.

BOSTON, Sept. 27.—Bill Donovan and his Yankee ball players dropped a last game to the Red Sox leaders this afternoon before the big crowd that gathered at Fenway Park to welcome the champions home. The Highlanders battered Ernie Shore from the start of the game until Carl Mays relieved him in the ninth. However, the Sox infielders and outfielders ran riot, catching drive after drive and making enough sensational plays about the infield to take the heart out of any opponent. The champions eventually won the game, 3 to 2, but it took them ten innings to do it.

They whipped off a one-run lead to start, when Urban Shocker made a wild pitch following Hooper's opening triple, and in the eighth Urban presented another run when he passed Hoblitzell after the Sox had driven out three singles with two men out. Thus the Yankees came down to the ninth inning two big runs behind.

Up to that time they had scattered four hits against Shore in spite of the champions' airtight defense, but in the last ditch Donovan's club did a little bunching, and with the aid of a squeeze play tied the score. The tenth inning, however, found the champions willing waiters, and after the Toronto hero and Bob Shawkey had filled the bases with passes, put on the winning touch with a squeeze, which counted for the game.

All the way through it was a battle between pitchers, Shocker going splendidly after his bad start and having a lot more to show than did the lofty Shore. But the Sox played true to championship form on defense and certainly were saved by it from sure defeat. Seven hits each was the total, but the Sox share put in only four bingles after the opening inning.

In the first, Hugh's pass and an infield hit by Peckinpaugh sent the Yankees away well enough, but hopes were blasted when Pipp's hot liner shot straight to Shorten. Then Hooper tripled for the Sox and counted on a wild pitch. Janvrin losing a chance for another run by trying to get three bases on a left field double, after which Shorten chopped a single over first. Brilliant fielding by Lewis, Janvrin, Gardner and Scott stopped the Yankees from getting a start until the fifth, when with two out Nunamaker and Shocker singled, but expired while Magee filed to Shorten.

In the fifth, the Sox had men on first and third, but could not score. In the seventh, Shore got out of a bad hole after Baker singled and Hooper dropped a fly from Hendryx, Scott starting a sensational double play on a sharp rap from Gedeon. With two out in the eighth, Boston went ahead by 2 runs on hits by Hooper, Janvrin and Shorten, after which Shocker passed Hoblitzell, before Lewis filed out.

The Yankees tied the score in the ninth on Peck's infield hit, Pipp's out at first, Hooper's juggle of Baker's single, a clean hit by Hendryx and a squeeze in which Gedeon's tap to Hobby could not be fielded to the plate. However, in the tenth, Shocker passed Mays, who had relieved Shore, and also Hooper. Janvrin sacrificed and Shawkey purposely ticketed Walker. Then came the Sox squeeze play on which McNally, running for Mays, raced home to win on Hoblitzell's slow roller down to Baker. The score:

BOSTON, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper,rf	4	2	2	0	0	Magee,cf	5	0	0	2	1
Janvrin,2b	4	0	2	2	5	Pipp,1b	4	0	0	2	0
Shorten,cf	4	0	1	2	0	Peckinpaugh,ss	4	1	2	0	5
Walker,cf	0	0	0	0	0	Pipp,1b	4	0	0	9	0
Hob'zell,1b	3	0	0	18	2	Baker,3b	4	1	2	3	1
Lewis,lf	4	0	0	2	0	Hendrix,rf	4	0	1	6	0
Gardner,3b	4	0	0	2	2	Gedeon,2b	4	0	0	0	4
Scott,ss	4	0	1	2	6	Nu'maker,c	2	0	1	2	0
Cady,c	2	0	0	2	0	Walters,c	2	0	0	4	0
Thomas,c	1	0	0	1	0	Shocker,p	4	0	0	0	2
Shore,p	0	0	0	1	2	Shawkey,p	0	0	0	0	0
Mays,p	0	0	0	0	0						
aMcNally	0	1	0	0	0	Total	36	2	6	*29	9
Total	33	3	7	30	20						

*Two men out when winning run scored.
a-Ran for Mays in tenth inning.
Errors—Hooper, (2,) Janvrin, Gedeon, Walters.

Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	–3	
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	–2	

Two-base hit—Janvrin. Three-base hit—Hooper. Stolen base—Scott. Sacrifice hits—Janvrin, Hoblitzel, Gedeon. Double plays—Peckinpaugh, Gedeon and Pipp; Scott and Hoblitzel. Left on bases—New York, 6; Boston, 3. First base on errors—New York, 2; Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Shocker, 4; off Shore, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Shocker, 7 hits and 3 runs in nine and one-third innings; off Shawkey, no hits and no runs in one-third inning; off Shore, 6 hits and 1 run in eight and one-third innings; off Mays, no hits and no runs in one and two-thirds innings. Hit by pitcher—By Shocker, (Cady.) Struck out—By Shocker, 4; by Shore, 2; by Mays, 1. Wild pitch—Shocker. Time of game—Two hours and twelve minutes. Umpires—Messrs O'Loughlin and Evans.

LANDSLIDE HITS ATHLETICS.

Senators Trounce Mack's Unfortunates by Score of 13 to 3.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27.—Washington hit the ball hard today and defeated Philadelphia by 13 to 3. The visitors made seventeen hits, including seven two-baggers and a home run, off Myers's delivery. Foster and Morgan each had four hits. The score:

WASHINGTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA.(A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leonard,3b	5	2	2	1	2	Witt,ss	6	0	0	0	2
Foster,2b	5	1	4	1	2	Grover,2b	3	1	2	2	1
Menosky,cf	6	1	2	0	0	Thriber,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Smith,lf	4	1	1	4	0	Strunk,cf	3	1	2	5	0
Rice,rf	6	1	1	0	0	Schang,lf	2	0	0	0	0
Shanks,ss	4	2	2	3	3	McInnis,1b	3	0	2	9	1
Morgan,1b	5	2	4	16	0	McElwee,3b	3	0	0	1	2
Gharrity,c	4	0	0	2	1	Picinich,c	3	0	0	8	2
Shaw,p	4	2	1	0	3	Myers,p	3	1	1	0	2
						aKing	1	0	0	0	0
Total	43	13	17	27	10	bRowe	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	32	3	8	27	9

a-Batted for Picinich in the ninth inning.
b-Batted for Myers in the ninth inning.
Errors—McElwee, 3.

Washington	1	0	0	5	1	0	4	0	2	–13	
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	–3	

Two-base hits—Leonard, Foster, (2,) Shanks, (2,) Morgan, (2,) Shaw, Myers. Home run—Smith. Stolen bases—Leonard, Shanks, (2,) Morgan, (2,) McInnis. Sacrifice hits—Smith, Schang. Double plays—McElwee, Grover and McInnis; Shanks and Morgan. Left on bases—Washington, 10; Philadelphia, 7. First base on errors—Washington, 3. Struck out—By Shaw, 2; by Myers, 8. Wild pitch—Shaw. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Nallin.

BRAVES GATHER ANOTHER.

Win Sixth Straight Victory from Pirates by 1 to 0.

BOSTON, Sept. 27.—Boston won its sixth straight game, by 1 to 0, from Pittsburgh today in the last home game of the season. Tyler kept four hits well scattered and was never in danger. The Braves got their lone run in the eighth inning on a base on balls, a sacrifice hit, and a single by Magee. The score:

BOSTON, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	PITTSBURGH. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Snodg's,cf	3	0	1	2	0	Warner,3b	4	0	0	1	0
M'ville,ss	4	0	2	2	3	Bigbee,2b	3	0	1	4	1
F'pat'k,rf,2b	4	0	0	4	2	Carey,cf	3	0	0	3	0
Konetchy,1b	2	1	0	10	0	H'chman,lf	4	0	1	3	0
J.C.Smith,3b	3	0	0	1	2	J. Wag'r,1b	3	0	1	3	0
Magee,lf	4	0	3	3	0	Schulte,rf	3	0	0	2	0
Egan,2b	3	0	0	1	1	J. Smith,ss	3	0	0	2	2
Gowdy,c	1	0	0	0	0	W. Wag'r,c	3	0	1	6	0
Black'b'n,c	2	0	1	3	1	Cooper,p	3	0	0	0	2
Collins,rf	3	0	0	1	0	bFarmer	1	0	0	0	0
Wilhoit,rf	0	0	0	0	0						
Tyler,p	4	0	1	0	1	Total	30	0	4	24	5
aTragressor	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	29	1	8	29	10						

a-Batted for Collins in eighth inning.
b-Batted for Bigbee in ninth inning.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	–1	
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	–0	

Two-base hits—Maranville, Snodgrass. Sacrifice hit—J. C. Smith. Double plays—J. Smith, Bigbee, and J. Wagner; Maranville, Fitzpatrick, and Konetchy. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 4; Boston, 11. Bases on balls—Off Cooper, 6; off Tyler, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Cooper, 8 hits and 1 run in eight innings; off Tyler, 4 hits and no runs in nine innings. Balk—Cooper. Struck out—By Cooper, 6; by Tyler, 4. Time of game—One hour and twenty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Byron.

American Association.

Columbus, 15; Toledo, 7.
St. Paul, 6; Kansas City, 4.
Indianapolis, 8; Louisville, 6.
(First game.)
Louisville, 5; Indianapolis, 0.
(Second game called end of fifth.)

FIRST BASEMEN IN WORLD'S SERIES

Fullerton Thinks National League Has Slight Edge in This Department.

FIRST BASEMEN.
AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Against Brooklyn.

	Value. Offense.	Defense.	Total.
Red Sox	512	322	834
Chicago	490	285	775
Detroit	508	304	812

Against Philadelphia.

	Value. Offense.	Defense.	Total.
Red Sox	507	327	834
Chicago	492	284	776
Detroit	508	319	827

Against Boston.

	Value. Offense.	Defense.	Total.
Red Sox	500	330	830
Chicago	477	284	761
Detroit	496	325	821

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Against Red Sox.

	Value. Offense.	Defense.	Total.
Brooklyn	518	352	870
Philadelphia	477	296	773
Boston	486	335	821

Against Chicago.

	Value. Offense.	Defense.	Total.
Brooklyn	532	352	884
Philadelphia	490	307	797
Boston	516	345	861

Against Detroit.

	Value. Offense.	Defense.	Total.
Brooklyn	540	337	877
Philadelphia	506	300	806
Boston	528	362	890

By HUGH S. FULLERTON.

The time has arrived at last when we can begin to get down to real comparisons. The elimination of the clubs that have been battling so royally for the pennants has arrived and, as we come to the man against man figures, we have a better chance to see the strength and the weaknesses of the teams in their various positions.

One of the striking things in baseball for many years has been that the National League appears to be able to find competent and even star first basemen any time a club needs one, while the American League teams have more trouble with that position than with any other. With the exception of Pittsburgh, the National League clubs get stars readily, while some American League outfits have struggled along for years with mediocre guardians of the initial sack. This season came Sisler as a regular first sacker and rather changed the rule, but it is the exception. So, when we come to compare the first basemen of the rival clubs for the world's championship we discover the National League having the stronger men in that position.

This may prove rather a surprise to some students of the game, since we know that the National, after a period of slumping and slipping, is in the process of rebuilding almost all the teams. In time, of course, this will bring them to the front and, probably, just when the now strong clubs of the American are commencing to go back. It happens this way in baseball, because owners are slow and reluctant about letting their good old men go even when they must know that they are on the chute. About one big leaguer in ten revives, after starting to go back, and the owners hang on to nine hoping they will be the exception.

Great Improvement of Hoblitzel.

In the comparison of the Red Sox and the National League clubs as to their first basemen, however, the Red Sox do not find themselves shown up at all. Hoblitzel is not a great first baseman by any means, not nearly as good a one as he promised to be when he first broke in at Cincinnati and looked to be another Chase, and last year Hobby was a bit of a joke. He evidently could not get into the American League manner of playing the game. Neither was Hobby ever strong against left-handed pitching, and he has several other little weaknesses. A fast bunting club would probably upset him terribly in spite of his agility, as he does not handle balls down the line or make the throws to second as well as do some of the left-handed first basemen. (I said that last Fall, and Bill Phelon promptly accused me of saying Hobby is a left-handed first baseman.)

Imagine my surprise to find Hobby this year playing much improved ball and actually hitting the left-handed pitchers to such an extent as to relieve the Boston Club of the necessity of changing to Gainer every time a left-hander worked. He does not drive them out of the game, but he has improved a lot—nor must the Boston Club have much fear that any of the National League southpaws, who get into the world's series this Fall will trouble Hobby very much. They are not producing new Nap Ruckers these days, and Nap is far on his way back.

Jake Daubert figures best of all the first basemen I had to calculate upon while the six clubs were struggling for the pennants, and even allowing for the superiority of the Red

MAX MARSTON DEFEATS TOPPING FOR GREENWICH GOLF TROPHY

WHALE OF A SHOT WINS FOR MARSTON

Baltusrol Golfer Beats Topping at Greenwich with a Magic Mashie-Niblick.

IT HAPPENS ON SIXTEENTH

Loser Has Match Squared at That Point, but Jerseyman Lofts Sphere Over Trees to Distant Green.

Maxwell R. Marston of Baltusrol won his first metropolitan victory of the season yesterday, when he defeated Henry J. Topping of Greenwich, by 2 up and 1 to play, for the chief trophy, in the final round of the annual invitation tournament of the Greenwich Country Club. It was a fighting golf match from the start, with Topping doing all the fighting, and Marston playing most of the golf, good and bad.

Reggie Lewis of Wykagyl, Westchester and Connecticut State champion, won the final match in the first beaten eight, defeating Gardiner White of Flushing, by 2 and 1. Unless there is a prize for the runner-up in the beaten eight, White's record of winning either the chief trophy, the runner-up prize, the beaten eight prize, or the medal in every tournament that he has entered this year has gone to smash.

Topping had an easy time getting into the final round, defeating his clubmate, Samuel G. Graham, in the morning, 4 up and 3 to play. Graham had won the medal in the play-off of the triple tie, however, and with an intuitive realization of the evil that befalls all medalists, he proved an easy victim to Topping.

Not so with Marston, however. Playing against Grant Peacock of Princeton, runner-up to Frank Blossom of Yale in the intercollegiate championship last year over the same course, the Baltusrol player was no less than 4 down at the seventh hole. He made an inauspicious start by driving his first two tee shots out of bounds, and as the Princeton golfer sank a putt for a 2 on the short second, the Baltusrol player was 2 down in short order. Marston made great inroads on Peacock's lead in the inward journey, taking four holes in succession, and curling an eight-foot putt into the cup on the fifteenth green for a 2 that balanced Peacock's score at the second.

Topping Has to Fight All the Way.

Playing over his home course, and considering the form that he had displayed in the last few days, Topping was a slight favorite over Marston when the final round began. His tee shot from the first tee, however, gave cause for grave doubts to his adherents, for it was far off direction in the woods and only a twenty-five-foot putt for a half in 5 saved him from a sure loss on the hole. From the very first shot to the last one Topping was always playing an uphill game. He had to fight to the last putt for each hole that he won; he had to fight to get even on the one hole that he halved, and he even had a fighting chance on every hole that he lost.

After halving the first hole with a brilliant putt, Topping presented the second to Marston by falling short of the green on his tee shot and going far over it on his second. The Baltusrol player helped himself to the third hole by sinking a fifteen-foot putt for a 3 on a par 4 hole, standing then 2 up. Topping reduced this to a single hole lead by clipping a stroke from par on the fifth, but Marston regained his former advantage when the Greenwich player wandered from the straight and narrow path from the seventh tee to the seventh green, taking a 6 to a 4 by Marston. A brilliant recovery from a sand trap over the ninth green gave Marston the hole when his ball blocked off Topping's putt for a half in 3. This left the Baltusrol player 3 up at the turn, with a medal score of 36 to a 40 for Topping.

Marston Increases Lead to Four.

On the pitch to the tenth green, Topping landed in the sand on the right side of the green, with Marston nicely on, about twenty-five feet from the pin. Not liking his position, Topping whacked his ball clear across the green, and took the opportunity of testing the quality of the sand in the trap on the other side. Topping is one of the active members of the Greens Committee at Greenwich, but he was choosing a poor time for a visit of inspection of the traps, as Marston won the hole and became 4 up.

With only eight holes to be played, Topping shouldered valiantly the herculean task of cutting away Marston's formidable lead, and by playing the next five holes in one stroke over 4s, he accomplished his task and drew level with the New Jersey golfer.

The eleventh was won by Topping. He was bad here, but Marston was worse. Both ran over the green on their seconds, but Marston failed to get a half in 5. Both drove uphill to the green on the 210-yard twelfth, but the Baltusrol player took three putts and found that his four-hole lead had been cut in half in short order.

Both hooked their drives into trouble from the thirteenth tee, but Marston picked his ball from a dirt pile and whirled it merrily toward the green on his second, while Topping came out of the long grass on the left side of the course merely to visit the same trouble on the right. To add to his trials and tribulations he rolled over the green into the sand on his approach, but a long putt for a half in 5 saved the day. Playing his famous—or infamous—perpendicular pitch shot to the fourteenth green, Marston overshot his mark, and Topping cut the lead to a single hole.

Match Squared on Fifteenth.

This tottering advantage was swept away on the fifteenth green, where his putt hung on the lip of the cup while Topping's ball hit the bottom and stayed down until the hole was won. Marston was off to the left on his tee shot, but he chipped up well for his putt. His chip shots from the immediate vicinity of the green were remarkably fine through the whole round, and he rarely left himself a putt of any magnitude.

Having overcome this almost insurmountable lead, Topping looked like a winner at the rate he was going. When Marston hooked his tee shot behind a group of trees which absolutely blocked his view of the sixteenth green, it seemed indeed as if the match were all over.

The hole is 415 yards long. Marston had played one shot, a hooked drive that left him in the long grass. He had to reach the green in 2 or the match was lost, and he had to use a mashie-niblick to get over the trees. Could he get the distance to the green and carry all the traps between?

The only answer is, he did! He pitched high over the tops of the trees to within fifteen feet of the pin, and sank the putt that won the hole and left him 1 up instead of 1 down at that crucial point. This great shot was the turning point of the match, but he clinched the contest by 2 and 1 on the seventeenth green, where Topping missed a short putt for a half.

The summaries:

FIRST SIXTEEN.—Semi-final Round—H. J. Topping, Greenwich, defeated Samuel G. Graham, Greenwich, 4 and 3; Max R. Marston, Baltusrol, defeated Grant Peacock, Princeton, 2 and 1.
Final Round—Marston defeated Topping, 2 and 1.
Beaten Eight of First Sixteen.—Semi-final Round—Gardiner W. White, Flushing, defeated L. L. Breslin, Detroit, 3 and 2; Reginald M. Lewis, Wykagyl, defeated J. T. L. Hubbard, Brooklawn, 6 and 5.
Final Round—Lewis defeated White, 2 and 1.
SECOND SIXTEEN.—Semi-final Round—Ellis Adams, Essex County, defeated E. L. Scofield, Jr., Wee Burn, 4 and 3; G. B. Carhart, Greenwich, defeated T. M. S. Rolls, Greenwich, 4 and 3.
Final Round—Carhart defeated Adams, 1 up, (21 holes.)
Beaten Eight of Second Sixteen.—Semi-final Round—A. E. Ranney, Greenwich, defeated H. McMillan, Mirikahda, by default; R. D. Rooks, Metacomet, defeated J. E. Kelley, Deal, 2 up.
Final Round—Ranney defeated Rooks, 4 and 3.
THIRD SIXTEEN.—Semi-final Round—C. C. Pearson, Jr., Greenwich, defeated Harold Minott, Bedford, 1 up; J. S. Kenyon, Metacomet, won from R. S. Crocker, Greenwich, by default.
Final Round—Pearson defeated Kenyon, 2 up.

OUIMET MAKES RECORD.

Sets New Mark Over Bretton Woods Golf Course with a 66.

Special to The New York Times.

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., Sept. 27.—Francis Ouimet set a new record over the Bretton Woods course this morning with a 66. Rosewell N. Mundy of Ardsley, and James MacKell, a Bretton Woods Club pro, were the former amateur and professional holders, with 68. Incidentally, the Woodland champion led Thomas N. Lodge of Lynn and Christopher J. Dunphy, and Ernest Harrison, of Boston. Running down twenty-foot putts on the first, eighth, and fourteenth, he won these holes in two each.

After luncheon a five-ball match was played, Ouimet, pairing with Lodge, opposed Louis A. Hamilton of Garden City, Howard Parr of Chevy Chase, and Mr. Dunphy of Oakley. Honors were even until Dunphy drove a fine shot on to the fourteenth green and holed a 2.

WASHBURN IN SEMI-FINAL.

Will Cross Racquets with MacPherson in West Side Tourney.

Watson M. Washburn became a semi-finalist in the Class A championship singles tournament of the West Side Tennis Club yesterday when he won by the default of J. C. Tomlinson, Washburn will now play A. W. MacPherson, the Russian, to decide who will meet Frederick C. Baggs in the titular round. The summaries:

CLASS A SINGLES.—Second Round—Watson M. Washburn won by default from J. C. Tomlinson, Jr.
CLASS B SINGLES.—Third Round—A. C. Hunter defeated Julian S. Myrick, 10—8, 7—5.
Fourth Round—W. J. Gallon defeated C. S. Landers, 6—3, 7—5; H. B. Worth defeated Harold Swain, 6—1, 3—6, 6—2.
CLASS C SINGLES.—Third Round—G. W. Allan defeated H. B. Daniels, 6—4, 1—6, 6—3.
CLASS A DOUBLES.—First Round—Frederick C. Baggs and W. A. Campbell defeated R. B. Gatcomb and H. J. Henry, 6—0, 4—6, 6—0.
Semi-Final Round—J. C. Tomlinson, Jr., and C. W. MacMullen won from Hugh Tallant and partner by default.
CLASS B DOUBLES.—First Round—Gordon Boyd and W. J. Gallon defeated Dr. E. M. Alger and Dr. J. W. Travell, 4—6, 6—4, 6—2; C. S. Landers and H. S. Mellick defeated Norman Johnston and H. W. Warner, 6—4, 6—3; Julian S. Myrick, H. Hofmann, and M. J. Ackerland defeated G. S. Groesbeck and H. P. Farrington, 6—2, 6—4.
CLASS C DOUBLES.—First Round—N. T. Kenyon and L. J. Carruthers defeated G. J. Sproull and Stansburg Hagar, 7—5, 4—6, 6—3; E. M. Leask and B. M. Graham won by default from W. E. Chamberlain and P. Wilds by default.
Semi-Final Round—N. T. Kenyon and L. J. Carruthers defeated Dr. T. B. Barringer, Jr., and Bruno Huhn, 6—4, 6—2.

MISS KISSEL IS DEFEATED.

Succumbs at Longwood to Miss Sears, Former Tennis Champion.

BOSTON, Sept. 27.—Miss Molla Bjurstedt, women's national lawn tennis champion, and Harry C. Johnson of this city eliminated Miss Ina Kissel of New York and N. W. Niles of this city from the Longwood Cricket Club's open tennis tournament today by the score of 6—0, 6—3.

In the upper half of the draw Miss Eleanora Sears and R. Norris Williams, 2d, the national titleholder in singles, reached the semi-final bracket by defeating Mrs. Barger-Wallach of New York and Craig Biddle of Philadelphia, 7—5, 6—3.

Miss Gwendolyn Brandon, the young New York player, whose playing in the tournament has been a sensation, reached the semi-finals in the singles by defeating Miss Leslie Bancroft of this city in straight sets, 6—4, 6—4. Miss Brandon will meet Miss Evelyn Sears, another Boston player, and former national woman's champion, tomorrow. Miss Sears today defeated Miss Ina Kissell of New York, 6—1, 6—2.

MRS. HITCHENS IS VICTOR.

Wins in Both Singles and Doubles at New York Lawn Tennis Club.

The New York Lawn Tennis Club held a one-day tournament for women yesterday afternoon on the home courts, and some very spirited competition resulted. In the finals of the doubles matches Mrs. C. V. Hitchens and Mrs. S. W. McAneny defeated Mrs. A. Humphries and Miss A. Doyle, 6—3, 10—8. In the finals of the singles Mrs. C. V. Hitchens won from Miss Helen Gilladeau by default, Miss Gilladeau being compelled to forfeit owing to the fact that she had to catch a train. The summaries follow:

Singles.—First Round—Miss A. Morrison defeated Miss M. Hamilton, 8—6; Mrs. M. B. Huff defeated Miss A. Marshall, 6—3; Mrs. Ingo Hartman defeated Miss A. Doyle, 6—2; Miss Helen Gilladeau defeated Mrs. E. C. Smith, 6—0; Mrs. A. Humphries defeated Mrs. P. Milbourn, 6—4; Mrs. C. V. Hitchens defeated Mrs. E. V. Lynch, 6—5. Second Round—Mrs. M. B. Huff defeated Miss A. Morrison, 6—3; Mrs. C. V. Hitchens defeated Mrs. Ingo Hartman, 6—2; Mrs. E. Henderson defeated Miss A. Cragin, 6—2; Mrs. S. W. McAneny defeated Miss E. Matthews, 6—0; Mrs. A. Humphries defeated Miss Edith Baggs, 6—3; Mrs. V. Eberhardt defeated Mrs. E. Henderson, 6—3; Miss M. S. Brown defeated Mrs. C. B. Parsons, 6—3; Mrs. S. W. McAneny won from Mrs. Paul E. Mead by default; Miss A. E. Winn defeated Miss E. Holden, 6—3. Third Round—Mrs. C. V. Hitchens defeated Mrs. M. B. Huff, 6—2; Miss M. S. Brown defeated Mrs. V. Eberhardt, 6—3; Miss A. E. Winn defeated Mrs. S. W. McAneny, 6—0; Miss Helen Gilladeau defeated Mrs. A. Humphries, 6—3. Semi-finals.—Mrs. C. V. Hitchens defeated Miss M. S. Brown, 6—2; Miss Helen Gilladeau defeated Miss A. E. Winn, 12—10. Finals.—Mrs. C. V. Hitchens defeated Miss Helen Gilladeau by default. The following won by default: Mrs. Eberhardt, Miss M. S. Brown, Mrs. C. B. Parsons, Mrs. Paul E. Mead, Miss A. Winn, Miss E. Holden, Mrs. P. Milbourn, and Miss Ethel Tyndale.
DOUBLES.—Mrs. A. Humphries and Miss A. Doyle defeated Mrs. M. B. Huff and Mrs. V. Eberhardt, 6—2; Mrs. C. V. Hitchens and Mrs. S. W. McAneny defeated Miss Mary Wagner and Miss M. S. Brown, 6—4; Mrs. C. V. Hitchens and Mrs. S. W. McAneny defeated Mrs. A. Humphries and Miss A. Doyle, 6—3, 10—8.

ASTOR CUP TRIALS TODAY.

Drivers in Elimination for Saturday's Great Auto Race.

The racing drivers and a Children's Hospital Fund will share in the gate receipts of the elimination trials for the Astor Cup race. These trials will be run off today at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway, and of the thirty-seven entries thirty-two will be selected for the race on Saturday.

Every one of the thirty-seven has promised to have his car tuned up to concert pitch and be on the mark this afternoon for the trials. To this end they have all been indulging in daily practice spins. In order to safeguard the drivers further, the management has built an extra rail at the top of the embankment on the turns, so that if they climb too high there will be no chance of the outside wheels slipping over the edge and the hubs sideswiping the stanchions. The outside edge on the turns is banked twenty-five feet above the ground.

DUKE OF DULUTH FIRST BY A NOD

Takes Autumn Steeplechase in Thrilling Finish at United Hunts Meeting.

Six interesting events comprised the program of the first day's racing of the United Hunts Association's meeting, which was held yesterday at the Belmont Park Terminal. The picturesque course never looked better, the officials of the organization having spared neither money nor effort to make it attractive.

The attendance was up to the expectations of the officers of the association. While not large, it was a representative crowd. The various hunting colonies on Long Island and the Country Club set turned out in large numbers.

The withdrawals were extraordinarily large, the number of scratches cutting down the fields to five, six and seven, where there were from seventeen to twenty-five entries listed. Quite a number of spills occurred, but, fortunately, none of them was serious, and in the majority of cases the riders remounted and continued.

There were five starters in the Autumn Steeplechase Handicap, which was the stellar attraction on the card. This event is for 4-year-olds and upward, over a two and one-half mile brush course. The purse is $1,000 and the victor also receives the Big Stone Gash Cup, valued at $250. The trophy was presented anonymously by a friend of the association.

The cup and purse went to James Park's Duke of Duluth after one of the most thrilling finishes seen in a steeplechase in many years. As the horses flashed passed the Judges' stand the spectators did not know which had won. The Duke of Duluth was first by half a head, with M. J. Shannon second, less than half a length in front of Skibbereen.

One of the remarkable things about the race was the fact that the three leaders held their relative positions from start to finish for the two and a half miles. The Duke of Duluth went out in front at the drop of the flag and in the first half mile obtained a ten lengths lead, which he held for two miles. It was in the last four furlongs that the other two contenders caught up with the winner and, as the finish shows, they came within a stride or so of beating the bearer of Mr. Park's colors.

Wholesale disqualifications in the trial steeplechase caused general consternation among the spectators speculatively inclined. There were six starters in the race, which was at about two miles over the brush course. The first three to finish were Ormes Head, Bryn Chant and The Brook, whose numbers were placed upon the Judges' board in that order. But the watchful eyes of the patrol officials had seen these three horses go inside one of the flags and reported the matter to the judges, with the result that they were all disqualified and the other trio of starters got the places of honor. Socony was placed first, Brooks second, and the small end of the purse was awarded to W. R. Coe's Bet.

Among those present were:

Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Belmont, Miss Hannah Randolph, Mrs. Philip Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. Sumner Mr., and Mrs. Payne Whitney, Miss Rose Dolan, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Frelinghuysen, Andrew Sage, Henry Sage, Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Gerry, Mrs. Bryce Wing, Mrs. James B. Eustis, Thomas Hitchcock, Sr., Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. F. S. von Stade, Mrs. Harry Vingut, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Renshaw, James Park, A. Kingsley Macomber, and Miss Carol Harriman.

The summaries, with straight, place, and show odds:

FIRST RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; the Nassau Selling Steeplechase, handicap; purse $500; about two miles, over brush course. Time—4:13.
Ormead, H. W. Sage's br. g., 4 years, 135 pounds, by Filigrane-Miss Fleischmann, 4½ to 1, 7 to 5, and 3 to 5, (E. Heider)..1
Grey Leg, Mrs. F. A. Clark's b. g., 6, 137, 10 to 1, 3 to 1, and even, (J. Parfet)..2½
Elespian, G. Widener's b. c., 4, 130, 10 to 5 and out, (E. Wolke).....3
Sandow, J. R. Johnson, Otto Floto, Archdale, and El Biad also ran. Dom Moran, Sorrento, Skibbereen, Stonewood, Sarsenet, Sixty-four, Mo, Rusila, and Web Carter scratched.
SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, handicap, the Members' Plate, purse $500; about a mile and a quarter. Time—2:12 2-5.
Expectation, L. Wood's b. g., 5 years, 117 pounds, by Klikerran-Tapiola, 10 to 1, 2½ to 1, out, (J. Collins).....1
Solar Star, J. Tucker's ch. h., 5, 120, 11 to 10, out, (W. Keating).....2
Half Rock, A. Garson's ch. c., 4, 126, even, out, (J. Allen).....3
Sand Hog also ran. Comet, Sky Pilot, Poiroma, Raconteuse, Rhine Maiden, Cliff Edge, Superhuman, Star Gaze scratched.
THIRD RACE.—For hunters duly registered by the Hunts Committee of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association; the Schenfolk Handicap Steeplechase; purse $500; about three miles over the brush course. Time—6:41.
Margery Jacque, G. B. Fenwick's ch. m., aged, 140 pounds, by Margeavite-Miss Jacque, 2½ to 1, 6 to 5, out, (Mr. A. J. Devereux).....1
Butler Thompson, J. F. Flanagan, Jr.'s, b. g., aged, 156, 8¼ to 1, 4 to 5, out, (Mr. J. F. Flanagan, Jr.).....2½
Aleppo, W. A. Prince's b. g., aged, 146, 6 to 5, out, (Mr. Josephthal).....3
Induction also ran. Association and M. J. Shannon scratched.
FOURTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward, the Autumn Steeplechase Handicap, purse $1,000; about two and a half miles over the brush course. Time—5:18 3-5.
Duke of Duluth, J. Park's b. g., aged, 147 pounds, by Royal Flush III.—D. A. R., 11 to 5, 4 to 5, 1 to 2, (R. Haynes).....1
M. J. Shannon, M. L. Schwartz's blk. g., aged, 140, 4 to 1, 8 to 5, 4 to 5, (T. Tuckey).....2½
Skibbereen, L. Wood's br. g., 6, 137, 5 to 1, 2 to 1, even, (E. Wolke).....3
Cherry Malotte, Vifir, and Falmouth also ran. Ollie Byrne fell. Belle of Bryn Mawr, Reliance, Association, Stonewood, Louvois, Chupadero, Quel Bonheur, Light Arms, Raccoon, Pebeto, Kenworthy, Superhuman, Blankenburg, Distance, Hibler, Lysander, Knight of Mercel, and Bill Dudley scratched.
FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds, the Trial Steeplechase, purse $500; about two miles over the brush course. Time—4:15.
*Ormes Head, M. L. Schwartz's b. c., 3 years, 140 pounds, by Monsieur de l'Orme-Fairy Bird, 8 to 5, 1 to 2, out, (L. Franklin).....1
*Bryn Chant, J. E. Davis's ch. g., aged, 137, 8 to 5, 1 to 2, out, (A. Lee).....2
*The Brook, (Imp.) H. W. Sage's b. g., 3, 137, 15 to 1, 5 to 1, 2 to 1, (J. Williams).....3
Socony, H. L. Pratt's ch. c., 6, 140, 5 to 1, 2 to 1, 7 to 10, (B. Haynes).....4
Brooks, J. E. Davis's br. g., 3, 137, 8 to 5, 1 to 2, out, (W. Murphy).....5
Bet, W. R. Coe's b. f., 3, 137, 7 to 1, 2 to 1, even, (W. Lake).....6
*Disqualified. Only six starters.
Tres Moutarde, Hubbub, The Decision, Marchena, King Fortune, Henry, Jr., Jacobus, Meadowbrook scratched.
SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, the Mineola Highweight Handicap, purse $500; one mile. Time—1:47.
Ahara, C. R. Fleishmann's br. c., 4 years, 152 pounds, by Voorhees-Handsome Florry, 7 to 5, 3 to 2, and out, (H. Williams).....1
Mr. Specs, J. Tucker's ch. g., aged, 150, 6 to 5, 2 to 5, and out, (Mr. J. Tucker).....2
Raconteuse, L. Jacobs's blk. f., 3, 140, 8 to 1, 2 to 1, 4 to 5, (J. McKeever).....3
White Metal and Cliff Edge also ran. Star Gaze, Haubern, Rhine Maiden, Superhuman, Simon Jones, (Imp.,) Jacobus, Solar Star, Burglar, Half Rock, and Poiroma, (Imp.,) scratched.

RUTGERS SHOWS POWER.

Eleven Is in Good Condition for Game Against Villanova.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 27.—In the last real scrimmage practice that they will get before the Villanova game on Saturday the Rutgers 'Varsity uncovered a variety and power of attack this afternoon that held the second team powerless. Steady gains were made by the 'Varsity and four touchdowns were scored on the second team without the 'Varsity losing the ball on downs. Hazel and Bingham both shone in drop kicking, and the coaches believe that Hazel's punting will be even better than that of Talman last year.

SHORT GRASS IS WINNER.

Emil Herz's Horse Takes Handicap at Havre de Grace.

HAVRE DE GRACE, Md., Sept. 27.—Running in his best form, Emil Herz's Short Grass easily won the handicap for all ages at a mile and seventy yards, which was the feature of the racing here this afternoon. In winning this event, the son of Laveno defeated Harry Payne Whitney's Borrow and the filly Malachite, from the stable of August Belmont, Chairman of the Jockey Club. The winner, as usual, was slow to get away, and trailed his field until the last seventy yards, when he came along with a great burst of speed and took the lead from the other contenders.

High Noon, bearing the silks of James Butler of New York, defeated Frennock in a close finish in the six-furlong handicap for all ages. Three of the races went to heavily played favorites, while the winners of the remainder of the card paid good prices.

The summaries, with straight, place, and show odds:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-old maidens; purse $600; five furlongs. Time—1:01 1-5.
Friendless, L. C. Smith's b. c., 115 pounds, by Superman-Luckless, $11.20, $7.10, $3.70, (D. Steward).....1
Klits, H. P. Whitney's br. f., 112, $6.60, $3.50, (R. Ball).....2
Swoon, Kentucky Stable's gr. c., 115, $3.20, (G. Byrne).....3½
Night Owl, Polly J., Monomoy, Dixie II., Merchant, Moonshiner, Capital Prize, Ed. Garrison, and Sea Puss also ran. Mae Murray and Deckmate scratched.
SECOND RACE.—For all ages; handicap; purse $600; six furlongs. Time—1:12 2-5.
High Noon, J. Butler's ch. c., 4 years, 127 pounds, by Votes-Noonday, $5.10, $3.50, $2.60, (J. Loftus).....1
Fernrock, A. Belmont's ch. c., 3, 107, $3.20, $2.70, (J. McTaggart).....2½
Eagle, E. Herz's b. g., 4, 100, $3.10 third, (P. Louder).....3
Back Bay, Sir Edgar, and Bac also ran.
THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling, purse $600, one mile and seventy yards. Time—1:47.
Orotund, H. G. Bedwell's ch. m., 5 years, 107 pounds, by Hippodrome-Olevia, $3.20, $2.70, $2.50, (E. Taplin).....1
Piquette, Mrs. R. Newman's ch. f., 3, 100, $15.60, $8.20, (J. Watts).....2½
Ash Can, W. D. Althouse's b. g., 5, 110, $14.70 third, (E. Haynes).....3
Mary Warren, Sir Denrah, Resistible, and Longtellow also ran.
FOURTH RACE.—For all ages; handicap; purse, $600; one mile and seventy yards. Time—1:43 3-5.
Short Grass, E. Herz's b. h., 8 years, 117 pounds, by Laveno-Outburst, $6.70, $3.30, $2.60, (F. Keogh).....1½
Borrow, H. P. Whitney's b. h., 8, 123, $3.10, $2.20, (J. Notter).....2½
Malachite, A. Belmont's ch. f., 3, 105, $2.40, (J. McTaggart).....3
Gnat and Lady Teresa also ran.
FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, purse $600; one mile and seventy yards. Time—1:47 3-5.
Benjamin, Cleveland Stable's b. g., 3 years, 93 pounds, by Ildrim-Belle of Belle Mead, $8.00, $4.70, $2.70, (B. Worscher).....1
Bob Redfield, M. Zimmer's b. g., 3, 98, $5.20, $3.50, (P. Louder).....2
Brave, F. B. Lemaire's ch. g., aged, 105, $2.90, third, (E. Taplin).....3½
Finalee, Freda Johnson, Chesterton also ran.
SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $600; one mile and seventy yards. Time—1:46 1-5.
Preston Lynn, M. Zimmer's ch. g., 5 years, 111 pounds, by Dick Welles-Animosity, $5.30, $2.75, out, (R. Ball).....1½
Borax, H. G. Bedwell's ch. g., 4, 110, $3.30, out, (E. Taplin).....2½
Illuminator, W. P. Austin, Jr.'s, b. g., 3, 111, no show betting, (J. Metcalf).....3
Woodfair also ran.
SEVENTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; purse $600; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:08.
Aimee T., Mrs. C. N. Darke's ch. f., 108 pounds, by Garry Herrmann-Ostra, $12.30, $4.30, $2.60, (J. Metcalf).....1
Sky, R. L. Beesler's b. f., 105, $5.80 and $3.40, (G. Carroll).....2
Reprobate, Oneck Stable's ch. c., 119, $3.10 third, (T. Davies).....3
Mella, Buchanan Brady's br. f., Glory Belle, Burbank, and Mirza also ran. Kathryn Gray, Hanobala, Pastella, and Spectre scratched.

HAVRE DE GRACE ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling; five and a half furlongs. Ponce de Leon, 107 pounds; Tootsie, 109; Charming, 104; Glitter, 116; Kentucky Boy, 107; Mother Machree, 104; Old Drury, 109; Lobella, 109; Stalwart Van, 109.
SECOND RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward, steeplechase, selling; about two miles. Tom Hern, 142 pounds; C. F. Greger, 140; Racebrook, 147; Abdon, 144.
THIRD RACE.—All ages, handicap, selling; six furlongs. Benevolent, 125 pounds; Pullux, 114; Sportsman, 107; Ben Edward, 106; Murphy, 115; Corsican, 113; Bonnie Tess, 111; Sherwood, 107; Favour, 108.
FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile and seventy yards. Rae B., 104 pounds; Republican, 109; Virile, 119; St. Charicote, 116; Goldcrest Boy, 116.
FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Killdee, 117 pounds; Nashville, 112; Scorpia II., 105; Ed Roche, 112; Top o' the Week, 112; Queen of the Waters, 109; Wood Trap, 117; Al Hudson, 105; Warsaw, 112.
SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-old maidens; six furlongs. Whirling Dun, 112 pounds; Sargon I., 112; Battle Abbey, 112; Floga, 112; Melodrama, 112; Rose Finn, 109; Courtship, 112.
SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile and seventy yards. Alberta Rose, 103 pounds; Bob Redfield, 94; Tiepin, 111; Sandhill, 108; Star Gaze, 103; Maxim's Choice, 114; Day Day, 111; Fonctionnaire, 99; Maccabee, 99.

MILLER STARS AT PENN.

Catches Forward Pass Which Enables 'Varsity to Score.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27.—Heinie Miller was the star of the scrimmage in Penn's football practice today. The former Mercersburg Academy chap clutched a forward pass on the ten-yard line of the opposition, and made possible the only tally. Miller's catch was good for a thirty-yard gain. Gravy Williams put the ball over, plunging through the scrubs' line for the touchdown in two attempts.

Just at present there are two men on the squad who answer to the name of Bill Thomas. Both are from up-State colleges, both are ends, both are blond, and both are fast. One Bill has been working with the 'Varsity for three weeks. He is the one who made such an impression at end in the Vincome game. The other is better known as Whitey Thomas. He hails from Penn State, where he played right end two years ago. The Penn State Thomas reported for football work today, as did Jim Butler, the Captain-elect of the Fordham eleven. Both of these players are ineligible this year, but they will play with the scrubs. Nine new players turned out for the freshman eleven.

FORDHAM TEAM IS STRONG.

Competition for Places Keen as Lafayette Game Approaches.

Although the lineup that will oppose Lafayette on Saturday is not definitely determined, the Fordham team yesterday appeared to be the strongest aggregation that has played on Fordham Field in several years. The competition for places in the regular roster is being waged so strongly that only three of last year's regulars were included in the first team yesterday. They were Jack Conklin, Kendrick and Cantwell. Frank Treanor was switched over to the scrub, while Gargan gave O'Neill, the former Penn Freshman, a chance at centre.

The first score yesterday followed a long forward pass from McNamara, the new quarterback. It was the 'Varsity's only sure chance to score after several attempts to push through the line had been futile. Conklin and Cantwell on the ends smashed up every attempt of the scrub backfield around the ends.

Flatbush S. S. A. L. Meet Oct. 7.

The first annual meet of the Flatbush Sunday School Athletic League will be held at the Brooklyn Athletic Field on Oct. 7. The open events on the program are as follows: 100-yard dash, handicap; 220-yard dash, novice; 300-yard dash, handicap, and 600-yard run, handicap.

ELI SCRUBS SCORE TWICE ON 'VARSITY

Carey and La Roche Give First-Line Men a Jolt—Legore Back in Line-up.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 27.—Harold Carey and Chester La Roche, halfback and quarterback for the freshmen last year, disturbed the complacency of a self-satisfied Yale 'Varsity eleven this afternoon by scoring against it after the veteran Harry Legore, in the regular lineup for the first time this week, and at the very top of his game, had twice scored touchdowns against the scrubs.

Carey and La Roche, who had each found holes in the 'Varsity lineup, quickly put the scrubs in the running when La Roche circled end for a 30-yard run, bringing the ball to the 'Varsity's 30-yard line, where Carey scored a pretty drop kick goal against the regulars. La Roche's field generalship of the second team the last week and the halfback play of Carey have added them to the promising substitute performers whom Head Coach Tad Jones has brought out in his policy of developing the largest amount of reserve material that any Yale squad has developed in recent years.

'Two of the most valuable players of the squad, Centre Rush Callahan and Guard Zenner, were compelled to quit because of injuries and their hope of returning to play for the opening game of the season Saturday was dashed. Callahan has not played for two weeks because of a slight bruise received soon after the practice season opened. He was looked upon as first string choice for guard. Zenner, who is the heaviest player on the squad, was freshman guard last year, and has been on the first eleven much of the time this Fall.

Today's practice brought back Bob Bingham and Legore after a week's absence. Legore starred, scoring two touchdowns on end runs, and, with the aid of Buck Church, getting another on a brilliant forward pass. Durfee, who replaced Zenner, is a substitute of two seasons' experience. His work today was promising and he will probably be used at right guard against Carnegie Tech on Saturday. Voorys succeeded Callahan. His play the entire week has been promising.

CORNELL HAS SCRIMMAGE.

'Varsity and Scrub Lined Up After Only Two Days' Practice.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 27.—The feature of the Cornell practice today was the first scrimmage for the squad this year. The first and second teams battled for five minutes, and the third and fourth followed suit. Scrimmaging after two days' practice makes a new record here. The first and second teams each made their gains and the fight was a draw.

Eckley played on the 'Varsity at right end for the first time today. He appears to be in good shape. Zander replaced Ryerson at left end, but there were no other changes in the line. A new backfield combination was formed this afternoon because Captain Mueller was unable to play, on account of a temporary indisposition. Haucke was shifted from left half to full back, Inscho, one of last year's subs, going to left half. The latter is a powerful line plunger. Tilley, the missing 'Varsity man, had not reported today.

LIGHT WORK AT COLUMBIA.

'Varsity Backfield Has Day Off, but Linemen Scrimmage.

Sparing the veteran backfield candidates for today's scheduled brush between the first and second elevens, the 'Varsity and scrub linemen of the Columbia football squad were sent into the first scrimmage of the season yesterday afternoon. Four elevens had signal drill during the early part of the matinee workout, and then Head Coach Metcalf divided the candidates, who had been in togs for at least four days, into two elevens, while the veteran and first string backfield men followed every play in the half-hour's scrimmage.

There was no attempt at open play or punting, but the formations were limited to straight line bucks. The lineup of one squad was as follows: Ends, Donnell and S. B. McCabe; tackles, Captain Jeff Healy and Donaldson; guards, Cleveland and Noble; centre, H. Newman; quarterback, Reese; backs, Rosen, Freas, and Hegeman. The other team played with two backfield men missing, and lined up as follows: Ends, Glauber and John Brown; tackles, Kilroe and Raegener; guards, Van de Water and Peake; centre, Goldberg; backs, A. S. McCabe and Franklin.

GRIP BOTHERS THE TIGERS.

Several Members of Squad Ill—Off to Meet Holy Cross.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE MINNEWASKA, N. Y., Sept. 27.—Coach Rush cut down the scrimmage practice of the Tiger squad this afternoon to half an hour in order to allow the managers time to pack the paraphernalia of the players and ship the uniforms to Albany, where the eleven will stop off for practice tomorrow morning on their way to Worcester, where they are to play Holy Cross on Saturday. On account of numerous injuries among the players caused by the unevenness of the field at Minnewaska, the Princeton coaches have let up considerably in the scrimmage this week, but intend to give the players a hard work-out on a regulation gridiron at Albany tomorrow morning. The squad, which is made up of nearly forty men, will reach Worcester tomorrow evening.

Bill McLean, who only arrived at the camp yesterday, was sent in to scrimmage against the 'Varsity this afternoon, and proved to the coaches that he was in shape to start the game Saturday by breaking up most of the plays directed at his side of the line and by blocking several attempted punts of the first team. Grip has got hold of a number of the members of the squad, including Billy Moore and Driggs, who are not well enough to get into scrimmage this afternoon. Several of the coaches are also suffering from its effect. Eddy was at quarter back on the 'Varsity all afternoon and he is almost certain to start the game Saturday. Haas has been shifted from quarter back to a half back position.

PUBLIC NOT TO SEE GAME.

Quarantine Will Exclude Spectators from Army's First Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Sept. 27.— Followers of the Army football team will have to be content with reading the newspaper reports of the Cadets' opening gridiron battle here, next Saturday, with Lebanon Valley. The general public will not be permitted to witness the game owing to the quarantine restrictions, which are still in vogue. Since mid-Summer admittance to the military reservation has been by special permit and on urgent business only. It was announced today that the strict quarantine would preclude the possibility of the public getting in to see the Army eleven in action on Saturday.

Automobiles have been held up at the entrance to the reservation, river boats have made no landings since early in August, and passengers getting off trains at the railroad stations are turned back unless supplied with a special business permit to go up the hill.

The prevalence of poliomyelitis in surrounding communities has caused this drastic action to be taken. No case of paralysis has developed here thus far. If the situation improves in the near future the quarantine restrictions against visitors to the Post will be removed, but as it stands now the Army and Lubanon Valley will play to empty benches on Saturday.

BOXERS RETURN 'BROKE.'

South America Cold Land for Pugilists—Three Still in Chile.

On board the good ship Vestris of the Lamport & Holt Line, which

RESERVE BANK ACT DEFENDED BY GLASS

Representative Cites Silence of Republican Convention to Measure's Critics.

ANSWERS PARTY ATTACKS

Gives Credit for Law to Wilson While He Was Yet Governor of New Jersey.

Representative Carter Glass, the Democratic Chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee, has prepared a reply to the attacks by Republican speakers on the Federal Reserve Act passed under the present Administration. In it he says that the question of politics did not enter into the preparation of the measure, and that all attention was turned to the economic problems involved.

"There has been no responsible party assault on the Federal Reserve Act," Representative Glass says. "The Republican National Convention at Chicago in July said not one word in condemnation of it, nor intimated the slightest criticism of any provision of it. This omission, in the circumstances, by a body that assailed every other legislative performance of the opposing party was tantamount to a substantial approval of the act. But recently Republican politicians have ventured to carp and cavil. Their comment has been fugitive, and not in any sense precise. It has been turgid and in no degree discreet. In the measure that these critics have manifested petty partisan zeal, to that extent they have exhibited an ignorance of the legislation as amusing as it is dense.

"Generally these individual attacks on the Federal Reserve system have taken on the guise of the faint praise which amounts to damnation. When this has not been so the commentators have conceded the soundness and incalculable usefulness of the system, only to appropriate for the Republican Party the credit of having 'blazed the way and furnished the pattern' in the report of the Aldrich Monetary Commission.

"There was no action by the Republican Party, and the wretched pretense, exigently put forward now, that the Aldrich Monetary Commission and the Republican Party 'blazed the way for banking and currency reform' is a pure invention. The way to banking and currency reform under a Democratic administration was 'blazed' by financial conflagrations under Republican administration, the lurid flame of which has licked up the substance of American business men and the fierce ravages of which had devoured the profits of American industry until the losses entailed and the misery which ensued had exceeded human approximation."

As for the Aldrich bill, Mr. Glass says that there was not one fundamental idea of it that was original with the framers of the bill, and that there are not many of the essential ideas of the Federal Reserve act that had not been in some guise considered and discussed long before either the Aldrich bill or the Federal Reserve act was conceived.

"The bill was not drafted with any reference whatsoever to the Aldrich scheme," Mr Glass says, "but was written by practical men upon expert advice after patient hearings and painstaking investigation by a sub-committee of the banking and currency Committee of the House, of which I was Chairman. Its main features were presented by me to Mr. Wilson in December, 1912, while he was yet Governor of New Jersey, and were by him approved, with certain immaterial modifications."

Mr. Glass points out that not only the Democratic and Republican parties rejected the Aldrich bill, but that the Progressive party in 1912, when it nominated Colonel Roosevelt, formally characterized the bill as a scheme "to place the currency and credit system of the United States in private hands, not subject to effective public control."

He characterizes as untrue statements that the Federal Reserve system has cost the Government large sums of money, that "but two of the banks have ever paid a dividend," and similar statements. The Republican Senator who charged that the system was an expensive failure was the same one who had said of it that it was the work of the Republican party. Mr. Glass says, and adds that the system does not cost the Government a cent, as the expenses are assessed against the member banks, and that five of the twelve regional banks have declared dividends, while the official report for June, 1916, shows that all twelve of the regional banks for the preceding six months had an excess of earnings over expenses amounting to $04,510. Only one had a deficit, and that was slight, while for June all showed considerable excess of earnings over expenses.

But the primary object was not to earn dividends, but to constitute a great reserve system and to keep in polge the banking and currency interests of the nation. Mr. Glass points out, and he quotes the only Republican member of the Federal Reserve Board, Paul M. Warburg, as saying that "earning capacity must not be considered the test of the efficiency of Federal Reserve banks."

"The Federal Reserve system is performing a vastly greater service than merely earning dividends," Mr. Glass says. "It is buttressing the public confidence, stimulating enterprise, and driving the nation forward.

"A startling contrast between this system and the old system under which the country suffered for fifty years staggered is found in the fact that in 1907, after forty-three years of the old system, New York could not, in time of stress, let a country bank have $50,000 of currency to meet the ordinary requirements of commerce of the pay rolls of industry, whereas in 1916, after but one year of the new system, New York let two European nations in the very cataclysm of a stupendous war, have $500,000,000, and has recently let these same nations have an additional $250,000,000; and I speak with knowledge and not upon conjecture when I say that these banks were enabled to do this because of the existence of the Federal Reserve system."

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Fair Thurs. Fri., showers; cooler in interior; moderate winds.

S. Car. and Ga.—Fair Thurs. Fri., cloudy and cooler; moderate e. to e. and s. winds.

Fla.—Overcast Thurs. and Fri.; moderate to fresh e. and s. e. winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Probably showers Thurs.; cooler Thurs. night. Fri., fair and cooler; moderate s. winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Probably thunderstorms and cooler Thurs. Fri., fair and cooler.

Ohio—Thunderstorms and cooler Thurs. Fri., overcast and cooler; fresh s. w., shifting to n. w., winds.

Ind.—Cloudy and cooler Thurs. Fri., fair and cool; fresh n. w. winds.

Mich.—Rain and cooler Thurs. Fri., cloudy; fresh and strong w. and n. w. winds.

Ia.—Cloudy Thurs.; cooler in n. w. Fri., fair.

Ark.—Unsettled and cooler Thurs. Fri., fair.

Okla.—Fair and cooler Thurs. Fri., fair.

E. and W. Tex.—Fair Thurs.; cooler in n. Fri., fair.

Ill.—Cloudy and cooler Thurs. Fri., fair and cool; fresh n. w. winds, becoming strong in n. w.

Mo.—Cloudy and cooler Thurs. Fri., fair and cooler; fresh n. w. winds.

Wis.—Cloudy and cooler Thurs. Fri., fair and cool; fresh to strong n. w. winds.

Minn.—Fair Thurs.; cooler in e. Fri., fair and warmer; fresh n. w. winds, diminishing.

Iowa—Fair and cooler Thurs. Fri., fair and warmer; fresh n. w. winds diminishing.

N. and S. Dak.—Fair and cool Thurs. Fri., fair and warmer.

Kan.—Fair and cooler Thurs. Fri., fair and warmer.

Neb.—Fair Thurs., with cooler in e. Fri., fair and warmer.

Colo.—Fair and cooler Thurs. Fri., fair and warmer; fresh n. w. winds.

CORN AND OATS MOUNT.

But Fresh Beef Shipments to Europe Show Big Falling Off.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27. — During August, a record month in foreign commerce, there were some significant increases and decreases. We shipped to Europe 6,003,655 bushels of corn, against 880,161 bushels in the same month last year, and 10,216,486 bushels of oats, against 3,139,149 bushels in August, 1915. Of canned beef we shipped 6,210,121 pounds, as against 3,599,839 in August, 1915.

The export of bacon was 43,340,000 pounds, a slight increase, and of lard 21,983,000 pounds, somewhat less than in the same month last year. In fresh beef there was a heavy falling off, the amount shipped in August this year being 4,028,061 pounds, against 25,759,992 pounds in August last year. The gasoline shipment was very much increased, 41,936,846 gallons, against 29,207,000 last year.

The changes in the exports of the principal staples for the eight months ended with August are shown by the following table:

Exports by Groups.	Eight Months Ending —August— 1916.	1915.
Breadstuffs	$283,101,181	$372,428,794
Cottonseed oil, (lbs.)	140,504,920	266,024,692
Cottonseed oil	$13,964,917	$18,398,943
Cattle, hogs, and sheep	$661,873	$2,323,399
Meat and dairy products	$174,572,750	$172,153,626
Cotton, (bales)	4,193,993	6,099,420
Cotton, (lbs.)	2,153,228,550	3,179,962,927
Cotton	$279,612,208	$278,776,948
Mineral oils, (gals.)	1,679,495,205	1,518,884,770
Mineral oils	$142,955,146	$92,802,571
Total	$884,818,095	$936,889,384

VIOLENT IN COURTROOM.

Woman Sent Away for Observation After Rambling Story.

Enraged because clerk and attendants in the Gates Avenue Court refused to take seriously an incoherent story of a swindle, a woman who described herself as Annie Pearsall attacked the attendants.

Magistrate Miller, who was on the bench and witnessed the scene, later committed the woman to the observation ward of the Kings County Hospital. The woman was apparently about fifty years old. She refused to give any address. When she first entered the court she went to Complaint Clerk Floyd Adams and told him her rambling story, accusing her relatives of having caused the death of her husband, of having tried to poison her, and of swindling her out of $30,000.

GIRL HELD AS A FORGER.

Ruth Machinsky, Police Say, Yearned to be a Movie Actress.

Admitting, the police say, that desire to be a motion picture actress led her to take $700 from her employers, Ruth Machinsky, 20 years old, of 480 Broadway, Brooklyn, bookkeeper for Nager, Lipman & Co., hat and cap manufacturers, of 207 Wooster Street, was locked up in Police Headquarters yesterday on a charge of forgery.

She had been in the employ of the firm for more than two years and had enjoyed the confidence of every member of it, but a few days ago a discrepancy of $25 was noticed and, when the girl was unable to explain, expert accountants were called in. They found the large deficit and she was arrested.

According to the police, Miss Machinsky said she had stolen the money at the rate of from $10 to $20 a week, and had spent the greater part of it on clothing.

She told the police she had met a young movie actor on a Coney Island steamboat several months ago, and that he had escorted her to several studios, where she saw screen dramas in the making, and she became impressed with the life of motion picture actresses. Her salary as bookkeeper was $11 a week.

NO BAIL FOR HEFFERNAN.

Mrs. Ellert's Alleged Assailant Held for McCarty's Death.

James Heffernan, 28 years old, of Long Island City, who was released from Great Meadows prison six weeks ago under $2,000 bail pending a retrial of the indictment charging him with having assaulted Mrs. Clara Ellert, 16 years old, in Joseph Cassidy's old Democratic Club house in Long Island City on Dec. 18, 1913, was held yesterday without bail by Judge Humphrey in the Queens County Court on an indictment for manslaughter in the first degree for killing John McCarty, 18.

McCarty was found sitting on the curb dead at Sixth Street and East Avenue, Long Island City, early last Sunday morning. He had a stab wound in his left breast. Detectives say that Heffernan and McCarty had a quarrel. Heffernan pleaded not guilty when arraigned. At the request of District Attorney O'Leary, Judge Humphrey held Harry Alexander, 22, a driver of 55 Third Street, and James Delaney, 21, a driver of 88 Seventh Street, Long Island City, in $2,500 bail each as material witnesses.

On his way to court Heffernan saw the coffin of his alleged victim about to be carried into St. Mary's Church.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.

(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Sheppard, J.—Room 3, Woolworth Building, 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

Case on—Eurtis Mining Co Beer Sundheimer & Co., Inc.

DISTRICT COURT.—Manton, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., 10:30 A. M.—Motion calendar.

J L Lewis Eastman Kodak Co. / M Connelley Co Rit of N. J.
E. Sweets Washburne Co. / W Connelley Same.
Wright Bissell C S Co / Emboss Sales Co S Lipsins.
Domestic Vacuum Cleaner Co. / Same Wood Nathan Virkus.
Nat'l Sweeper Co Same. / Chadwold Chem Co Chambers.
Ianiello Bethlehem Steel. / Harriman Wells F Co
L Basilico Same. / Re Biddinger.
R O S allon Int Speed Steel Co, (4.) / Re Cohen Lee.
Re Hinds R Kavanagh. / USCNY, NH & H RR. Nokus Pitts Coal.
Wright & Cobb Royal Mail. / Autoplano Co Story
Korn Foderato Lansing. / Clark Piano Co. Same Am Play Piano Co.
Chedeion Chem Co Chalmers Co. / Atlantic Fruit Co W A Eigenbrodt.
M Schey Giovanni, Mestenes Woodward Hardware Co. / Dalton Add Mach Co C N Jackson.
Re Greco. / Buffalo Gasoline Motor Co Wm. Guarantee Trust C W G McCabe.
Walden Koh-I-Nor. / A Beganskis Del & Hudson Co.
Simonelli Morris & Co. / N T Co W A Thomas.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Gavegan, J.—Litigated motions.

Fiske Snell / Corbett Sims.
Corley Rapid Transit Sub Con Co. / Benjamin Negri.
Adams Hewitt. / Morris Impellitteri.
Spaugh Pluckhan. / Friedlander O Brien.
Brownstein Cohen (2) / Hotaling Guinan.
Messinger Fleischer. / Sheridan King.
Sachs Salomon. / Albrecht Albrecher.
Bastoni Asphalt Co. / Weil Ess W 10th St.
Heller H & H Schmidt Const Co. / Renardi Sanitors Wash Laundry.
Epstein McBaron. / Taylor Stock.
Fruches Cogley. / Elliott Standard Arch Co.
Maneino Morgan Steam Lndry Co. / Gaynor Chace Trucking Co.
Re Columbia Trust Co. / Boldt Anchor Co.
Weldon Prince Lwoff-Parlaghy. / Bowne Royall.
NY Pneumatic Serv Co. / St Clair Realty Co J B C Bldg Co.
Rapid Transit Sub Con Co. / Smith Smith.
Re Potter. / Herrenstein Seelford.
Rudnicki H & F Iry & Iron Wks. / Sloane Daniel Motor Co Coonran.
Fowler Am Carbide Knick Hospital / Lesslie Bros Eng Co Minsker Iddy Co (2)
Yarmali. / Re United Auto Supply Co (Fawc.)
Cooper Buffalo Lounge Co. / Farmer Keller & Farmer Co.
Condon Sabine. / Boldt Anchor Co.
Tilton Grant. / Galiana Gallinan.
Greenblatt Shaff. / Ziotnick Weinstein.
Jackson Schaefer. / Kneuper Specialty Co Kneuper, Jr.
Weiners Herf. / Abramson Phillipsbine, Fitzgerald Gottlieb.
Curry Woelfle (2) / Higdon Kneuper.
Elsner Demarest. / Oscar Daniels Co Nat'l Surety Co.
Goldstein Berck. / Schleimacher Hoffman.
Korash Saka. / Baker Empire Carring Co.
Conklin Howell (2) / Baker Same.
Gelas Turner. / Millred Dock Cont Co.
McKinnon Friedrichs. / Tatanis Atlantic.
Wanderstock Kleusser / Vinsto Tatanis.
Schreyer Levy. / Fahnestock Townsend Kahn Chest.
Lapointe Herman. / Parr Keller & Farmer Co.
Nielson Jones. / Ford Manhattan Steam Dyeing & Scouring Works.
Pearl Harris. / Kahn Chest.
Geer Clark. / Lurin Lurin.
Firsts Fischer. / Lauker Fuller.
Woodlawn Cemetery / Jaffee Fletcher (2).
McLean. / Groesinger Kramer.
Blum Blum. / Seldon Seadon.
Re Geo. L. Hilti & Co., Inc. / Keck Syabo.
Brotherhood Krumenholz / Weiland Graff.
Const Co Rosenthal. / Turner Turner.
Gordon Merchants & Mfg. Exchange (2) / Kaufman Held.
Re Hasbrouck Am Temperance Life Ins Co. / Debbel NY Edison Co.
Re Weber. / Peterson Paterson.
Bettenson Britenstool / Powell McKee.
Re Yurdin (Altman) / McKenny O'Connor.
Halfon Eskanozy. / Delschley Delschley.
US Press Assn Frank Presbrey Co. / Heissenbuttel Heissenbuttel.

PART II.—Goff, J. Ex parte business.

PARTS IV. and V.—Adjourned until Oct. 2.

PARTS III., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS.—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Wills for probate:

Mary Harican. / Solomon Hamburger.
Giovanni Librette. / Harriet M B Tousey.
Ella M Livingston. / Emanuel Jacobs.
Frank C Ridgrew. / Emma M Brown.
Meyer Rosenthal.

TRIAL TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM.—Part I.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Litigated motions.

Sacks Co Jordan. / Leon Falk Co Waldach.
Vreland Connors. / Geller Colvin.
Hopkins Byrnes. / McCabe Mack Rty.
Mutual Bk Schaffner. / Guarniere Ludlam.
Rosenzweig Schleffl. / Brentano's Dryden.
Weidenhold W. Lustgarten & Co. (2)

PART II.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Goff, J.—Dry Dock Sav Inst Henry Holding Co—Henry Smith, Sherman Aitken — Wilbur Larremore. Union Trust Co McCroskery—Frank Moss.

SUPREME COURT — Delehanty, J. — Hasbrouck American Temperance Life Ins Co—John Quinn.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Goff, J.—Margaret Hall Moses H Kahn—John G Dyer. East River Sav Inst Daniel Daher—Chas S Campbell. John C Bachman August F Bolzler Arthur M Glasgrich.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers)—Guy, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Guy, J.—Motion calendar to be called Monday, Oct. 2.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Guy, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—Grace Benjamin—Charles V. Halley, Jr.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—East River Savings Bank Lillian Realty Co.—Alfred S. Bahnard, Catherine Frickel Anna Fath—Francis X. Colon.

COUNTY COURT—Gibbs, J.—Mendel Marcus Anna Fath—Eugene L. Brisach.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Carr, Millis, Rich, Putnam, JJ.—At 1 P. M.

Motion calendar at 10 A. M. Tevlin.

Enumerated day calendar:

Green Alenkirch, / McGraw Greaser.
Guinea Pittsburgh Co. / Peo, &c Sellinger.
Holota Transit Co. / Same Cohn.
Manatta Memphis. / Same Harman.
Bryna Rty Co Fisher. / Same Blum.
McGerald Woods. / Same Craven.
Reilly Cannabis. / Same Manning.
Wolchinowsky Prill & Reading Coal Co. / Same Walsh.
Same Stoppani.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR—The following applicants for admission to the bar have passed the examination of the Committee on Character and are recommended for admission; and were sworn in as attorneys and counselors at law:

Renald Fletcher Bogle, A. Edward Blackmar, Jr.
Bernhart M. Blumenthal.
Frederick Leslie Chadman.
Rose H. Cahill.
Bernard A. Cruse.
Lewis Edward Collings
William C. Flest.
Martin J. Fay.
Hilborn Forbes.
Warren H. Gilman.
Jonathan Grout.
Julius Gottlieb.
Lawrence A. Healy.
Erwin Bruse Hallett.
Edward A. Ingraham.
Frank Adam Kister.
Henry E. Kelley.
Samuel Herbert King.
George S. Kelly.
Herbert Du Bois Lent.
John Kennedy Lasher, Jr.
William F. Lally.
Robert Irving Lagreen.
Max Herman Levine.
Sumner H. Lark.
Samuel Lyons.
John H. Leddy.
Alfred R. Lerner.
Francis McNamara.
Samuel Wilson Murphy.
Francy M. Moffat.
Franklin W. Morrell.
William Randolph Montgomery.
Winifred Neuman.
Max Osterman.
Walter S. Orr.
John Preston Phillips.
Winifred K. Petigrue.
Charles F. Paterno.
Joseph L. Ryan.
Everett Rushmore.
Samuel Rubin.
Charles Winfield Raynor.
Joseph A. Reilly.
Frederick G. Rita.
Albert Reichack.
Harold Lewis Rosenblume.
Jacob Schapiro.
Israel Spielberg.
William Washington Trench.
Rupert Broas Thomas, Jr.
John Adikes, II.
Frederick H. Berges, Jr.
Frank Cucurullo.
Louis Dorf.
Harold Lucas Godwin.
Hartford Gunn.
Adolph Kappus, Jr.
Noah Seedman.
Leroy Sheffield.
Louis Phillips.
Samuel Goldstein.
Winslow R. Cuthbert.
David Lubin.
David Schnetr.
Solomon Cavrin.
Nathan Skimkin.
Raymond J. Gilligan.
Frederick Weisbrod.
Jacob Laffer Mulwitz.
Anthony S. Lamanna.
Raphael Dale Cocuillejeh.
Joseph A. Barrett.
Charles J. R. Davis.
Harold Chonsel Fonda.
Mora E. Starr.
Walter Otis Loomis.
James A. Higgins.
Cornelius Hearn, Jr.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Blackmar, J.—Motions at 10 A. M. On and after Oct. 2 Special Term Part I. (Motions) will be held in Room 37, (Old Room.)

Kornblum Commercial Adv Assn. / Re 6459 St (Stprza.)
Mason Mason. / Williamson Cary.
Fontana Tevlin. / Beebe Beebe.
Gilford Wilson. / Ritzheimer Ritzheimer.
Lindsay Lindsay. / Dashby Dashby.
Lefevre Buchholtz. / Wemlinger Co Mock.
Smith Lee Tire & Rubber Co. / Wilmot Wilmot.
Re McMahon (McCarthy.) / Chinchierra NY Dock.
Giglio Giglio. / Nickerson Chynberg.
Re Breckenridge (Morgan.)
Lynch Cemetery. / Hughes Pinelawn
Lutz Beyer. / Wege Wege.
Re Malbone St. Railroad Co. / Re Malbone St.
Brainard Firemen's Fund Ins. Co. / Brainard Firemen's
Nelson Nelson. / German Journal Corp Elclert.
Conroy Velte. / Wessel Certora.
Mattfield Promeck (2) / Vose Conkling.
Rogan Rogan. / Beardsley Nelke.
Lincoln Nat'l Bk Kelly. / Agne Diebold Safe & Lock Co.
Schumacher Price. / Weiss Finke.
Martin Schwag.

PART II.—Manning, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS.—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:

Ellen Aceia.
Anna Mel., Baldwin.
Michael Ahern.
Joseph Harrington.
Juliet Durand.
Elizabeth Sullivan.
Michael Carielle.
Catharine F. Frissel.
Max Chesler.
George Ryan.
Mary McCarthy.
Margaret Fitzgerald.
Oswald Miller.
Mary A. Mekeon.
Anton Buchner.
T. Leonard Hoover.
Sarah McCarthy.
Accounting of:
Estates of:
Bridget O'Neill.
Anna Pundt.
Matthew O'Brien.
Philip Monahan.
Robert B. Woodward.
Florence Bymer.
Elizabeth Wetter.
George A. Barlow.
Florence Bymer.
Samuel Zarkauer.
Noyes F. Palmer.
Mary [illegible].

County Court.

CIVIL.—No day calendar.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises, 5:48 | Sun sets, 5:43 | Moon sets, 6:01

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	7:57	8:16	1:46	2:19
Governors Island	8:10	8:35	2:18	2:49
Hell Gate	10:16	10:31	3:53	4:30

Arrived—Wednesday, Sept. 27.

SS Great City, St. Nazaire, Sept. 13.
SS Bernt, Lisbon, Sept. 9.
SS Kansan, St. Nazaire, Sept. 10.
SS Kronberg, Baltimore, Sept. 23.
SS Manchioneal, Kingston, Sept. 22.
SS St. Bede, Colon, Sept. 19.
SS Yuna, Turks Island, Sept. 21.
SS Vestris, Rio Janeiro, Sept. 12.
SS Advance, Cristobal, Sept. 20.
SS Van der Duyn, Cristobal, Sept. 19.
SS Tortwood, Havre, Sept. 12.
SS Seward, Port Arthur, Sept. 15.
SS Delaware, Philadelphia, Sept. 15.
SS William O'Brien, Jacksonville, Sept. 23.
SS Gallia, Rotterdam, Sept. 9.
SS El Oriente, Galveston, Sept. 21.
SS Sardegna, Gibraltar, Sept. 12.
SS Sosa, Port Columbia, Sept. 20.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

*Dante Alighieri	Gibraltar	Sept. 18
Sif	Havre	Sept. 10
Olaf	Para	Sept. 9
Navahoe	Genoa	Sept. 7
Munamar	Andila	Sept. 22
Lady Gaspe	Horta	Sept. 18
Noordegroya	Kirkwall	Sept. 17
Almirante	Kingston	Sept. 22
Caracas	San Juan	Sept. 23
City of Columbus	Savannah	Sept. 25
Comus	New Orleans	Sept. 23

DUE TOMORROW.

*Baltic	Liverpool	Sept. 20
Manchuria	London	Sept. 19
Altadnia	London	Sept. 19
Campana	Gibraltar	Sept. 14
Vasari	Liverpool	Sept. 16
Mansoyk	Kirkwall	Sept. 17
Clifton	La Rochelle	Sept. 13
Ballo	Barcelona	Sept. 14
Comal	Galveston	Sept. 23
El Norte	Galveston	Sept. 23

DUE SATURDAY.

†Kristianiafjord	Bergen	Sept. 20
*Themistocles	Piraeus	Sept. 10
Finland	Liverpool	Sept. 21
Wasana	Teneriffe	Sept. 13
Omega	Cette	Sept. 15
Winbourne	Liverpool	Sept. 21
San Ramón	Cristobal	Sept. 21
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Sept. 27

DUE SUNDAY.

*Philadelphia	Liverpool	Sept. 23
†Nieuw Amsterdam	Falmouth	Sept. 22
Monadnock	Bordeaux	Sept. 16
Aral	Newport	Sept. 15
Italia	Gibraltar	Sept. 15
Vivien	Santiago	Sept. 20
Monterey	Nassau	Sept. 28

DUE MONDAY.

†Stockholm	Gothenburg	Sept. 20
Pannonia	London	Sept. 22
Madonna	Bordeaux	Sept. 20
Ruby	Gibraltar	Sept. 16
Bolivia	Cristobal	Sept. 24
Carolina	San Juan	Sept. 27
Pastores	Cristobal	Sept. 18

DUE TUESDAY.

†Hellig Olav	Copenhagen	Sept. 23
*Caserta	Naples	Sept. 19
Cannizaro	Hull	Sept. 19
Bankdale	Almeria	Sept. 17
Aro	Arabuesan	Sept. 17
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Sept. 30

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Philadelphian	London	Sept. 23
San Catalina	Marseilles	Sept. 17
Minnesota	London	Sept. 16
Clematis	Havre	Sept. 19
Rance	Bordeaux	Sept. 17
Panama	Cristobal	Sept. 28
Mandeville	Jamaica	Sept. 20

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

*Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Oscar II., Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Celtic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Andania, London	1:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Colon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Carrillo, Puerto Barrios	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Napoli, Naples		12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
El Cid, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Palma, Monrovia	12:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Matanzas, Santiago		12:00 M.
Santiago, Nassau		3:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

New York, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rochambeau, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Bazonia, Liverpool	1:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Duca degli Abruzzi, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Brazos, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manoa, Kingston	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Metapan, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Havana, Havana	8:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.
Mayaro, Port of Spain	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
San Giovanni, Naples		8:00 P.M.
Paloma, Catharien		12:00 M.
Queen Margaret, Liverpool		12:00 M.
Neches, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Sabina, Tampa		1:00 P.M.
San Saba, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville		12:00 M.
Munamar, Azua		12:00 M.
El Mundo, Galveston		12:00 M.
Momus, New Orleans		12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Vasilefs Constantinos, Piraeus		4:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Cristobal, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Kronborg, Rio Janeiro		3:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Duca d'Genova, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Almirante, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Minas Geraes, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Caracas, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Atahualpa, Para	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Prins der Nederlanden, Haiti	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Pannonia, London		12:00 M.
San Juan, San Juan		12:00 M.
Santa Ana, Havana		12:00 M.
Californian, Rio Janeiro		3:00 P.M.
Olinda, Gibara		12:00 M.
Comal, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Baltic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Finland, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Noordam, Amsterdam		
Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Monterey, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Advance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Guantanamo, Havana		3:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., SEPT. 27.

SS Duca d'Genova, Naples to New York, was signaled; time and distance not given; due 28th, forenoon. Italian Line.

SS Kristianiafjord, Bergen to New York, was 1,136 miles E. at noon; due 30th, forenoon. Norwegian-American Line.

SS Dante Alighieri, Genoa to New York, was signaled; time and distance not given; due 28th, forenoon. Italian Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 263 miles S. at noon.

SS Comus, New Orleans to New York, was 246 miles S. at noon.

SS Munamar, Nipe to New York, was 200 miles S. at noon.

SS Jalisco, Tuxpam to New York, was 75 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Comal, Galveston to New York, was 778 miles S. at noon.

SS Lampasas, Mobile to New York, was 5 miles W. of Tampa Bar at noon.

SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, was 64 miles W. of Tortugas at 6 P. M.

SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 376 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Nueces, Galveston to New York, was 70 miles E. of Galveston Bar at 6 P. M.

SS Carolina, San Juan to New York, was 1,241 miles E. at 7 P. M.

SS El Rio, Galveston to New York, was 204 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Perfection, Tampico to New York, was 228 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 30, SS New York.

France—Close at 11 A. M. Sept. 30, SS Rochambeau.

Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.

Liberia—Close at 11:30 A. M. Sept. 28, SS Palmas.

Greece—Close at 11:30 A. M. Oct. 2, SS Vasilefs Constantinos.

Gibraltar—Close at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 30, SS Duca d'Abruzzi; at 7:30 A. M. Oct. 4, SS Duca d'Genova, and at 6 A. M. Oct. 21, SS Canopic.

Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Sept. 28, SS Oscar II.

Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 26, SS Regina d'Italia; and at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 30, SS Duca d'Abruzzi.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Orduna, at Liverpool, Sept. 26.
SS Mizar, at Kirkwall, Sept. 25.
SS Norma, at Copenhagen, Sept. 24.
SS Touraine, at Bordeaux, Sept. 26.
SS Mossamedes, at Lisbon, Sept. 17.
SS Hattie Luckenbach, at Melbourne, Sept. 27.
SS Ellerdale, at Queenstown, Sept. 27.

Sailed.

SS Helig Olav, from Kirkwall, Sept. 24.
SS Delta, from Amsterdam, Sept. 24.
SS Alderney, from Valparaiso, Sept. 25.
SS São Paulo, from Pernambuco, Sept. 24.
SS Panama, from Colon, Sept. 27.
SS Atlantis, from Colon, Sept. 27.
SS Rijswyk, from Rotterdam, Sept. 21.
SS Gorrelyk, from Kirkwall, Sept. 25.
SS Re d'Italia, from Gibraltar, Sept. 28.

Passed.

SS Giuseppi Verdi, New York for Naples, passed Gibraltar.
SS Asuarea, New York for Genoa, passed Gibraltar.
SS Cloughton, New York for London, passed
SS Anvers, New York for Rotterdam, passed Lizard.

Transatlantic Mails.

Great Britain, Ireland, (letter mail only,) and South Africa, (also specially addressed correspondence for other countries except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 11 A. M.)—Oscar II. Sept. 28

Liberia, (specially addressed only,) via Monrovia, at 12:30 P. M.—Palma ..... Sept. 28

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—New York ..... Sept. 20

Gibraltar, Italy,

CHEMISTS DISCUSS DYE, MILK, AND BEER

Chance for Germany Seen in Need of Recognition for the Art of Brewing.

BUT NOT IN COLOR INDUSTRY

American Efforts Should Be Encouraged, Speakers Say—Show Largely Attended.

While the public flocked to the second annual chemical exposition in Grand Central Palace yesterday in greater numbers than on either of the two preceding days, chemists who have gathered from all over the country devoted the day largely to technical discussions and divisional meetings. Half a dozen divisions of the American Chemical Society were in session at Columbia University and at the Chemists' Club on East Forty-first Street in the morning, and during the afternoon there were long dissertations on electric furnace steels and alloy steels, and on American dyestuff manufacture.

One of the novel pieces of apparatus at the exhibition that attracted groups of interested spectators during the day was what is said to be the world's most sensitive weighing instrument. It is gold plated and inclosed in a heavy glass case to keep extra weights so heavy that they would destroy the balance—grains of dust, for example—from falling on the scales. It is used in assaying gold, and is said to be capable of determining the weight of a five-hundredth of an eyelash.

Dr. Lucius P. Brown of the New York Department of Health read a paper on the chemistry of milk. He said there was any amount of chemistry in milk, but that legislation had far outstripped knowledge on the subject, as a result of which "some State now have laws that would give cows nervous prostration if they were informed of the demands made upon them."

Dr. Brown explained the method by which chemists ascertain the fats in milk, and presented the results of 200,000 analyses of milk that had been made in this city.

An address delivered before the members of the Division of Industrial Chemists and Chemical Engineers caused some of the scientists who attended it to ask if the questions raised by the address couldn't best be solved by the establishment of a "Chair of Beer Science" at Columbia and other universities. The address was delivered by Carl A. Nowak, Secretary of the Master Brewers' Association of the United States. In it Mr. Nowak said that beer should be manufactured in a scientific manner to be most acceptable to the public. He said that persons "purporting to be professional scientists" had recently attacked the present-day product of the American brewery, and he urged "the help and assistance of the universities" in turning out a super-beer.

Beer Savants in Demand.

Mr. Nowak urged that "inasmuch as it is a legitimate industry, operated in strict conformity with scientific principles, it should be entitled to the same support so generously bestowed upon some of our other great American industries," and said that the Master Brewers' Association would be willing to assist in a financial way without influencing the results of the work.

The question as to what qualities should be required of candidates for the position of "Professor of Beer" was another topic of discussion, of an informal nature, after the meeting had adjourned, and the opinion was ventured that German scientists might recoup their past predominance by outstripping others in this new field.

An important document, brought out for the first time during the day's sessions, was a dye census of the United States, which took Dr. Thomas H. Norton, the Government's dyestuff expert, and his associates, many months to compile. This contains information regarding 8,000 dyestuffs as collected through months of laborious work from actual declarations of imported dye materials. It has not been printed, and only the proof sheets of the forthcoming booklet could be seen yesterday. The book tells the story of the present dyestuff situation in America. It puts into the hands of American manufacturers valuable information regarding home manufacture and previous importation of German dyes with which, according to some of the persons who spent a large part of the afternoon studying the proofs, they will be able to enlarge the scope of the infant American dye industry. Part of the information was acquired in Germany by Dr. Norton, though with difficulty, for the German exporters jealously guarded their trade secrets.

Dr. Norton spoke at the Chemists' Club in the afternoon. He said the United States was producing about three-quarters of the entire amount of dyestuffs that it required in 1913, before the extraordinary demands created by the war had begun. At that time nearly three-fourths of all the dyes used in this country were made in Germany. Cloth and leather shipped abroad now must be dyed before it is shipped, as well as many other exports. By 1917, Dr. Norton predicted, we will be making dyes in as great a quantity as were consumed here before the war. This statement applies only to quantity; the manufacturers are confining their attention to the development of the staple colors, and as a consequence, only about seventy-five colors are being manufactured, for which there is great demand. Before the war about 300 colors were imported.

H. H. Dow of Midland, Mich., who plans to open a synthetic indigo plant in a few months, told at this meeting of some of the methods by which Germany has fought to maintain her exports industries in the past. About ten years ago, he said, an American enterprise commenced to sell bromides and was warned by certain German interests that an attempt to compete with them would prove expensive. Shortly there after, he said, huge quantities of bromides were dumped on the market at low prices by German concerns.

Hill Bill Denounced.

Several of the speakers denounced the Hill bill, in the final form in which it was passed during the last hours of the recent Congress, and a resolution was passed unanimously protesting against it. It excludes indigo and alizarin from the direct duty of five cents a pound placed on other dyestuffs as a step to encourage the development of the dyestuff industry in this country.

A new argument for Governmental aid of the dyestuffs industry was presented by J. F. Schoellkopf of the Schoellkopf Aniline and Chemical Works of Niagara Falls, N. Y. He said every dyestuffs factory was an important unit in preparing the country for war, as the ingredients used in the manufacture of ammunition are to a large extent the same as the ingredients used in the manufacture of dyes.

Last night was devoted by the visiting chemists to the exposition itself. The Electro-Chemical Society will hold a smoker at the Hotel Astor this evening, and tomorrow evening the annual banquet of the American Chemical Society will be held at the Waldorf. Dr. Charles H. Herty, President of the society, will preside, and Dr. William J. Schieffelin will be the toastmaster. Speeches will be delivered by Dr. W. H. Nichols, Dr. Arthur D. Little, Charles H. Sherrell and Frank S. Washburn.

The Home Pattern Co.
Sole Manufacturers of Patterns For
The Ladies' Home Journal
114 Fifth Ave., New York,
Between 16th and 17th Streets.
The Best Managed Pattern Company in America
Writing and Rest Room equipped with telephone, stenographer, latest trade papers, etc., etc. Visits from Dry Goods Merchants most welcome.

DIAMONDS
Appraised, Purchased, Sold.
J. W. STUART, 3 MAIDEN LANE.
FIFTH FLOOR.

ACCOUNTS CASHED We give you cash on your outstanding accounts. Write, call or telephone Rector 5410.
LICHTENSTEIN BROTHERS
Commercial Bankers. 100 Broadway.

ADVANCES ON ACCOUNTS.
Liberal Trading Co., 51 Chambers St.

Accounts Financed Coleman & Co., 1133 B'way. Farragut 9763.

Auctioneers
whose announcements or sales appear on the Business Page of The New York Times.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise, 15 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 4209.

Michael M. Weisz buys all kinds mdse., machinery, fixtures. 7 Lispenard. 2847 Frank.

Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer, 539 Broadway, will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

L. L. Firuski, Actr., 70 Bowery, specialists in selling diamonds, watches, jewelry. Est. 40 yrs.

WISE, Auctr., 428 Columbus Av., 7175 Schuyler, pays highest cash prices furniture, &c.

SILO'S FIFTH AVENUE ART GALLERIES, 546 5th Av. Auctioneers and Appraisers.

DAVID W. BIOW, 520-522 Broadway
AUCTIONEERS TO THE TRADE

NIGERIA
ON BEHALF OF THE RECEIVER,
Acting under an order of the
SUPREME COURT OF NIGERIA.
Sale of Enemy Properties
Freehold and Leasehold Premises
in the leading business positions in Nigeria, including extensive
Warehouses, Factories and Wharves
—in—
LAGOS, CALABAR, GANA GANA, WARRI, SAPELE, SILOKO, IKANG, KOKO, LOKOJA, ONITSHA, ZARIA, KANO, OPOBO, IBARA, OSHOGBO, IBADAN, ABIOKUTA, ITORI, BADAGNY.
Valuable Leases on the Lagos-Kano Railway
and at the PRINCIPAL PORTS and TRADING CENTRES in NIGERIA, for
Residential Sites, Depots, Etc., Good Will and Trade Marks
the property of various well-known businesses, including GL. GAISER, WITT & BUSCH, DEUTSCH KAMERUN GESELLSCHAFT, GERMAN WEST AFRICAN TRADING COMPANY, BEY & ZIMMER, and L. PAGENSTECHER & COMPANY, General Import and Export Merchants. J. W. JACKEL & PAUL MEYER, Commission Agents. WOERMANN LINIE, Steamship Agents, and NIGER-BENUE GESELLSCHAFT, River Transport Company.
Tin Mining Leases
of W. MERTENS & COMPANY, LTD., in the Tin Fields of the Northern Nigerian Provinces.
To be Sold by Auction
AT THE MART, TOKENHOUSE YARD, in the City of London,
On OCTOBER 31st, and TWO FOLLOWING DAYS, in LOTS.
Solicitors—Messrs. OLDFIELDS, 13 Wallbrook, London, E. C.
PARTICULARS, PLANS, VIEWS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE (Price 1s. each) may be had of
Hampton and Sons
AUCTIONEERS AND SURVEYORS,
3 COCKSPUR STREET, LONDON, S. C.

WILL LIMIT VESSEL LOADS.

Conference Called by Redfield Appoints Committee on Legislation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The limit of loads to be carried by American merchant vessels was discussed today in the office of Secretary Redfield at the Department of Commerce by thirty-five leading ship owners of the United States and officials of the department. The conference was arranged, said Mr. Redfield, because there was now no means of fixing under any existing law the limit of loads or of compelling ship owners to comply with any standard of loading. Due to this want of regulation, he said, many ships now-a-days foundered in the Great Lakes and there was constantly a menace to human life and a loss of property.

Those present were told that the Department of Commerce had no program to impose, but that the advice of ship owners was desired in order to reach some conclusion as to rules in regard to bulkheads and loadlines. There was a general discussion and a committee consisting of Stevenson Taylor, President of the American Society of Naval Architects; Alfred G. Smith, President of the New York and Cuba Steamship Company, and Homer L. Ferguson, President of the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, was appointed to study the subject and recommend such legislation as might be deemed necessary to accomplish the end desired.

Practically without dissent the conference agreed that there was need of strict laws, sharply enforced, to limit the loading of ships. Rear Admiral D. W. Taylor, Chief Constructor of the United States Navy, and Naval Constructor W. L. Capps, his predecessor, who were present, said that the United States was the only maritime power that had no regulations in regard to loadlines.

APPEAL IN UNION BANK CASE.

Depositors to Oppose Court Order for Sale of Real Estate.

An appeal from Justice Russell Benedict's peremptory order that all real estate held by the defunct Union Bank be sold at auction before Dec. 7 will be made by the depositors working in harmony with the State Banking Department. A secret meeting was held on Monday at which State Superintendent of Banks Eugene L. Richards, George C. Van Tuyl and the depositors' sub-committee agreed that because of the present condition of the realty market it would be impossible to get full value for the property, and that an appeal from Justice Benedict's decision should be made. No date for the appeal has been decided on, but Frank D. Deane, special counsel for Mr. Richards, said it would not be filed earlier than November.

Justic Benedict handed down his decision on July 22, at that time ordering the sale to take place by the end of September. Later the time was extended until December to give the realty market time to improve. Dr. J. Ellis Rohrer, Executive Chairman of the Depositors' Committee, in explaining the situation yesterday said:

"If the bank liquidated its realty under the terms of Justice Benedict's order, there would not be enough to meet the claims of the Metropolitan and Empire Trust companies and leave any over for depositors. Both of the trust companies realize this and realize that such a liquidation would injure their interests as well as ours."

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

Count six words agate to a line. 50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

SILKS, SHANTUNGS.—Any quantity for cash; state weight and price. H 61 Times.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BATHING SUITS AND JERSEYS, season 1917, now ready. Florence Knitting Mills, Philadelphia.

BROADCLOTH, white, tan & gray, for trimmings. Republic Novelty Works, 230 5th Av.

COATS.—Bolivia coats in all shades; quick delivery. Stechel & Stufer, 34 East 29th.

COATS.—Silk, plush coats, trimmed, $8.75. National Coat Co., 40 West 27th.

DRESSES, SUITS.—Job; good styles; will sacrifice; bargain. Rosen, 116 West 117th.

OVERGAITERS that fit, at low prices. A. Phillips & Co., 143 W. 20th St.

SERGE DRESSES for immediate delivery, $5.50 up. Globe Dress Co., 19 West 27th.

SERGE DRESSES for immediate delivery, $5.50 up. Globe Dress Co., 19 West 27th.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3½@4 per cent. for the best names.
Tuesday....3½@4 " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Platinum Goes Up Again.

There seems to be no end to the rise in the price of platinum, which was quoted yesterday at $90 an ounce for the soft metal and $96 an ounce for that which contains 10 per cent. iridium for hardening purposes. Business in fine platinum jewelry continues good, as do sales of the better pieces in gold, in spite of the rise in the former metal. Retailers appear to be anxious to cover on platinum goods as quickly as possible, in order to avoid paying the higher prices that will be made necessary by the rising cost of the metal.

Drug Prices Still Unsettled.

Drug and Chemical Markets will say today that noteworthy advances in prices have been established on acetphentidin, belladonna root, coumarin, and resorcin. The rise was principally attributed to smaller production and a considerable decrease in spot stocks. A firmer trend of the market led further advances on refined Japanese camphor, based on higher primary markets and larger inroads in the supply available for prompt delivery. Tartaric and pyrogallic acids are stronger, based on light productions. Important reductions in prices have been noted, particularly on caffeine alkaloid, Chinese and Russian cantharides, and lycopodium.

Meetings of Dry Goods Men.

Secretary Fernley of the National Wholesale Dry Goods Association yesterday sent out notices calling the attention of members to the dates set for the annual meetings of the national association and its auxiliaries. The Waldorf-Astoria will be the meeting place of the organizations, their dates being: Jobbers' Association of Knit Goods Buyers, Jan. 15, 1917; Jobbers' Association of Dress Fabric Buyers, Jan. 16; Jobbers' Association of Notion Buyers, Jan. 17, and the National Wholesale Dry Goods Association, Jan. 18. The banquet will be held in the grand ballroom of the hotel on the evening of Jan. 17.

No Dominant Fabric Styles.

One feature of operations in the clothing trade is the absence at the present time of any dominant fabric design. Usually, according to the sales manager of a prominent concern, there is one style that is favored over all others for the season. It might be an idea in stripes, checks, or a plaid. The present lack of a style feature is explained by the situation in the woolen end. With the high prices at which goods are selling, the clothiers have been shopping to find out what they could buy most cheaply. With this as a consideration, all designs are selling almost equally well. This in some measure, it was intimated, might be a reason for the dull demand.

Dress Goods Slow Up in Demand.

With the rest of week taken up by holidays, the dress goods trade does not expect much in the way of business. The respite offered, however, will come as a relief to some of the mill organizations that have been enjoying more trade than they could comfortably handle. There is not much change noted in the character of the demand, which seems to have become of a staple nature for fabrics on the mail order and broadcloths. The poplin vogue is over temporarily, although selling agents expect to see renewed activity on this construction once the cutters up start Spring operations in earnest.

Fine Worsteds Doing Well.

Quite a little more business to the makers of fine worsteds for the men's wear trade has been coming along than was at first promised. The action of some of the representative clothing manufacturers in deciding not to give color guarantees for the Spring season has probably, according to the mill agents, had some effect in increasing sales. This decision has made the trade at large not so chary of committing themselves for the next season. The cheerful outlook in the fine goods division is evidence, so sellers believe, that the "trading down" policy of the clothiers is giving way to preparation to meet a demand next year for higher priced clothing.

Cotton Prices Not Artificial.

For the benefit of any buyer of gray goods who may still harbor the thought that present prices in the local market are artificial and that they are due for a decline, a veteran of the business yesterday made this observation: "The fact that printcloth prices continue from three-eighths to a full cent a yard below the high prices of 1907 is a sure proof that current quotations are based solely on supply and demand. In 1907 most of the buying was speculative, and printcloths were easier to speculate with than coarse-yarn goods. A second proof that present prices represent actual values is the fact that sheetings and other coarse goods, which do not lend themselves well to speculation, average about a cent above the figures asked nine years ago."

Will Demonstrate Shoe Selling.

Beginning with the next meeting of the Retail Shoe Dealers' Association of New York, which will be held in the Cosmopolitan Hotel, West Broadway and Chambers Street, on Wednesday, Oct. 4, practical demonstrations of good shoe merchandising and the discussions that grow out of them will be held. Members are expected to bring shoes for submission to the meeting, the merchandise to be judged as to wearing qualities, cost and selling prices, percentages of profit that should be made, how it should be displayed and sold, &c. It is expected by officials of the organization that considerable work of real value to the retail shoe dealers will be done at this meeting and those that will follow it. The idea is said to be new to the shoe trade.

The Silversmiths Are Busy.

Reports from silversmiths in the Maiden Lane district continue full of optimism. In spite of the good business done by the road men in the Spring, which for a time was thought to be so large that there would not be much of a Fall season, the orders now coming in continue at least up to the level of Spring's in size. One large house, which figured it had ordered stock enough to carry it to Jan. 1, will be lucky to get past Oct. 1 with its original quota, so active has business been. One of the recent features has been a run on solid silver spoons for babies and small children. The recent million-share days in Wall Street, coupled with the New Year season of the Jewish people, has had a noticeable effect in increasing sales of houses which operate retail departments. The only fear now is that the rising cost of silver will soon make necessary an upward revision of prices on the finished wares.

Gray Goods Sales Keep Up.

Additional activity on the part of the printers kept business liberal in the local gray goods market yesterday. Particularly in the limelight were 38½-inch 64-60s. Apparently all the goods of this construction that can be had for this year's delivery at 6¾ cents have been cleaned up, though for shipment early in 1917 this price is still good. Sellers are now demanding 6¼ cents, however, for spots and nearbys. The same situation is true of 39-inch 68-72s, which are said to be sold up for 1916 shipment at 7⅝ cents. An eighth more is also being asked for prompt deliveries of 38½-inch 60-52s, and, while business was done yesterday on 38½-inch 60-48s at 5 13-16 cents, several houses are asking 5¾ cents for goods to be delivered this side of Jan. 1. In the coarse goods, among others, liberal sales of 48-square, four-yard sheetings were made for this year's delivery at 7½ cents. Similar business was done on 31-inch 5-yard sheetings at 6⅛ cents. Closing printcloth prices, principally for spot delivery, were:

39-inch, 80-80s	9c	38½-inch, 64-60s	*6⅝c
39-inch, 72-76s	8¾c	38½-inch, 64-56s	6½c
39-inch, 68-72s	*7⅝c	38½-inch, 60-52s	*6¼c
39-inch, 56-44s	*5½c	38½-inch, 60-48s	*5⅞c
38½-inch, 64-64s	7c	27-inch, 64-60s	4½c

*Asked.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Higher Canadian Price for Talc Basis of an Appraisal.

Unsatisfactory testimony by witnesses for the Government and importers led the Board of General Appraisers yesterday to overrule a protest filed by F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Philadelphia. The merchandise consisted of emulsified wool oleine, light-colored grease oil, and similar oils claimed by the importers to be low grade. The Collector took 20 per cent. duty under the provision for distilled oils. The importers' contention at the trial was that the merchandise was of such a low grade that it was not in the same class with high-priced oils obtained from distillation. Judge McClelland characterized the testimony of the Government chemist as "vague and indefinite," while the testimony of the importers' witnesses, he said, was not sufficient to overcome the presumption in favor of the Custom House assessment.

Favor, Ruhl & Co. were sustained in a claim that certain varnishes were properly dutiable at 10 per cent. under the specified provision in the tariff for such commodity. The Collector here was reversed in classifying the goods at 20 per cent. under the chemical compound paragraph.

Failure on the part of the Union Oil Company, Los Angeles, to comply with the Treasury regulations relating to the importation of American goods returned, resulted in Judge Hay overruling the firm's claim for free entry. The General Appraiser remarked that compliance with the regulations was a condition precedent to the right of free entry. The goods in controversy consisted of iron drums. The Collector was affirmed in levying 45 per cent. on the containers as metal manufactures not specially provided for.

Judge McClelland took favorable action on a protest by Fritzche Brothers, the claim being that merchandise described on the invoice as "gum styrax liquid" was properly dutiable at 10 per cent. under paragraph 9, covering balsams, natural and uncompounded, not suitable for the manufacture of perfumery. Collector Malone took the view that the product was for making perfumery, and on that account levied 20 per cent. duty.

The basis for assessing duty on importations, when identical goods are sold in Canada at a higher price than that obtained in the United States, was set forth yesterday in a reappraisement decision made by Judge Brown. George H. Gillespie & Co. exported powdered talc from Madoc, Ont., to Buffalo. The American customs officials refused to accept the entered value and exacted a duty on a higher level. An appeal was allowed to the reappraisement division. The record showed that the shippers sell most of their goods in the United States and a relatively small quantity in Canada. The shippers' Canadian sales at the time of the exportation in question were at $16 per ton. The concern's American sales of much larger quantity were for much less, namely about $12 per ton, the invoiced price.

Evidence obtained on behalf of the importers that the Canadian sales were so small in quantity relatively that they were not a fair basis for appraisement. A further point made at the trial was that, whereas a carload lot was the usual wholesale quantity in America, the sales in Canada were generally in small lots of several tons at a time. Judge Brown said he was unable to give the protesting firm relief. "In this state of facts," said the General Appraiser, "under the terms of the law, because of the fact that the Canadian quantities are wholesale quantities, we are bound to find the Canadian value of the usual wholesale quantities sold in that country. The appraised value is, therefore, affirmed."

NOT ANXIOUS TO SELL WOOL

Dealers Are Indifferent to Bids for Supplies—Expect Higher Prices.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 27.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"One fact which stands out in the wool market for the last week is the complete change in the situation. Dealers, after unloading certain supplies are indifferent sellers. Sales for the week have been 7,500,000 pounds, principally on fine wools. Some are looking about the market for medium wool in anticipation of the heavy weight season. The movement in wools is strong. It comes from both woolen and worsted mills.

"It is likely that staple wools will be very much higher in the next week or two because there is so little on hand. Wools for knitted goods are in demand. There is also some demand for supplies for men's wear. Big trades are still pending while the testing of wool is going on. The upward tendency continues.

"In the woolen and worsted goods market, the amount of business transacted, at least in men's wear, continues comparatively small because it is the between-seasons period. Buyers have purchased large quantities of woolens and manipulated fabrics. The women's wear market is quite active when compared with the men's wear market. French serges, poplins, hair line stripe worsteds, certain varieties of plaid goods, and fine gabardines have been purchased freely.

"The cotton goods market has improved during the last week and while price advances have been made on many fabrics the sales have undoubtedly been greater than during recent weeks. Buyers are beginning to realize the fundamental strength of the market and that the values offered are attractive.

The actual amount of cloth being produced for domestic consumption is smaller today than it has been at any time since 1907 and it is believed that if present conditions continue a distinct shortage will develop. The export demand is increasing."

BUSINESS NOTES.

Harry B. Hull, formerly with Joseph New & Co. and the Dry Goods Alliance, is now assistant to C. B. Clough of M. E. Smith & Co. and the Burgess-Nash Company of Omaha, Neb. Mr. Clough has charge of the local office of these firms, which is at 1,133 Broadway.

Berg, Garsson & Co., woolens and silks, will be located at 36 Union Square on and after Sept. 30. They were formerly at 377 Fourth Avenue.

Further advices have been received by the Textile Alliance, Inc., canceling the recent announcement that wool sheepskins would be permitted export from New Zealand under license.

AUTO TRUCK MERGER TO BE REORGANIZED

Plan for International Motor Company Calls for Raising $1,500,000 Additional Cash.

WILL PAY DEBT OF $2,881,000

New Concern to Have $7,104,000 First and Second Preferred Stock and 53,638 Common Shares.

A reorganization plan for the International Motor Company, a $9,000,000 merger of motor truck companies, which has been in financial difficulties often since its organization in 1911, has been perfected by representatives of noteholders and stockholders. The plan calls for the raising of $1,500,000 additional cash, the obliteration of a debt of $2,881,000 on notes maturing in November and the organization of a new company whose securities are to be exchanged for those of the present concern.

The new company is to have the same name and to carry a capitalization of $4,381,000 7 per cent. cumulative first preferred stock, $2,723,000 second preferred stock and 53,638 shares of common stock of no par value. Of the first preferred stock $2,881,000 is to go to the holders of the notes at par and the balance issued for cash to provide working capital. This balance is to be offered to stockholders at par with common stock thrown in. A syndicate of noteholders has agreed to underwrite this offering. Stockholders are to have the privilege of participating in the underwriting syndicate.

Holders of the present $3,600,000 preferred stock are to receive 60 per cent. in new second preferred stock and 10 per cent. in new common. For the outstanding $5,628,125 common stock it is planned to exchange 10 per cent. in second preferred and 10 per cent. in new common.

An appeal to stockholders in favor of the plan made by a stockholders' committee headed by Henry K. Pomroy, former President of the Stock Exchange, and including in its members James B. Mabon, another former President of the Exchange, says in part:

> The earnings of the company during the year 1915 were the largest in its history, and its present earnings are also large. The company has outstanding, however, notes which with accumulated interest amount to approximately $2,900,000, all of them maturing on Nov. 1, 1916. A plan has been prepared and conditionally assented to by a majority of the noteholders, which will take care of the notes and will provide necessary working capital. We have also prepared a plan similar in its general features to the plan prepared by the noteholders, but containing, in addition, provisions of value to the stockholders.
>
> We believe that the plan as modified by us is fair to all interests and will be of benefit to the present stockholders. It will relieve the company of debt, furnish additional working capital and enable the company to develop its business. The situation presented by the maturity within less than five weeks of nearly $3,000,000 of indebtedness is most serious for the company's stockholders. It appears to us imperative that they should at once accept the proposed plan in order that the obligations of the company should not become overdue.

The company owns all the stock of the Mack Bros. Motor Car Company. Sauer Motor Company, and Hewitt Motor Company. Its President is Vernon Munroe, and Ambrose I. Monell, President of the International Nickel Company, is Chairman of the board. Last year the company earned a net profit of $661,000, but so large was the previous deficit that the net deficit at the end of the year was $2,457,000.

AMERICAN GOODS IN DEMAND

Our Consul at Durban Says They Are Crowding Out All Competition.

American manufactured products are monopolizing the market in Durban, British South Africa, according to United States Consul William W. Masterson, who is spending the last few days of his official leave of absence here conferring with exporters.

"There is such a tremendous shortage of merchandise of all kinds in and about Durban," said Consul Masterson, "that merchants have been obliged to put on their counters goods heretofore regarded as unsalable. All sorts of old and out-of-date merchandise is now being offered, owing to the dearth in all lines.

"Not an automobile other than American has been sold in my district in two years, and American agricultural implements practically have the market to themselves. No general lines of merchandise are being received to any extent from Europe, England being unable to maintain shipments, while Germany, of course, is entirely out of the market. Neither Belgian nor French glass is being imported into British South Africa. In short, it may be said that the British at the present time are giving no attention to trade in the colony. British ships have been withdrawn and trade movements greatly hampered.

"The people are eager to get American goods, as is shown by the fact that exports from here to Durban in 1915 amounted to $6,185,940, against $4,130,646 in 1914. On the other side of the ledger the exports from Durban to the United States increased from $197,225 in 1914 to $1,585,999 in 1915. Wool constituted the principal export."

Mr. Masterson reported that the Japanese were competing in British South Africa with American manufactured products. He sails for Durban next Saturday.

ASK O'RYAN TO COME HOME.

Training Commissioners Want His Help in Arranging Their Program.

ALBANY, Sept. 27.—Dr. John H. Finley and George J. Fisher, members of the Military Training Commission, after a conference today, telegraphed to General J. F. O'Ryan, the other Commissioner, now on the Mexican border, asking if it would be possible for him to obtain a month's leave of absence and assist in drawing up the program for the military training of the boys of the State between 16 and 19 years of age. The commission has received letters commending its physical training program from military authorities as well as from physical training experts and teachers.

Negroes Replace War Emigrants.

Special to The New York Times.

MOBILE, Ala., Sept. 27.—Two hundred negro laborers left here today to work on lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. They will take the place of Italians and Hungarians who have gone to the European war. Men have been hired by hundreds all over the South, as the labor situation with the road is serious, according to agents now here.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

H. L. HERBERT & CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against H. L. Herbert & Co., a corporation, wholesale and retail dealer in coal, of 1,457-1,461 Broadway, with offices at 215th Street and the Harlem River and in East Twentieth Street. Preferential transfer of property and payment of $1,250 to Meeker & Co. were alleged. Judge Manton appointed Edward T. Perine receiver, bond $25,000, with authority to carry on business for thirty days. The corporation was incorporated on April 27, 1907, with capital stock $50,000, which was afterward increased to $600,000, but Bradstreet's took away its rating in December, 1913. Assets are estimated at at least $50,000. Harry L. Herbert, President of the company, consented to an adjudication on the bankruptcy petition.

REIFF BROTHERS, composed of Abraham and Max Reiff, manufacturers of suspender trimmings at 407-501 East Houston Street, have made an assignment to Samuel W. Altman. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against them.

THE TRITON MARINE CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, boat builders at 210th Street and the Harlem River, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,160 and assets $2,025.

SAMUEL BRENNER, salesman of 138 West 116th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $3,000 and assets $31.

TERRENCE A. SMITH, saloon keeper in Yonkers, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,427 and assets $668.

ANDREW CHRISTIE, stair builder of 328 East Twenty-sixth Street, has filed bankruptcy schedules showing liabilities $4,900 and assets $2,996.

ERNEST A. STIENEN, trading as the Stienen Dyeing Company at 417 West Twenty-fourth Street, has filed assignment schedules showing liabilities $9,170, nominal assets $8,286, and actual assets $6,051.

VAUBRY TIRE COMPANY, INC., of 103 West Fifty-second Street has made an assignment to Clyde E. Black.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 27.—Isaac L. Woods, a broker; voluntary petition in bankruptcy filed; liabilities, $23,726; assets, none.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Manton in the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to these bankrupts:

JULIAN KOVACS, builder, 836 Westchester Avenue, President of the Kovacs Construction Company; liabilities, $428,122.

HANNAH FREUD, corsets, 22 West 23d Street; liabilities, $40,871.

B. MARMOR & SON, wholesale butter and eggs, 529 Amsterdam Avenue and 648 Jackson Avenue; liabilities, $26,997.

SCHMELOWITZ, NATHANSON & NOSS, metal goods, 14 Mott Street.

JEAN SPITZER, salesman, 601 West 184th Street.

SAMUEL GOLDBERG, salesman, 995 Avenue St. John.

BANY STERN, liquors, 74 Sheriff Street.

WITTENBERG & MOORASCH, furniture, White Plains.

JULIA and FREDERICK NEUMAN, 210 East 14th Street, formerly bakery and lunch room.

MORRIS ROSEN, cloaks, 23 East 8th Street.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Alsofrom, Harry—Brooklyn, Queens County & Suburban R. Co., costs..$100.58
Associated Chemical Co.—National Nassau Bank of N. Y.....2,054.09
Booth, Clinton H.—H. P. Rice et al...200.41
Barrett, David L.—Leona Holding Corporation.....139.46
Bialka, Rose, by guardian—Coney Island & Brooklyn R. R. Co.....100.58
Briskman, Joseph—C. H. Spofford et al.....168.36
Same—U. S. Trust Co. of N. Y.....280.49
Black, Samuel—Herman Kornahrens, Inc.....325.79
Berus, Noah, and Casualty Co. of America—People, &c.....500.00
Crowell, William C.—J. B. Reynolds..236.48
Chretien, F. Clifford—Clayton Co. Building, Inc.....131.40
Cort Film Corp. and John Cort—National Surety Co.....5,046.06
Di Pietro, Sebastiano, or George Di Stefano—V. Di Pietro.....179.31
Dazie Construction Co.—M. J. Callahan Co.....600.01
Donohie, James J.—J. M. McCluskey..176.51
Dorfler, John—Wilron & Co., Inc.....216.04
Ess & Ess Photo Co., Inc.—Electric City Engraving Co.....1,023.87
Friedrich, Laura P., administratrix—Anderson & Co., Inc.....157.55
F. H. Chapman Contracting Co.—Haaren Darit Coal Co., Inc.....447.54
Flaxman, Nathan—H. Albert.....128.51
Gahren, Charles—E. A. Crulkshank...913.51
Gellens, Samuel—M. J. Kraus & Co....167.44
Gerlich, Anton J.—J. J. McElroy.....338.22
Hulse, Henry A.—Kingan Provision Co.....262.03
Haas, Elmer H.—C. H. Clinton Paper Co.....951.81
Hoffman, Edward T.—City of N. Y...262.66
Bennett, Joseph W.—Same.....262.66
Balkin, James—Same.....262.66
Hanover Improvement Co.—780 Madison Co.....25,745.60
Interborough Rapid Transit Co. — E. Hills.....2,627.95
Keigher, Frederick, and William Fauser—John P. Jube & Co.....244.08
Kendrick, John—C. Zimmerman.....211.13
Kenny, James A.—Third National Bank of Buffalo.....597.24
Lo Monte, Guiseppe—H. E. Jones.....346.14
La Rosa, Rosario—Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co., costs.....109.58
Lowe, Alexander—R. W. Thompson et al..419.59
Liberty-Nassau Building Co. — Title Guarantee & Trust Co.....609,594.63
Miller, Oscar—C. S. Pinkney et al.....1,225.20
Morton, Walter D.—M. Sutcher.....546.69
McNeill, John—N. E. Jones et al.....346.14
Mitchell Contracting Co., Inc.—J. S. Laing.....4,040.40
Morton Trust & Tractor Co.—H. A. Gilchrist et al.....The Shippers'.....6,182.58
Morris & Co.—S. Blick Co.....2,628.51
Mitchell Contracting Co., Inc.—Battery Park National Bank of N. Y.....8,683.32
Nathan-Jaffe, Inc. — Standard Varnish Works.....175.76
Oriel, Morris—A. L. Reid & Co.....342.18
Oriel, Frank A.—S. Same.....2,385.58
Pollard, Louis A.—A. W. Booth.....279.11
Puckrin, Andrew E.—Luckings, Bender & Schutte, Inc.....174.27
Piper, Henry J.—E. Reynolds.....128.99
Rhodius, George—76 5th Av., Inc.....534.74
Rodman, Louis & Samuel — Olympia Mfg. Co., Inc.....260.64
Rehren, Wilhelm—U. S. Radiator Corp.....1,046.78
Ryan, Jere F., and Jere F. Ryan Construction Co.—Travelers Ins. Co.....774.34
Ricaurte, J. Ramirez; Jr., and J. Clapp and Thomas A. Barton—Hudson Tow Boat Co.....180.21
Schaeffer, Rosa or Ignats—W. S. Douglass.....477.91
Scocos, Rocco—H. E. Jones et al.....511.20
Sullivan, John E.—J. B. Owens.....280.13
Stuart, David T.—W. B. Kennedy....228.91
Seidel, Samuel, adm.—Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co., costs.....109.58
Selsor, Mark A.—Sterling Bronze Co....207.47
Schachne, Flora—Yorkville Bank.....840.68
Sovereign Pearl Button Co., Inc.—Alfred Fields & Co.....670.70
Schroeter, Frederick J.—C. E. Berger...427.41
Testut, Jennette, and Benjamin Green—People, &c.....300.00
Schaffer, A. Harris—Schiller Cohen Poultry Co., Inc.....303.49
Smith, John W., and Gilchrist Stewart —195 Broadway Corp.....141.41
Slotnick, Morris—Beacon Falls Rubber Shoe Co.....230.59
Wilson, Frank—Frank Wilson Construction Co., Inc.—I. Lipman.....141.61
Walter, John—Sonn Bros. Co.....105.21
Zipper, Harry—N. Y. Consolidated R. R. Co., costs.....109.58

In Bronx County.

Benigno, Jennie—N. Y. Telephone Co..17.95
Brennan, Michael—H. G. Gere as trustee.....46.48
Floral Park Manor Co.—J. Hyland..1,287.84
Klein, Katherine—C. A. Klein.....34.83
Kramm, Bernard—E. Feinberg.....25.12
Murray, Thomas F.—G. B. Raymond & Co.....3,000.00
Mottufsky, Hyman and Morris Azwolinsky—N. Y. Telephone Co.....28.63
Paaz, Barbara—Norden Elect. Sign Co., Inc.....351.41
Schachne, Flora—Yorkville Bank.....840.68
Stein, Fred—J. Miller.....62.55
Tobruk Const. Corp'n.—N. Y. Telephone Co.....36.84
Willemette Const. Co.—M. E. Cumimngs 39.26

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Murphy Wall Bed Co. of California—B. Avery et al., Dec. 17, 1915.....$8,679.87
N. Y. Life Ins. Co.—R. L. Nicoud, July 12, 1910.....7,184.20
Rosenthal, Fishel—American Woolen Co. of N. Y., May 5, 1915.....396.11
Regan, John J., and Joseph McCann—Bluthenthal & Beckart, Inc., April 6, 1914.....125.00
Alloway, Henry, and M

To Judge Preferred Stocks

of Public Utility Companies correctly, five safeguards should be carefully considered. These safeguards are

The Earnings
The Property
The Territory Served
The Management
The Equity

Write for Circular No. A-82, which explains how these safeguards apply to a preferred stock we are recommending for investment.

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Incorporated
Securities for Investment
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A Coupon a Month
Safety—Diversification

	Yielding %
Chicago No. Shore & Mil.R.R. First Mortgage 5's Int. J. & J.	5.62
New Jersey Power & Light First Mortgage 5's Int. F. & A.	5.20
United King. Gt. Britain & Ireland 5's Int. M. & S.	5.50
City of Newark, N. J. 4's Legal N.Y. Mass. Int. A. & O.	3.95
Virginian Railway Co. First Mortgage 5's Int. M. & N.	5.03
Armour & Company Real Estate 1st 4½'s Int. J. & D.	5.00

Average Yield 5.5%. Income $285 per year. Total Investment $5924

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Manhattan Railway Company
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4% Gold Bonds

Net earnings for past six years have averaged more than four times interest on all bonds outstanding.

Total bonded debt only about 40% of cost of property.

Followed by $60,000,000 Capital Stock having current market value of $78,000,000, paying 7% dividends.

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Canadian Government and Municipal Bonds

Yield 5% to 6%
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September Bond Circular

We shall be pleased to send a copy of our September General Bond Circular to investors on request. This circular describes a comprehensive list of carefully selected municipal, railroad and public utility corporation bonds, which we recommend for investment.

Send for General Circular 90

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United States Bonds
and other choice
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62 Cedar St. 15 East 45th St.
New York

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Move Up; Trading Continues Broad—Loan to the City of Paris.

Prices improved further on the Stock Exchange yesterday. Trading was about in the volume of the previous day. The action of the market showed plainly enough that it was able to absorb easily the very considerable amount of profit taking which was going on, but this in itself did not answer definitely the questions which traders were putting to each other regarding the market position.

The strength which prices have shown since the violent break which occurred on Monday has given new confidence to speculators, and brokers are still finding their customers more inclined to buy than to sell. There has actually been a good deal of fresh speculative buying and the result of this has been to offset the favorable effect exerted on the market's technical position by the selling called forth during the Monday break. Thus stocks not improbably are in a position to be very materially affected by any unpleasant surprise, but the possibility of that is not being taken into the calculations of traders.

It is not strange, of course, that their attention should be drawn to the fact that profits were never greater than they are now and money never so abundant, but prudence is a valuable supplement to optimism and it would be just as well for speculators to guard so far as they can against the consequences of the unexpected. The only way to do it effectively is to trade prudently rather than recklessly, either in respect to the amount of stock carried or the margins upon which they are carried. If that involves a slower movement of prices than that which might otherwise be brought about, surely the hardship will not be great in view of the probability that the ultimate results will be more satisfactory.

It is characteristic of the present state of financial opinion that whatever misgiving is entertained regarding the stock market has to do only with the possible immediate course of prices. Ultimately, according to the prevailing view, the market is bound to reflect the continued great prosperity of American industry. And that prosperity is surely very great. No more striking suggestion of the degree of our prosperity could be found than that which is contained in the fact that we are receiving a great amount of gold from abroad which we do not need and which we do not want, except in a most perfunctory way. The arrival of more gold was announced yesterday.

The alternative is the granting of further foreign credits on a large scale, for, with the rest of the world buying from the United States in lavish fashion we must take a great deal of gold unless we take foreign credits with even a freer hand than we have so far. Nor are all the foreign credits for which there is demand war credits. Wall Street was much interested yesterday in the announcement of a loan to the City of Paris, arranged by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. It seemed particularly appropriate to this time of enlarged financial opportunity for New York that this market should be extending credit to a city which had in time of peace been a very large market for the short time obligations of New York City. The incident is an interesting illustration of the great shift which has occurred in world finances since Europe went to war. Further credits more closely related to the war needs of the belligerents are understood to be under consideration in other quarters of the financial district, but so far these have not taken definite shape.

LONDON MARKET CHEERFUL.

New Victories on Somme Cause Better Feeling on Stock Exchange.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The stock market was quite cheerful today on the Somme victories, but little increase in business resulted. Consols and the war loan were maintained, rubber stocks were active, and shipping and oil shares steady. American securities were firm, with United States Steel the most active issue.

Although such a large amount of Treasury bills is outstanding the fact that fresh Exchequer bonds are being issued leads to the belief that the war will still be financed by short-term issues, which have been so successful with a minimum amount of disturbance to the money market.

Money was in good demand and discount rates were steady.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 62 francs 30 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 90 centimes. Five per cent. loan, 90 francs.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Prov. of Alb.5	May, 1926		98½	99½	5.20
Am. For. Sec.5	Aug., 1919		99	99½	5.70
Argen. Govt..6	Dec.,15,'16		100	100⅛	3.50
Argen. Govt..Dia.	Feb.21,'17		99⅞	100	5.00
Argen. Govt...6	Dec.15,'17		100⅜	100½	5.15
Argen. Govt..5	May 15,'20		100⅛	101	5.15
City of Mont..5	May, 1918		99¾	100¼	4.90
City of Mont..5	Dec., 1917		100	100¼	4.90
City of Q'bec.5	Apr., 1920		99¼	100¼	4.90
Prov. of Que.5	Apr., 1920		99½	100¼	4.90
Dom. of Can..5	Apr., 1917		100⅝	100⅝	4.95
Dom. of Can.5	Apr. 1, '21		99⅞	100⅛	4.15
Italian Govt...6	Oct. 15,'16		100	100⅛	4.95
Prov. of Man.5	Feb., 1920		98	99⅛	5.00
Norweg. Govt.6	Feb., 1921		103	103½	5.15
Norweg. Govt.6	Oct., 1917		101	101⅛	4.75
Norweg. Gov..6	Oct. 15,'16		100	100⅛	4.15
Prov. of Ont.5	Feb., 1920		99¼	100¼	4.88
Prov. of N. B.	Dec., 1919		99½	100¼	4.93
G. of N. F..5	July, 1919		97½	98½	5.50
Russian Govt.6½	July, 1919		101½	101⅝	6.10
Do rubles..6½	Aug.14,'26		306	308	
Prov. of Sask.5	May, 1921			98	0.91
Swedish Govt.6	May, 1920			98	0.07
Swiss Govt...5	Dec., 1916		100	100⅛	3.00
Swiss Govt...5	Mar., 1918		99	99⅛	5.10
Swiss Govt...5	Mar., 1920		98¾	99¼	5.10

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.5	Nov., 1517	100⅞	101⅛	4.00	
Am. Locomo..5	July, 1916	100⅛	101	3.80	
Am. T. & T..6	Aug., 1921	99½	100¼	5.75	
Am. Thread..4	Feb., 1918	100⅛	100½	3.15	
Anacon. Cop..5	Jan., 1920	98⅝	98¾	4.55	
A., T. & S. F.5	Mar., 1917	100⅜	100⅝	3.15	
A.V.R.L. & P.5	June, 1917	100⅝	101¼	5.35	
At. & Pac. T..6	July 1, '16	99	100¼	6.00	
B'klyn R. T..5	June, 1921	100⅜	102½		
Can. North...5	July, 1918	100⅛	100⅞	4.75	
Can. North...6	Sept., 1917	99	99⅝	5.36	
Can. North...6	July 10,'17	99⅜	100½	5.40	
Can. Pac. Ry.6	July 10,'18	99⅞	100⅛	5.05	
C. B. R. & L.6	Mar. 2,'24	102	102¼	5.46	
C., B. & Q..5	May, 1918	102	102⅜	4.90	
C. & W. Ind..5	July, 1921	97½	98¼	4.85	
Cub.Am.Sug..6	Sept.,1917	99½	100	5.05	
East. P. & L..5	Apr., 1918	102	102½	4.35	
Erie R. R...5½	Mar. 1,'18	99⅛	99⅜	6.125	
Gen. Rubber..5	Apr., 1917	100½	101	3.66	
G. T. of Can..	Dec., 1919	100⅝	100⅞	4.00	
Hocking Val.6	Nov., 1917	100⅝	100¾	4.90	
Inter. R'way..5	Nov., 1917	100⅝	100¾	4.90	
L. Gas & El...	Feb.15,'18	101½	101⅝	4.15	
Miss. Riv....6	Apr., 1918	100½	101¼	5.34	
Minn. Gen. E.6	June, 1917	100⅝	101½	5.40	
Mo. Pacific..5	June, 1917	101		5.00	
Mont. T. & P.6	June, 1916	98¼	99¼		
Morgan & W.5	Apr., 1917	96¼	97½	9.25	
N.Y.N.H.&H.4½	Dec., 1918	100	100⅛	4.87	
N. Eng. Nav..5	May, 1917	100¼	100⅜	3.90	
Otis Elev..5	May, 1917	100⅜	100⅝	5.35	
Penn. Co.....4½	June 5,'21	99¼	100¼	4.90	
P. & O. N. Y..5	Mar., 1919	100⅛	101	4.30	
Rem. Ry. Co..5			100⅛	4.60	
Met. Co.5	Feb. 19,'19	93½	93½		
Southern Ry.5	Mar., 1917	100⅛	100⅜	3.75	
Tenn. C. I.5	Apr., 1919	97⅜	98⅜	5.45	
Union Pac.4	May, 1918	101½	101⅝	4.18	
Warehouse El..5					
Mtg. Co....5	Oct., 1917	100⅝	101½	3.85	
Wm. Trac..6	Mar., 1917	100	100⅛	1.00	
W. U. T. & S.5	May, 1917	99½	100⅛	5.50	
W. U. G. & E.5	Oct., 1917	100½	100⅝	5%	
Wis. E. Ry.6	Jan. 15,'18	100⅜	101	5.45	

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.
YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.	Net
25 railroads	93.31	92.23	92.52	+.80	
25 industrials	107.76	106.91	106.91	+.31	
50 stocks	95.53	94.27	94.86	+.55	

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
Sept. 27	95.53	94.27	94.86	+.55
Sept. 26	94.85	93.61	94.31	+.33
Sept. 25	95.31	93.22	93.98	+.10
Sept. 23	94.24	93.29	93.88	+.27
Sept. 22	94.20	93.01	93.61	+.44
Sept. 21	93.41	92.18	93.12	+.68
Sept. 20	93.25	92.10	92.44	-.54

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

September.	—High.—	—Low.—	Last.
*1916	95.53 Sep. 27	86.30 Sep. 1	94.86
†1915	85.45 Sep. 29	76.71 Sep. 1	84.39
1914	Stock Exchange closed.		
1913	72.75 Sep. 15	69.81 Sep. 4	70.14
1912	85.83 Sep. 30	82.10 Sep. 15	85.18
1911	75.64 Sep. 6	69.57 Sep. 25	72.45

*To date.

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	—High.—	—Low.—	Last.
*1916	95.53 Sep. 27	80.91 Apr. 22	94.86
†1915	85.45 Sep. 29	58.90 Feb. 24	84.07
Full years:			
1915	94.13 Oct. 22	58.99 Feb. 24	91.50
1914	73.30 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30	60.20
1913	79.10 Jan. 2	68.06 Feb. 1	68.66
1912	86.82 Sep. 30	73.24 Feb. 1	78.32
1911	84.41 June 26	69.57 Sep. 25	77.99

*To date. †To corresponding date.

BONDS.

DAILY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

Sept. 27	87.29 + .13	Sept. 20	86.70 — .03
Sept. 26	87.16 + .06	Sept. 18	86.78 + .06
Sept. 25	87.10 + .09	Sept. 19	86.75 — .03
Sept. 23	87.01 + .01	Sept. 16	86.72 + .04
Sept. 22	87.02 + .27	Sept. 15	86.68 — .04
Sept. 21	86.75 + .05	Sept. 14	86.72 + .07

YEARLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	—High.—	—Low.—	Last.
*1916	87.49 June 17	86.19 Apr. 28	87.29
†1915	84.48 Apr. 29	81.51 Jan. 2	83.09
Full years:			
1915	87.62 Nov. 24	81.51 Jan. 1	86.67
1914	89.42 Feb. 4	81.42 Dec. 2	81.98
1913	92.31 Jan. 10	83.45 Dec. 18	86.34

*To date. †To corresponding date.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Equities in Railroad Stocks.

Since the revival in business following the outbreak of war equities have accumulated in railroad shares from constant increases in earnings until most of the roads have reported record earnings. A few of them have increased dividends, Norfolk & Western being the most notable example. But the great majority have conserved their resources or put the money back into the property, improving track and equipment that were skimped in the lean years before the war. But while stockholders have seen their property enhanced in value in these ways, they have not until recently taken note of equities accruing from increased market value of railroad shares. The chance of such equities has been before them since the market moved upward early last year, but railroad shares, oppressed by foreign liquidation and overshadowed by the performance of the industrials, provided little food for thought. Yet every upward movement in many of the rails, regardless of earnings, means property or property rights for big systems.

***

Roads Interested in Other Roads.

The increase in the Norfolk & Western dividend meant much for Pennsylvania, which owns more than half of the stock. The increase of market value in Norfolk & Western stock means much more money to Pennsylvania in the event that its managers take it into their heads to sell on a rising market. When Jersey Central goes up, Reading's property enhances in value, and when Reading goes up, Baltimore & Ohio and New York Central have bigger assets. Union Pacific has a chance of profit from every upward movement of Illinois Central, Atchison, St. Paul, New York Central, and Northwestern, among others. Northern Pacific and Great Northern are the stronger for the great surplus the Burlington is accumulating. Pennsylvania's interest in Southern Pacific is another case in point, and New York Central's interest in subsidiary lines is also worth noting.

***

Union Pacific Earnings.

Union Pacific earned 15.05 on the common stock in the year ended June 30, as compared with 10.98 per cent. in the previous year. Now its earnings are running far ahead of those which outstripped the year ended June 30. For August the company reported yesterday an increase of $2,438,257, or 28.9 per cent., in gross, and an increase of $971,485, or 28.5 per cent., in net. In the first two months of the current fiscal year the company has earned gross $3,728,877, or 22.9 per cent., more than in the previous fiscal year, and has gained $1,576,469, or 26.2 per cent., in net. Like Southern Pacific, Union's increases have been due entirely to gains in freight traffic. Passenger earnings for August were below those of August last year, when the San Francisco exposition was in progress.

***

General Electric Awakens.

General Electric's upward swing of 6½ points gross and 4 points net was explained in two ways by the Street. The more impressive theory back of the rise was that the company was preparing to capitalize its growing business and surplus through a stock dividend similar to that paid in 1912. In quarters of authority no confirmation of this idea was obtainable, although persons in close touch with the company's affairs could do nothing else than admit that earnings and growth were all that could be desired. The other theory was that General Electric had suddenly discovered that a bull market was under way and that it should even up its price level in proportion to gains made in other parts of the active list. There was active buying of the shares at the time. A turnover in the neighborhood of 12,000 shares is not usual for this high-priced issue.

***

A Use of Prosperity.

Theoretically this is the time for mining companies to be making provision against the future. The life of a mine is limited, and the life of a company also has its limits unless it adds to its holdings from time to time or develops new reserves. The big organizations, such as the American Smelting and Refining and Anaconda, have been buying and developing properties for years. Mining in the case of these is comparable to industrial undertakings in which resources and output grow together. All the copper producers are accumulating profits which may be used in part for other things than dividends. Presumably, theory and practice can be made one in these extraordinary days, and additional property can be bought and additional developing done with the extra money coming in. The difficulty is to uncover new ore deposits of a profitable character in this country which have not been grabbed up. That is, the known deposits possible of profitable operation have been taken. Mining men are persuaded that others exist. For this reason it is reasonable to assume that in the next few years the earth's crust in the Western desert and mountain regions will be scratched by geologists and engineers as never before.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 27, 1916.

	Shares.
Total sales	1,402,840
Same day last year	1,463,612
Same day two years ago	Ex. closed.
Year to date	136,638,060
Same period last year	114,010,049
Same period in 1914	41,989,158

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
57	58	200	Acme Tea	57⅝	58	57⅝	58	...
95	98	100	Acme Tea 1st pf	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	+⅝
138	145	100	Adams Express	139	139	138	139	+2⅝
33	34½	100	Advance Rumely pf	33	33	33	33	+2⅝
64	65½	700	Ajax Rubber	63½	66	65¼	65¾	+ ⅝
13	13¾	1,000	Alaska Gold Mines	13¼	13⅝	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	7¾	9,100	Alaska Juneau	7⅜	7¾	7⅛	7⅛	- ⅛
26½	27	2,600	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	26⅝	27⅝	26¾	26⅞	+1
82½	82¾	1,000	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	81	82⅝	81	82½	+2
80½	81½	500	Am. Agricul. Chem	81¼	81½	81	81	+1
101	102	9,800	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	100⅜	101½	100⅜	101¼	+ ⅝
97⅝	97¾	100	Am. Beet Sugar	98	99	97	97½	+ ⅝
99¾	101	9,700	Am. Beet Sugar pf	100	100	100	100	+ ⅝
64½	64¾	200	Am. Can	64¼	65½	64¼	64¼	+ ⅛
113	114	2,400	Am. Can pf	114	114	114	114	+ ⅛
113¾	97	100	Am. Car & Fdry	66⅞	67¼	66⅞	66⅞	+ ⅛
118	119½	500	Am. Car & Fdry pf	118	118	118	118	+ ⅛
54½	56	500	Am. Cotton Oil	54⅜	56	54⅜	54⅜	+ ⅛
11¾	11⅝	600	Am. H. & Leather	11¼	11½	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
62	62⅝	500	Am. H. & Leath. pf	62⅜	62⅝	62⅜	62⅜	+ ⅛
28⅜	29	1,200	Am. Ice Securities	28¼	28⅝	28¼	28⅜	+ ⅛
23⅝	24	700	Am. Linseed	24¼	24⅞	24¼	24⅝	+ ⅛
52	52⅜	400	Am. Linseed pf	52⅜	52⅝	52⅜	52⅜	+ ⅛
77⅜	78½	1,800	Am. Locomotive	76½	78⅜	76½	78	+ ⅝
106	106½	300	Am. Locomotive pf	106	106½	106	106⅛	+ ⅛
39	40	300	Am. Malt pf	40	40	39½	39½	+ ⅛
113¾	113¾	15,600	Am. Smelt. & Ref	114	114⅝	113¾	113¾	+ ⅛
115½	116½	300	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	116	116	115¾	116	+ ⅛
95⅝	95⅞	200	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	95½	95¾	95⅜	95½	+ ⅛
87	88	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	88	88	88	88	+ ⅛
112	115	7,200	Am. Steel Fdries	59	59	58	58	- ⅛
118	120	100	Am. Sugar Ref	111¾	112¾	111½	111½	+ ⅛
123¾	124	3,000	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	119¾	119¾	119½	119½	+ ⅛
220	221½	775	Am. Tel. & Tel	133¼	133¾	133¼	133¾	+ ⅛
47½	48	1,300	Am. Tobacco	222	222	221	221	-1
97	97⅞	100	Am. Woolen	48¾	48¾	48	48	- ⅛
33	33½	700	Am. Woolen pf	97¼	97½	97¼	97¼	- ⅛
42¾	43	2,200	Am. Writing P. pf	34⅜	34⅝	34⅜	34⅜	- ⅛
96¾	97	50,400	Am. Zinc L. & S	43⅞	45⅞	43⅞	43⅞	- ⅛
60	60⅛	100	Anaconda Cop. Co	97¼	98¼	97¼	97¼	- ⅛
106½	106⅝	11,000	Associated Oil	69½	69½	69½	69½	- ⅛
100⅝	100½	2,400	Atch., Top. & S. F	100½	101⅛	100½	101⅛	+ ⅛
115	115½	700	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	+ ⅛
91	91½	300	Atlantic Coast Line	113⅜	114½	113⅜	114½	+ ⅛
66¼	67	3,700	At., Gulf & W. I	105	105	105	105	+ ⅛
86½	87	300	At., G. & W. I. pf	90¼	92	90¼	92	+ ⅛
88⅝	89	7,000	Baldwin Loco	68	67	66	67	+ ⅛
76½	80⅝	9,600	Baltimore & Ohio	86⅝	87⅞	86⅜	86⅜	+ ⅛
153½	154½	600	Baltimore & O. pf	90	90⅝	89	89	+ ⅛
...	...	800	Barrett Co	78⅝	79⅝	78⅝	78⅝	+ ⅛
555	558	4	Bank of Commerce	152½	153½	152½	153½	+ ⅛
555	558	30	Bethlehem Steel	170	170	170	170	+ ⅛
130	137	100	Do., odd lot	560	560	560	560	+ ⅛
84½	85	100	Bethlehem Steel pf	561	561	561	561	+ ⅛
90½	100	100	Bklyn Rapid Tran	134¾	134¾	134¾	134¾	+ ⅛
70⅝	71	100	Brown Shoe pf	84½	84½	84½	84½	+ ⅛
64	64¼	200	Burns Brothers	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	+ ⅛
22¼	23	200	Butte & Superior	79⅝	80	79⅝	80	+ ⅛
50¾	50¾	400	California Petrol	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	+ ⅛
179½	180	100	California Pet. pf	22	22	22	22	+ ⅛
73	73¼	2,400	Canadian Pacific	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼	+ ⅛
114⅞	115⅜	7,025	Central Leather Co	179	181	179	179½	+ ⅛
104½	105½	700	Central Leather pf	73	73⅝	72⅝	73¼	+ ⅛
68	68¼	300	Chandler Motor	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	+ ⅛
13	13½	12,500	Cheapeake & Ohio	105	105	105	105	+ ⅛
36⅛	36½	1,100	Chi. Great Western	68	68½	67¾	67¾	+ ⅛
97¼	97¾	300	Chi. Gt. West. pf	12⅝	13⅛	12⅝	13⅛	+ ⅛
126	126½	3,700	Chi., Mil. & St. P	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	+ ⅛
124½	125	4,700	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	97	97⅛	96⅞	96⅞	+ ⅛
104½	104⅝	400	Chi. & Northwest	126	126	126	126	+ ⅛
223	223½	7,800	Chi. Rock Isl. & P.	128¼	128¼	128¼	128¼	+ ⅛
58	58⅛	3,800	Chile Copper	19½	20	19½	19½	+ ⅛
82½	84½	6,300	Chino Copper	23	23	22¾	23	+ ⅛
71	71⅜	100	C., C., C. & St.L. pf	58	58¼	58	58	+ ⅛
56⅜	58⅜	100	Cluett, Peabody Co	84½	84½	84½	84½	+ ⅛
31	32½	12,700	Col. Fuel & Iron	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	+ ⅛
61	62	500	Col. & Southern	57½	57½	57½	57½	+ ⅛
120½	140	300	Col. & South. 1st pf	31½	32	31½	32	+ ⅛
104	104⅞	11,400	Consolidated Gas	81	81	81	81	+ ⅛
15¾	16	1,000	Continental Can	138⅝	138⅝	138⅝	138⅝	+ ⅛
91	92	900	Corn Products Ref	104	104	104	104	+ ⅛
93½	94	400	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	101	101½	101	101½	+ ⅛
121	121¼	26,100	Crucible Steel	99¼	99¼	98¾	98¾	+ ⅛
64⅜	65	200	Crucible Steel pf	121	121	121	121	+ ⅛
96¾	97	49,700	Cuba Cane Sugar	65	65½	65	65½	+ ⅛
152	153	7,300	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	97	97	97	97	+ ⅛
14¾	14⅞	400	Del. & Hud	152	153¾	152	152	+ ⅛
353	360	500	Den. & Rio Grande	15	15	15	15	+ ⅛
140¾	141	1,668	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	35½	35½	35	35	+ ⅛
115¾	116½	10	Detroit Edison Co	141	141	141	141	+ ⅛
45¾	45⅞	100	Detroit United Ry	116	116	116	116	+ ⅛
24⅜	25	700	Distillers' Sec. x d	46½	46½	46½	46½	+ ⅛
97	99	100	Dome Mines	25	25	25	25	+ ⅛
...	99⅛	300	Driggs-Seabury	98	98	98	98	+ ⅛
40⅜	72	100	Dul., S. S. & A. pf	103½	103½	103½	103½	+ ⅛
53	53½	49,350	Elec. Storage Bat	72	72	72	72	+ ⅛
47	47½	4,000	Erie	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼	+ ⅛
305	310	900	Erie 1st pf	55¼	55¼	55¼	55¼	+ ⅛
182¾	183½	30	Erie 2d pf	46	47¼	46	47¼	+ ⅛
750	780	12,900	General Chemical	306	306	306	306	+ ⅛
126⅝	127½	2,300	General Electric	180	184½	180	182	+ ⅛
74½	74¾	13,200	General Motors	740	747½	740	740	+ ⅛
114	114½	100	General Motors pf	128	128	127¾	128	+ ⅛
92	93¼	600	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	78	78	78	78	+ ⅛
119⅝	119⅞	600	Goodrich pf	114	114	114	114	+ ⅛
43½	43⅝	2,700	Granby Consol	96¾	96¾	94¼	94¼	+ ⅛
51¾	52	4,600	Great Northern pf	119½	120	119½	120	+ ⅛
93	93⅜	1,200	G. N. certs.ore prop	44	44⅝	43¾	43¾	+ ⅛
100	101	300	Greene-Cananea	52	52	52	52	+ ⅛
98	98	100	Gulf States Steel	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	+ ⅛
100⅜	100⅝	2,900	Gulf S. S. 1st pf	100	100	100	100	+ ⅛
69	69¼	87,100	Gulf S. S. 2d pf	94	94	94	94	+ ⅛
17⅛	17½	200	Illinois Central	104¼	104¾	103¾	104¼	+ ⅛
45	46	100	Inspiration Copper	68	68	67	67	+ ⅛
114½	116	100	Interborough Consol	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
79	82	200	Int. Agricultural pf	44	44	44	44	+ ⅛
100	110	200	Int. Harvester Corp	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	+ ⅛
46	47	31,200	Int. Harv. Corp. pf	79	80	79	80	+ ⅛
122	123	46,900	Int. Mer. Mar. t r	100	100	100	100	+ ⅛
28⅜	28⅝	22,400	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r.	46	47⅛	45¾	46	+ ⅛
21½	22	9,400	Int. Nickel	120¼	125	120¼	120¼	+ ⅛
48	49	14,000	Int. Paper	53¾	54¼	53¾	53¾	+ ⅛
94	94	1,000	Int. Paper pf	30	30	30	30	+ ⅛
27	28	1,800	Jewel Tea	93	96	92¼	92¼	+ ⅛
61½	62	400	Kansas City South	80	80	80	80	+ ⅛
96¼	96¾	100	Kan. City South. pf	27¼	27¾	27¼	27¼	+ ⅛
118	118	100	Kayser (J.) & Co	61	61	61	61	+ ⅛
82⅜	84⅜	100	Kayser (J.) 1st pf	98	98	98	98	+ ⅛
59⅜	59⅝	2,300	Kelly Spring Tire	116	116	116	116	+ ⅛
84¾	84¾	54,100	Kennecott Copper	82¼	83	82¼	82¼	+ ⅛
204	211	3,800	Lackawanna Steel	53⅞	55⅜	53⅞	53⅞	+ ⅛
42¼	44	800	Lake Erie & West	85	85½	85	85	+ ⅛
45⅝	46	100	Lake Erie & W. pf	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
81⅜	82	1,800	Lee Rubber & Tire	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	+ ⅛
84½	85½	6,100	Lehigh Val

$100,000

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Consol. Gas Co. of N. Y. City

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50 Eastman Kodak Com.
50 Electric Properties Com.
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$5,000 Bklyn. Boro Gas 1st 5s
$25,000 Stand. Milling 6s

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MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.— 10 or Less.	Over 10, up to 30.	Over 30, up to 60.	Over 60, up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	3½	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4
Richmond	3½	4	4½	4½
Atlanta		4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½
Minneapolis		4	4	4
Kansas City	4½	4	4½	4½
Dallas		4	4	4½
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Com-modity.
Boston	3	3½	3½	
New York	3	3½	3½	3½
Philadelphia	3½	3½	3½	
Cleveland		3½	3½	
Richmond	3½	3½	4	3½
Atlanta	3	3½	3½	3½
Chicago	3	3½	3½	3
St. Louis	3			
Minneapolis	3	3	3½	3
Kansas City	3	3½	3½	3½
Dallas	4½	4	4	
San Francisco	3½	3½	3½	3
	3	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2¾	2½	2½	2¾

Time.

60 days	2¾@3	5 months	3¼@3½
90 days	3	6 months	3¼@3½
4 months	3 @3½		

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days 2½@2¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days 3 @3½

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days 3¼
4 to 6 months 3½@3¾

Other Names.

4 to 6 months 3¾@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	4.75¼	4.73¼	4.76¼	..
Cables	4.76¼	4.75¼	4.76½	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.86	5.86½	5.86	+.00¼
Cables	5.85¼	5.85¼	5.85¼	+.00¼
Marks—				
Demand	70.68¾	70.68¾	70.68¾	..
Cables	70.75	70.75	70.75	..

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound. German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.75¼	4.76¼
5.1826 Paris	5.86	5.85¼
5.1826 Berlin	70.68¾	70.75
5.1826 Switzerland	5.31½	5.31
19.295 Greece	5.18.45	19.50
5.1826 Italy	6.46¼	6.45¾
20.26 Austria	12.02	12.04
51.45 Russia	26.73 Scandinavia—	31.70
.... Copenhagen	27.80	27.80
.... Christiania	27.75	27.80
.... Stockholm	28.40	28.50
19.20 Spain	20.11	20.16
40.19 Holland	*40.75	40.87½
China—		
.... Hongkong	52.85	52.93
.... Shanghai	75.00	75.12½
India—		
38.44 Bombay	32.62½	32.75
32.44 Calcutta	32.62½	32.75
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.62½	50.75
49.84 Yokohama	50.62½	50.75
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	50.25	50.37½
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	42.30	42.40
42.40 Rio	23.92	24.09

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71½	$4.69½	$4.70¾	$4.68¾

*Plus 1-32.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $682,337,253; balance, $29,103,724; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $881,485.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 10@15c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, par.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 32 15-16d, unchanged; in New York, 69¼c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 53¾@53¾c.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
4½s	Sept., 1917	102⅝		102⅝	102¾
4½s	June, 1965	106		106⅜	106⅝
4½s	Mar., 1963	109		109⅛	109⅜
4½s	Nov., 1957	109		109¼	109⅜
4½s	May, 1957	108⅞		109¼	109⅜
4½s	Apr., 1958	108⅞		109¼	109⅜
4½s	Mar., 1964	103⅜	104	104	104⅛
4½s	Mar., 1962	103⅜	104	104	104⅛
4½s	Sept., 1960	103⅝	104	104	104⅛
4s	May, 1959	101	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜
4s	Nov., 1958	101	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜
4s	May, 1957	101	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜
4s	Nov., 1955	101	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜
4s	Nov., 1956	100½	101	100½	101
4s	Nov., 1966	100¾		100½	101
3½s	Nov., 1955	100¾	100⅝	100½	100⅝
3½s	Nov., 1954	93		93¼	..
3½s	May, 1954	93		93¼	..

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1924-1930	4.05	4.00	4.05 4.00
4½s	1918-1922	4.00		4.00 ..
4½s	Nov., 1917	3.80	3.30	3.60 3.30
4½s	June, 1917	3.60		3.60 ..
4½s	May, 1917	3.60		3.60 ..
4½s	1924-1931	4.05	4.00	4.05 4.00
4½s	1921-1923	4.00	3.90	4.00 3.90
4½s	Apr., 1920	3.95	3.80	3.95 3.80
4½s	1917-1919	3.85	3.75	3.85 3.75
4s	May, 1919	4.00		4.00 ..
4s	Nov., 1918	3.90		3.90 ..
4s	May, 1917	3.90		3.90 ..
3½s	1940-1952	3.90	3.80	3.90 3.80
3½s	1930-1929	3.90	3.80	3.90 3.80
3½s	1922-1929	4.00	3.90	4.00 3.95
3½s	1918-1921	3.90		3.90 ..
3½s	1917-1918	3.85		3.85 ..
3s	1940-1963	3.90	3.80	3.90 3.80
3s	1926-1930	3.85		3.95 ..
3s	1918-1925	3.95	3.85	3.95 3.85
3s	1916-1917	3.80		3.60 ..

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Reading sold on the Consolidated Stock Exchange early in the day at 115⅝, the best price it has ever attained. Union Pacific was also very strong for a time. The railroad issues generally were prominent, with a number of them making good advances. There was less excitement about the movements in the industrial division of the market. The tone was fairly good, although there was considerable irregularity.

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
440	Allis-Chalm.	26¼	27¾	25⅝	27
10	Am. Ag. Ch.	81¼	81¼	81⅛	81¼
690	Am. Beet Sug.	98¾	98¾	97¾	97¾
500	Am. Can.	64⅝	65¼	64	65
240	Am. Can. pf.	97½	97½	96	96
100	Am. Hide & L.	11⅜	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜
90	Am. Ice Sec.	28⅝	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝
60	Am. Linseed	24	24½	24	24½
40	Am. Loco.	78½	78⅝	78½	78⅝
690	Am. Smelt.	114⅛	114⅝	113¾	113⅝
40	Am. Sugar.	113	113	113	113
11,240	Anaconda Cop.	98	98	96⅝	97¼
90	At., Top.&S.F.	107½	107½	107½	107⅝
340	Bald. Loco.	87¼	87½	86¼	86½
380	Balt. & Ohio.	90	90¼	89⅝	90
20	Butte & Sup.	64¾	64¾	63¾	63¾
60	Can. Pacific.	181½	181½	180½	180¾
420	Cent. Leath.	73	73¾	72½	72¾
340	Ches. & Ohio.	68¼	68¾	67⅞	67⅞
380	C., Mil. & St.P.	97½	97¾	96⅞	96⅞
880	C., R. I. & P.	19⅝	19⅝	19¼	19¼
40	Chino Copper.	58	58	58	58
1,210	Col. Fuel & I.	57½	57¾	56⅝	56⅝
60	Consol. Gas.	138¾	140¼	138⅝	139⅝
90	Corn Products	15⅞	16	15⅝	16
3,970	Crucible St.	63½	64½	63	63⅜
840	Cuba Cane Sug.	65¼	66⅝	64	64⅝
5,480	Erie	40¼	41¼	40¼	40⅝
70	Erie 1st pf.	55	55⅞	55	55⅝
690	Goodrich Co.	73⅜	73½	73⅜	74½
70	Gt. North. pf.	119½	119⅝	119¼	119½
240	Gt. Nor., Ore.	44⅜	44⅝	43⅝	43⅝
2,240	Inspira. Cop.	67½	69¼	67½	69¼
890	Int. Mer. M.	46	47¼	46	46⅞
2,140	Int. M. M. pf.	120¼	123¼	120¼	123¼
530	Int. Nickel	59⅝	64¼	58⅞	63¾
90	Int. Paper	30	30¾	28½	28¾
40	Interboro Con.	17¾	17⅝	17¾	17⅝
50	Kan. City So.	27½	27½	27¾	27¾
1,420	Kennecott Cop.	56	56¾	56	56¼
380	Lehigh Valley.	82	82¼	82	82¾
290	Maxwell Motor	95½	95¾	94½	94½
490	Mex. Petrol.	113	113	112	112
140	Miami Copper.	40¼	40¼	39⅝	40
50	Nat. Lead	70½	71⅜	70½	71¾
1,540	N. Y. Central.	109⅞	110⅜	109⅞	110
240	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	61¼	61¾	60⅞	61¼
370	Norf. & West.	133⅜	136⅜	133⅜	136⅜
40	North. Pacific.	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾
240	Pacific Mail.	28⅛	28⅝	28⅛	28⅜
240	Pennsylvania.	58¼	58⅝	58	58⅜
10	Ry. Steel Spr.	53	53	53	53
140	Ray Consol.	25⅜	25⅝	25	25⅛
12,740	Reading	114⅛	115⅝	113⅝	115⅝
1,580	Rep. I. & St.	71	74½	70¾	74⅜
450	South. Pacific.	103	103⅜	102⅝	103⅜
870	Southern Ry.	26	28	26	28
360	Studebaker	133⅝	133⅝	133	133⅜
490	Tenn. Copper.	39½	39½	38	38⅜
16,290	Union Pac.	151⅝	152⅝	151⅛	151⅝
60	United Fruit.	129¾	130¼	129¾	130¼
140	U. S. Ind. Alc.	127⅞	127⅞	127	127⅜
2,400	U. S. Rubber.	59¾	61	59¾	60
13,640	U. S. Steel.	115⅝	116	114⅝	115⅝
150	Utah Copper.	98¾	99¼	98¾	99⅛
20	Wabash	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
960	Westing. Elec.	65¼	65¾	64	64
220	Willys-Over.	46¼	46½	45⅝	45⅝
100	W.-Over. rts.	½	⅝	½	⅝

MINING STOCKS.

200	Belmont	4.37½	4.50	4.37½	4.50
500	Cash Boy	.07	.07	.07	.07
1,000	Gypsy Queen	.06½	.06½	.06½	.06½
1,500	Great Bend	.08	.08	.08	.08
400	Goldf. Cons	.71	.71	.71	.71
300	Iron Blos.	1.62½	1.62½	1.62½	1.62½
500	Isabella	.20½	.20½	.20½	.20½
600	Jumbo Ext.	.36	.38	.35	.39
500	Midway	.23	.23	.23	.23
50	Ontario	6.87½	6.87½	6.87½	6.87½
1,000	Silver Pick	.22	.22	.22	.22
550	Tonopah Ext.	5.30	5.30	5.25	5.25
250	Union Cons.	.66	.66	.66	.66
300	West End	.80	.80	.80	.80

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

DETROIT & MACKINAC—

		Increase.
3d week Sept.	$23,785	*$5,264
July 1-Sept. 21	283,537	45,102

*Decrease.

PERE MARQUETTE—

3d week Sept.	460,726	64,228
July 1-Sept. 21	5,079,063	687,821

TEXAS & PACIFIC—

2d week Sept.	383,720	36,025
July 1-Sept. 21	4,362,566	416,706

CANADIAN NORTHERN for August—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	3,684,900	1,983,600	1,387,700
Net aft. tax.	1,072,000	457,700	244,700
2 mos. gross	7,519,100	3,945,300	2,962,000
Net aft. tax.	2,240,400	944,100	675,200

DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC for the year ended June 30—

Total op. rev.	3,506,792	2,988,507	3,495,645
Operat. exp.	2,482,148	2,401,835	2,842,411
Net. op. rev.	1,024,644	586,762	653,234
Taxes, &c.	252,030	197,420	247,442
Oper. inc.	772,613	389,342	405,791
Other inc.	58,678	40,707	26,819
Total inc.	831,292	380,109	432,610
Charges	971,612	937,193	983,590
Deficit	140,320	557,083	550,980

UNION PACIFIC for August—

	1916.	1915.
Mileage	7,923	7,901
Freight revenue	$7,991,102	$5,493,466
Passenger revenue	2,007,802	2,142,083
Total revenue	10,884,820	8,446,083
Maintenance of way	1,632,277	1,125,745
Maint. of equipment	1,046,136	961,853
Transportation expenses	2,266,017	1,983,357
Total operating expenses	5,656,320	4,684,735
Taxes	858,800	404,615
Operating income	4,374,200	3,402,716
Two months ended Aug. 31:		
Freight revenue	14,295,373	10,425,778
Passenger revenue	3,975,100	4,249,901
Total revenue	20,021,806	16,292,929
Maintenance of way	2,120,544	2,277,046
Maint. of equipment	2,075,966	1,907,044
Transportation expenses	4,583,794	3,912,175
Total operating exp.	10,917,704	9,332,836
Taxes	1,275,500	808,059
Operating income	1,828,592	6,252,033

Public Utility.

THIRD AVENUE for August—

	1916.	1915.	Decrease.
Gross	720,092	932,422	212,330
Net aft. taxes	113,668	300,727	187,059
Other income	13,258	7,267	*5,992
Total income	126,927	307,995	181,067
Def. aft. chgs.	95,038	195,397	100,436
2 mos. gross	1,619,907	1,917,228	297,320
Net aft. taxes	372,100	608,353	236,252
Other income	24,405	14,193	*12,301
Total income	398,596	622,547	225,951
Def. aft. chgs.	44,397	†197,313	241,710

†Surplus. *Increase.

Miscellaneous.

HUDSON NAVIGATION CO. for eight months to August 31—

	1916.	1915.
Earnings	1,024,668	908,657
Expenses, excluding taxes.	662,851	680,040
Net	362,057	223,617

Earnings for August, 1916 and 1915, compare as follows:

Earnings	274,869	253,138
Expenses, excluding taxes.	154,783	147,482
Net	120,086	105,655

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	99	..
2s, c, 1930	99	..
3s, r, 1918-1006¼	..	..
3s, c, 1918-1006¼	..	..
3s, 1946-101½	102	..
4s, r, 1925-109½	..	..
4s, c, 1925-110	..	..
Pan 2s, r, 1936	98¼	..
Pan 2s, r, 1938	98¼	..
Pan 3s, r, 1961	101¼	..
Pan 3s, c, 1961	101½	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Ad Rumely 1st	15¼	
Am B'N.	33½	40
Am B S & F pf	102	107½
Am Cot O pf	189	192
Am Coal	35	..
Am Cot O pf	99	102¼
Am Exp	126	130
Am Malt.	3	5½
Am Snuff	141	145
Am S pf	108	110
A T & S F	93	96
Am T pf	100	111
Am Z pf	76	77
Ann Arbor	..	30
Do pf	..	65
Assets R.	3	5
Baid L pf	105	108½
Barrett Co pf	118	120
Batop M	1½	2
Booth Fish	48	..
Do pf	53½	..
B Un G	130	135
Brown Sh.	65	67
Brung Ter	7½	8
E R & P	96	98
Do pf	120	..
Burns Bros pf	108	110
Bush Ter	107	109½
But'k Ter	25½	26
Can So	58	60
Case (J I) pf	83	84½
C R R of N J	295	350
Cent S A	136	140
Chi & Alt	10	20
Do pf	15	25½
Chi & N W pf	170	175
Chi. St. P. M. & Om.	117½	125
Do pf	133	145
C. C. C. & St L	51	53
Cleve & P.	80½	..
Do spec.	47½	..
Cl C C & St L pf	108	110
Comp T R	46	50
C G C & E L & P pf	77	77½
Cont C pf	108	110
Cont Ins.	52½	58
Crex Carp	45	60
Cr Am Sug	102	110
Do pf	100	108
D P & L pf	94	95
D & Ch pf	95½	96
D, L & W	234	240
Dia Match	118	121
D, S S & A	5½	6
Erie & P	70	75
F M & S	22	23½
Do pf	42	44
Gen Ch pf	115	117
Hack Wat	25	35
Heime (G)	60	..
W'n Ce	100½	..
Do pf	117	..
Hock Val	..	116
Homestake	133	143
Int-Con pf	73	74
Int Agric	14	15
Int H, N J	10	..
Do pf	118	120
Int N pf	104½	110
Iowa Cent	3	..
Do pf	5½	12
Jewel Tea pf	107	110
K C, Ft S & M pf	71	..
Kelly S T pf	98	100
K & D M	2	50
K'gs Co El	80	..
L E & P	128	129
Lacl Gas	105	106½
Ligg & M	280	290
Do pf	121	125
L-W Bis	15	16
Do 1st pf	79	82
Lorill'd Co pf	118	123
Man Shirt	62½	68
Do pf	111	114
M Dep Sts pf	105	108½
Mex F pf	91	96
Mich Cent	106	106
M & St L	6¾	7
Do cfts	6½	6¾
Do pf	19½	22½
M. St P & S S M	71	72
M 1st pf	95	96
M W'd	111½	..
Mor & Es	80½	89
N C & St L	136	140
Nat B pf	126½	129½
Nat En pf	95	96
Nat Rys of M 1st pf	23	..
Do 2d pf	6	7½
N Y, C & St L	33	33½
Do 1st pf	75	80
N Y Dock	14¾	15
Do pf	30	35
N, L & West	113¾	123
Nort So	22	25½
Nort & W pf	85	86
N W Tel	53½	..
Pabst B pf	87½	100
Pac Coast	50	65
Do 1st pf	70	90
Do 2d pf	70	80
Pac M pf	96½	100
Pac T & T pf	97	99
Pan G, C	109	110
Pett-Mull	..	55
Do 1st pf	..	95
P C, C & St L	80	83
Do pf	98	98
Pitts Coal	31½	34
Do pf	103½	..
P, Ft W & C	156½	..
Pitts S pf	102	104
Ft St'l Car pf	103	103½
Quicksilver	2¾	3¾
Rans & S	170	..
St L S W	18	20
Do pf	40	42½
Sears-R pf	125½	126
S-S S & I pf	96	97
So P R	112	..
Studeb Co pf	107½	111
Tenn C & I	110	..
T, St J & G W cfts	2	6
Do pf	9	14
Do cfts	8	13
T C R T	96	97½
Do pf	123½	135
Und Type pf	114½	..
Un Cig pf	109	130
Un Cig Sts pf	117	119
U S C I P pf	53½	55
U S Exp	28	30
U S R & Imp	30	32
U S R & Ref pf	1¾	2
U S R 1st pf	113	114
Do 2d pf	76	90
Va, I, C & Coke pf	50	52
Va R & P	47¾	50
W F Exp	125	127½
Weym Bru	257	..
Do pf	114½	125
Wor Pump	..	..
Do pf	97	100
A	97	100
B	60	64

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	110	117	110	117
American Cigar pf	98	100	98	100
Conley Foil	300	350	300	350
J. S. Young	150	160	150	160
J. S. Young pf	105	110	105	110
Johnson T. F. & M	100	150	100	150
MacAndrews & F	192	198	183	188
MacAndrews & F. pf	98	101	99	101
R. J. Reynolds Tob	590	620	590	620
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf	121½	123	121	123

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday by Adrian H. Muller & Son at the Exchange Salesrooms, 14 Vesey Street:

FOR ACCOUNT OF EXECUTORS.

$1,000 Riding and Driving Club of Brooklyn second mortgage income noncumulative 5 per cent. bond, due 1946, $6.

$1,000 Riding and Driving Club of Brooklyn second mortgage extended 5 per cent. bonds, due 1931, $355 each, $6.

$300 Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn second mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due November, 1936, $100 each, 60.

20 shares Utica Trust and Deposit Company of Utica, N. Y., $100 each, 37½.

25 shares Metropolitan Bank, $100 each, 175.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

24 shares Brooklyn Manor Amusement Company, $50 lot.

20 shares Washington Herold Company, $100 each, $5,000 lot.

1,141 shares Gardner Crusher Company preferred and 3,808 shares Gardner Crusher Company common, $10 lot.

100 shares Hydro Carbon Gas Company, $10 each, $1 lot.

$750 bond and second mortgage made by Locust Building Company, Inc., to Woodhaven Park Company, dated Oct. 1, 1915, due Oct. 1, 1918, at 6 per cent. Interest on building and lot fronting 100 feet on Fulton Avenue, Woodhaven, L. I., size 18 by 100 feet, $100 lot.

CONTEMPORARY HISTORY.

Pictures, maps, charts, cartoons, and descriptions of the European conflict from all viewpoints by the great writers of the day are the features of Current History Magazine, published monthly by The New York Times. 25 cents a copy; $2.50 a year. Times Square, New York.—Adv.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.
200	Am. W.W. & E.	8¼	8¼	8¼	9
200	A.W.W.&E. pfc.	23½	23	23½	24½
254	Am. W. W. & E. pf.	66	62	63	65
114	Cent. States El.	21	19¾	21	23
265	Cities Service.	319	317	317	321
111	Cities Serv. pf.	88½	87¾	88	88½
490	Com. Power	63½	62	62	63½
580	Com. Pr. pf.	85	84	84	85
695	Consumers' pf.	99	97¾	97½	99
100	G. & E. Sec. pf.	100	97	96	100
1,485	Ohio Cities Gas.	78	74½	77	77½
65	R. Ry., S. & P.	46¾	46	46	46¾

BONDS.

$90,000	Com. Pow. 6s.	103	102	102	103
10,000	E.G.&F.6s.	100	100	98½	100

Closing quotations for issues not included in the table of transactions above were as follows.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Power	27½	28½
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	85	88
American Cities	4	12
American Cities pf.	45	47½
American Gas Co.	120	123
American Gas & Electric	152	156
American Gas & Electric pf.	50	51
American Light & Traction	379	381
American Light & Traction pf.	110	112
American Power & Light	70	71
American Power & Light pf.	84	86
American Public Utilities pf.	42	46
Atlantic P. & L. pf.	95	..
Baton Rouge El. pf.	88	91
Baton Rouge notes	99½	..
Carolina Power & Light	27	29
Carolina Power & Light pf.	97	100
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf.	74	79
Central States Electric pf.	74	76
Colorado Power	26	27
Colorado Power pf.	99½	101¼
Columbus Electric pf.	79	82½
Connecticut Power pf.	93

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

50 American Chicle Com.
100 American Coal
100 American Sumatra Tobacco Com.
100 Aeolian Weber P. & P. Pfd.
100 Atlas Portland Cement Com.
50 Aluminum Co. of America
100 Colonial Steel Com.
25 Childs (Rest.) Pfd.
25 Eastern Steel 1st Pfd.
200 Electric Properties Com.
25 E. W. Bliss Com.
25 Eastern Steel 1st 5s
25 Fidelity-Phenix Insurance
25 Freeport Texas Co.
100 Foundation Co. Com.
100 General Manifold & Ptg.
10 Guaranty Trust
100 Geo. W. Helme Com.
100 Great Northern Paper
100 Ingersoll Rand Com.
50 International Elevating
100 Jas. Butler Pfd.
25 MacAndrews & Forbes Com.
50 Phelps, Dodge & Co.
50 Royal Baking Powder Pfd.
100 Rem'ton Typewriter 1st & 2d Pfd.
25 Sherwin Williams Com.
25 S. O. of Nebraska
50 Safety Car Htg. & Ltg.
20 S. O. of Indiana
500 United Drug 1st Pfd.
100 United Dyewood Com.
20 U. S. Mortgage & Trust
100 Woodward Iron Com.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

25 American Hawaiian Steamship
100 American Coal
25 American Surety
10 Bankers Trust
25 Babcock & Wilcox
50 Barrett Mfg. Pfd.
50 Continental Insurance
100 Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Pfd.
50 Colorado Fuel & Iron Pfd.
100 Eastern Steel Com. & 1st Pfd.
100 Empire Steel & Iron Com.
25 E. W. Bliss Com.
10 Eastern Steel 1st 5s
10 Freeport Texas Co.
100 Green Bay & Western
100 General Baking Pfd.
100 General Manifold & Ptg.
25 Germania Insurance
10 Guaranty Trust
50 Ingersoll-Rand Com.
25 J. B. Stetson Co. Com.
100 Jas. Butler Pfd.
200 Milliken Bros. Pfd.
100 Midland Securities
10 Mechanics & Metals Bank
100 New York Shipbuilding
100 National Transit
25 New York Transit
100 Otis Elevator Com.
25 Phelps, Dodge & Co.
15 R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Com.
100 Remington Typewriter Com.
20 Singer Manufacturing
25 S. O. of California
7 Winchester Repeating Arms
100 Ward Baking Com. & Pfd.

J.K.Rice,Jr.&Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

We Will Buy

50 American Chicle Com.
50 By-Products Coke
100 Central Aguirre Sugar
100 Elec. Properties Corp.
100 Hale & Kilburn Pfd.
50 National Sugar
50 Niles-Bement-Pond Com.
50 Santa Cecilia Sugar Pfd.
50 Standard Screw Com.

We Will Sell

118 American Brass
50 Bridgeport Brass
100 Bucyrus Com. & Pfd.
100 Cripple Creek Cent.Ry.Com.
30 Dow Chemical Com.
25 Elec. Properties Corp. Pfd.
100 Hale & Kilburn Com.
100 Mathieson Alkali Com.
100 Santa Cecilia Sugar Com.

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WILL BUY:

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Bankers' Trust Co.
Chase Natl. Bank Rights
Natl. Bank of Commerce.
Continental Ins. Co.
Home Ins. Co.
City Investing Co.
Amer. Chicle com.
Bordens Milk pfd.
Royal B. P. Co. pfd.
Remington Type. com. & 2nd
Crocker Wheeler pfd.
Union Ferry Co.
Kings Co. E. L. & P. Co.

L. A. NORTON
Tel. Broad 2805. 25 Broad St.

Marlin Arms
COMMON AND PREFERRED
Bought—Sold—Quoted
GWYNNE BROS
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad

Eastern Steel
United Drug
Am. Graphophone
U. S. Finishing
DAWSON, LYON & CO.
INVESTMENT STOCKS AND BONDS
42 WALL STREET NEW YORK

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Stocks Irregularly Changed on Moderate Trading—Bonds Active and Higher.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 653,091 shares of stock and $278,000 of bonds. The sales of stock were divided as follows: Industrials, 162,020; oils, 115,381, and mining, 375,690. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
15,000	‡Aetna Explo.	12⅝	12⅝	12	12⅛
1,700	Br.-Am. Tob. Co., ord.	19⅝	19⅝	19	19
300	‡But'w'th Jud.	66⅛	69⅛	68⅜	68⅜
800	‡Butler Chem.	5	5	4½	4½
100	Can. N. Gas..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
350	‡Car Lt. & P.	4	4½	4	4⅛
800	Chevrolet Mot.	204	208	204	205
125	Emerson Phon	10	10	10	10
1,500	‡Gaston, Wms. & Wigmore.	49⅜	50	49½	49⅜
8,400	‡Gen.Mot., w.i.	152	156	151	152
500	Grant M. Car.	10¼	10¼	10½	10¼
200	‡Hall Sign'l pf	22	23	22	23
100	Haskell & Bar. ker Car Co.	40¼	40¼	40¼	40½
1,250	‡Hendee Mfg.	25	25	25	25
1,080	Holly Sugar...	48	50½	47⅜	50½
320	‡Hopkins & Allen Arms...	24	27	24	25
21,000	‡Imp. Carbon Chaser	50	52	49	52
100	Intercon. Rub.	15	15	15	15
2,350	‡Joplin Ore. Spelter, new.	48	52	48	52
200	Kelsey Whl. pf	98	98	98	98
5,000	‡Keystone Tire & Rubber...	16	16½	15½	15⅞
5,000	‡Keystone Tire & Rubber pf.	16¼	16¼	15½	15⅞
500	‡Lake Tor. B't	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
500	Lofts Inc....	105	105	105	105
200	Marconi of Am	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
800	Marlin Arms..	35½	36	35½	36
700	‡Maxim Muni.	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
100	‡Mex. Pet. Exp	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
17,400	‡Midvale Steel	74⅝	74⅝	73½	74
400	‡Mitchell Mot., w. i.	73	73	73	73
75	Poole Engine.	99¾	100	99¾	100
8,000	‡Ohio Cities G. & Elec.	74½	78	74½	77
300	Peerless T. & Motor Co.	26	26	25½	25¾
1,300	‡Pullman V.C.	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
600	‡Pullman V. Corp., pf.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
800	‡Rep. M. Tr.	71⅞	75	71⅞	75
8,500	C. of R. & H.	5⅝	6	5⅝	5⅞
100	‡Scr.-B. Cor.	57⅞	57½	57⅞	57½
100	Seaboard Steel and Mang....	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
300	Sm. & Terry pf.	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
2,100	St. J. Lead....	17⅜	18	17⅜	17⅝
600	St. L. R. M. & F. pf.	30	30½	30	30½
300	Strom. Carb..	40½	40½	40	40
5,000	Sub. Boat v. t. ctfs....	40½	40⅞	40	40½
5,000	‡Texas Co. rts.	25	25	20	21¾
220	‡Todd Ship....	*81	81½	*81	*81
4,700	Triangle Film v. t. ctfs....	2¼	2½	2	2⅜
2,300	U. S. S.S. Co.	7	7½	7	7½
4,000	‡United Mot..	66⅝	67¼	66⅜	66⅝
2,500	Un. Prof. Sh..	1	1	⅞	⅞
7,600	‡U. S. Tung..	31	33	31	32
500	‡S.S.L.& H.C.	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
1,300	‡West. Pac..	13¾	14¼	13¼	14¼
250	‡W. Pac. pf..	41	42	41	42
200	‡Wh. & L. E.	20	20½	20	20½
3,000	White M. Car	54⅜	54⅜	53⅝	54⅛
600	World Film C. v. t. ctfs....	1½	1½	1⅜	1⅜
15,000	‡Zinc Con. Co.	5⅛	5⅝	5⅛	5⅜

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
26	Atlantic Ref.	830	815	830	+10
450	Ohio Oil Co.	298	282	288	+ 6
360	Prairie P. L.	305	290	298	+10
480	S. O. Co.	341	320	347	+46
190	S. O. Co., N. J.	560	550	560	+10

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	‡Alberta Pet., Ltd., br.	60	60	60	60
400	‡Barn't O.&G.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1,200	‡Cosden & Co. (Oil Ref.)	16	16⅜	16	16⅛
4,500	‡Cosden O.&G.	12⅜	13½	12⅜	13⅝
500	‡Cos. O.&G.pf.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞
2,500	‡Federal Oil..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
5,400	‡Gen. R. & P.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
4,200	‡Houston O. pf.	18	18	16¾	17
100	‡Houston O.pf.	61	61	61	61
2,300	‡Inter. Pet...	10⅜	10⅝	10¼	10½
4,950	Kenova Oil, (a pros.)	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
500	‡Keystone Oil of N. Y...	43	43	42	43
2,000	Met. Petrol...	16	16⅞	16	16⅝
5,000	‡‡Midwest O.	46	46	44	45
575	‡Midwest Ref.	66	69	66	68
4,100	‡N. Y.-Okl. O.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅛
32,500	‡‡Okla Oil....	10½	12	10½	11⅞
3,250	‡Okla. Oil pf.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
3,400	Okla. & R.	8	8¼	8	8¼
3,000	‡Omar O. & G.	65	65	63	65
600	Savoy Oil.....	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
800	Sequo'h O.&F.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
4,200	‡Sinclair Oil..	39¾	44	39¾	43¾
2,100	‡United W. O.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
15,000	‡Utah P. Co., (a pros.)....	40	47	40	44
100	‡Ventura C. O.	9	9	9	9
9,000	‡Vacuum G. & O.. (a pros.).	36	40	35	40
1,100	‡Victoria Oil..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
500	Wayl'ns O.&G.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼

MINING STOCKS.

7,200	‡Alaska Mines Corp.	77	77	77	77
5,000	‡‡Alaska-West.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
3,500	‡Ariz. Cop....	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,000	‡‡Atlanta	10	10	10	10
8,500	Big Jim	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
4,700	Big Ledge Copper Co.	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5⅝
3,200	Bingham Min.	11⅛	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝
8,000	Bost. & Mont..	1⅛	1⅛	1	1⅛
3,100	Butte Cop. & Zinc, v.t.ctfs.	7⅝	7⅝	6⅞	7
4,200	‡Calumet & Jerome	1⅞	1½	1⅜	1⅞
2,100	Canada Cop...	1½	1⅝	1½	1½
1,000	Cerro de Pasco Copper	40	40	39⅝	39⅝
500	‡Columbia M.'s	65	65	65	65
7,200	Cons. Arizona Smelt.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,500	‡Cons.-Home.	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
250	Crystal C. M..	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,855	Dundee - Ariz. Cop.(a pros.)	1½	1⅞	1⅜	1½
22,565	‡Emma Copper	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
2,500	‡Dome Ext....	37	37	35	35
3,200	First. Nat. C..	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5¼
2,500	‡Gold'd Cons..	70	70	64	65
6,800	‡‡Goldstone (a prospect)	47	47	45	46
10,000	‡Greenmonster.	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2½
1,250	Hecla Mining..	5⅛	5⅜	5¼	5⅜
6,500	Inspir. Needles C. (a pros.).	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	1¼
2,000	Jerome Verde (a prospect.	2¼	2½	2¼	2⅜
1,600	Iron Blossom..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
800	‡Jer. Vic. Ext. (a prospect).	3¼	3¼	3	3
1,500	‡‡Jim Butler....	88	90	88	90
3,500	‡Jumbo Ext..	38	38	36	37
2,300	La Rose Cons.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
58,000	Louisiana Con.	30	35	28	35
2,550	Magma Copper	19	19⅜	19	19⅛
2,125	Marysv. Gold..	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
350	Mason Valley..	4⅜	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
700	‡McK.-Dar.	65	67	65	67
1,000	‡Mojave Tung..	4¼	4¾	4¼	4⅝
500	Monitor Silver..	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
25,000	‡‡Mother Lode.	38½	39	38	38½
445	N. Y. & Hond. Ros. M. Co..	15⅝	16	15⅝	16
12,000	‡‡Newray M...	69	70	69	70
500	New Utah B..	1½	1½	1½	1½
600	Nipissing	8⅝	8⅝	8¼	8½
25,650	Old Em. Leg.	45	49	45	48
7,100	‡Pitts.-Jer. Cop. (a prospect).	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
800	‡Ray Hercules.	4½	4½	4	4
50,000	‡Rex Cons....	29	31½	29½	30½
1,700	†Rochester ..	50	51	50	51
1,800	‡Sac. Val. Cp.	1½	1½	1½	1½
5,000	Stand. Sil.-Ld.	1½	1½	1½	1½
2,000	‡Success Min.	38	38	37	38
1,500	‡St. Mich. C.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
5,000	xTono. Exten..	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5⅝
10,200	Tri-Bullion	½	½	½	½
300	United Eastern	3½	3½	3⅜	3⅜
4,000	‡U. C. M..	11¾	11¾	11¼	11½
25,000	‡Un. Verde E.	42⅜	42⅜	41½	42½
1,500	‡W. E. Cons..	80	82	80	82
100	‡Wh. Oaks M..	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
500	‡Yuacaran C..	1¼	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜

BONDS.

$107,000	C. de P.C. 6s.	119½	121	119½	120½
17,000	C. Ar. S. 5s..	42	42	35	35
25,000	‡C. O. 6s,w.i.	101½	102	101¼	102
22,000	C. of C. 6s.	103	103	102	102
75,000	‡Midv. S. 5s	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	97⅞
9,000	‡R.G.6½s w.i.	101½	102	101⅜	101⅞
5,000	‡Sinc. Oil 6s	95	95	95	95
5,000	Sul. & S. 5s.	101½	101½	101⅛	101½
10,000	‡W. P. n. 5s	82½	82	82	82½

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted. xEx dividend.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
United Drug.....	80	82½	80	82½
United Drug 1st pf..	52¼	53	52¼	53
United Drug 2d pf..	90	92	80	91½

OIL STOCK.

Pierce Oil		14½	14	14½
Pierce Oil 6s.....	BOND, 82	84	82	84

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf..	60	63	60	63
American Brass.....	324	328	315	320
Atlas Powder.....	177	182	177	182
Atlas Powder pf.....	99	100	98	100
Babcock & Wilcox....	127	130	129	130
Bliss (E. W.) Co....	650	670	680	715
Bliss (E. W.) pf....	73	80	75	80
Can. Fdy. & Forg....	185	195	195	195
Canadian Explosives..	380	460	380	460
Can. Explosives pf....	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms.....	870	880	865	870
Du Pont Powder..new.	295	300	293	298
Du Pont Powd. deb..	102	104	102	104
Hercules Powder....	313	318	314	318
Hercules Powder pf..	116	118	115	116
International Arms..	20	25	20	25
Niles-Bement-Pond ..	175	180	174	178
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	105	108	105	108
Scovill Mfg. Co.....	595	605	595	605
Winch. Rptg. Arms..	1,350	1,400	1,350	1,450

PAPER CO. DIVIDEND UP.

International Puts Its Preferred Stock on 4 Per Cent. Basis.

The International Paper Company, which produces about two-thirds of the newsprint paper on this continent, doubled its dividend yesterday by declaring a quarterly distribution of 1 per cent., or 4 per cent. per annum on the preferred stock, as compared with the 2 per cent. annual rate maintained since 1908. There is $22,407,000 of the preferred outstanding.

The company operates sixteen paper mills in the United States and has several lumber and pulp mills in Canada. Its preferred stock is a 6 per cent. cumulative issue. Not since 1907 has the full 6 per cent. dividend been paid upon it.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

By court order, interest on the following Chicago & Eastern Illinois bonds, due or past due, will be paid by William J. Jackson, receiver of the road, on Oct. 1 and after: Chicago & Eastern Illinois first extension, 6s; Evansville & Terre Haute consolidated 6s; Chicago & Eastern Illinois consolidated 6s; Evansville, Terre Haute & Chicago income 6s; Evansville Belt Railway first 5s, and Danville & Grape Creek first 6s. The receiver will continue to pay interest on these bonds until othe.wise directed by the court.

Westinghouse Electric Directors have adopted a resolution calling for payment on Jan. 1 of all the outstanding 5 per cent. 1915 convertible bonds at 105 and interest. These bonds are convertible until the end of this year, par for par, into stock, and to date all except about $2,500,000, have been exchanged in this manner. Any bonds remaining unconverted on or before Dec. 31 will be redeemed.

Beginning today, subscriptions for the common stock of the new California Packing Corporation will be received by the underwriting syndicate at $36 a share.

S. K. Martin of Markoe, Morgan & Co. has been elected a Director of the Keystone Tire and Rubber Company.

Merrill, Lynch & Co. and Cassatt & Co. announce that the $1,500,000 8 per cent. preferred stock of the Spicer Manufacturing Company offered at par and convertible, share for share, into common stock has been sold.

A syndicate has offered to purchase the $4,000,000 bonds of the General Pipe Line Co. of California, together with the participation certificates, representing $200,000, the purchase price of Class A stock. The syndicate representing the General Pipe Line bonds consists of Dodge & Co., C. D. Barney & Co., Tucker, Anthony & Co., and James B. Colgate & Co.

The stockholders of the United States Fire Insurance Company and the Williamsburg Fire Insurance Company have voted to merge their interests in one company, which will be known as the United States Fire and Insurance Company. Approximately 90 per cent. of the stockholders of each company voted in favor of the change.

The First National Bank of Brooklyn has issued a digest of the 1916 revenue law, which treats its various ramifications in detail.

The Knickerbocker Mutual Liability Insurance Company has declared a cash dividend of 20 per cent., payable to policy holders of record, for the year's business ended June 30.

Robert R. Forrester, 61 Broadway, has issued a book on the present status of the oil industry.

The American Water Works and Electric Company reports for the year ended June 30 total income of $1,366,811 and net income of $506,133, an increase of $30,495 over the previous year.

ASKS STOCK OWNERS TO FIGHT 8-HOUR ACT

President Elliott Urges Ontario & Western Shareholders to Influence Lawmakers.

POINTS TO THEIR NUMBER

Should Be Able, He Says, to Exert Great Pressure for Reasonable Regulation.

Howard Elliott, President of the New Haven Railroad and as such Chairman of the board of the New York, Ontario & Western, which the New Haven controls, discusses the relation of the eight-hour law to the Ontario and Western in the annual report of that company, and makes this appeal to the stockholders.

"Your assistance is needed," he says, "in adjusting the relations of the company to the public authorities, both State and national, if the best results are to be obtained from the property."

Mr. Elliott prefaces this appeal by showing that the 5,020 persons employed by the railroad received for their services in the last fiscal year $3,962,014, or 44.31 per cent. of the earnings, and adds:

"As pointed out in the annual reports for the years 1914 and 1915, it is becoming more and more difficult to earn a satisfactory return upon the property because the rates and regulations imposed by public authorities are, on the whole, too low and too burdensome. The most recent case is the enactment of the misnamed 'Eight-hour Law,' recommended by the President and passed by Congress on Sept. 2 under threat of a strike by the men in the train, engine and yard service. This law does not change the hours of service, but increases the pay of certain men in these classes of the service about 25 per cent. There are about 1,000 of these men in the service of your company, and they received last year $1,164,151.92. The increase in the expense of the company because of this law will approximate $300,000 a year, depending upon the interpretation that is finally put upon it.

"These men, in common with a large number of men engaged in similar work on other railroads, or about 350,000 in all, were able to obtain from Congress this law because they worked together. There are more stockholders of this company than of these men in the employ of the company, and there are more stockholders of all railroads in the country than of all these men, and yet their influence is not exercised. The managers of railway property are trying to do their full duty to the public, to the employes, and to the stockholders, but they cannot do so successfully if one party, the employes, are to exercise such large powers, and the two other parties, possessing equal, if not greater, powers, sit idly by and do nothing. For the protection of your property and of the country, therefore, you are urged again to use your influence in trying to have sane and reasonable regulation of the great transportation companies of the United States, not only as to rates for freight and passengers, but as to regulations and methods of adjusting differences of opinion about wages and working conditions."

The income account shows gross earnings of $8,942,251, an increase of only .17 of 1 per cent. A saving of $320,000, however, was effected in expenses, and the net income was $983,878, or 60.63 per cent. more than in 1915. The company paid $581,071 in dividends on the common stock, against nothing in the previous year, and had a surplus of $402,507 afterward.

A NEW TRAFFIC PLAN.

Temporary Islands of Safety Arranged in Fifth Avenue.

An innovation has been introduced in Fifth Avenue to help solve the night traffic problem which has grown to serious proportions since the street car strike made necessary the withdrawal of traffic policemen to perform other duties. At nightfall temporary islands of safety are put at the intersections of the avenue with Forty-third, Forty-sixth Street, and each alternate cross street as far north as Fifty-ninth. These islands are marked off on either side of the crossing by six iron uprights, two of which are surmounted by green lights.

When traffic conditions are normal the problem of crossing Fifth Avenue between Fifty-ninth and Forty-second Streets just before and after theatre time is a difficult one, but with the additional motor traffic brought about by the strike and the absence of traffic policemen negotiating the crossing before the installation of the islands of safety mean taking a great risk. The safety zones now offer a modicum of protection to those on foot, although the iron posts at several intersections are already bent, the result of impact with the cars of overspeedy chauffeurs.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.05	Justice	.03
Andes	.06	Mexican	.15
Best & Belcher	.06	Occidental	.70
Bullion	.02	Ophir	.18
Caledonia	.33	Overman	.06
Challar	.04	Potosi	.04
Confidence	.18	Savage	.11
Con. Imperial	.01	Seg. Belcher	.03
Con. Virginia	.14	Sierra Nevada	.22
Exchequer	.06	Union Con.	.63
Gould & Curry	.01	Utah	.02
Hale & Norcross	.07	Mexican dollars	.53½
Jacket	.06		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.32½	Comb. Fraction	.06
Halifax	.50	D'field Daisy	.04
Jim Butler	.90	Florence	.45
Mac Namara	.07	G'field Consol.	.63
Midway	.24	Gold Wedge Merger	.07
Mizpah Exten.	.20	Jumbo Exten.	.36
Montana	.22	Kewanas	.00
North Star	.19	Red Lion	.20
Rescue	.27	Silver Pick	.21
Tonopah Exten.	5.60	Spearhead	.05
Tonopah Nevada	5.75	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West End	.77	Big Jim	1.37½
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.21
Atlanta	.09	Packard	.39
Booth	.10	Rochester Mines	.50
C. O. D.	.02	Round Mountain	.40
		White Caps	.39

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	.625	627	Gold Sov..	6¼	6½
Dr. J'pot..	9¼	10	Isabella	21¼	22
Elkton	15¾	17	Jackpot	5	8
El Paso..	48	*50	McKinney	32	36
Findlay	3⅝	4⅛	Portland	.198	200
Golden C.	.232	234	Vindicator	.201	205
Granite	74½	76	U. Go M...	9	11

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TO HOLDERS OF PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK OF THE
INTERNATIONAL MOTOR COMPANY
At the request of the holders of a large amount of the preferred and common stock of the company, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee to protect the interest of the stockholders in the readjustment of the company's finances, which is now absolutely necessary.
The earnings of the company during the year 1915 were the largest in its history, and its present earnings are also large. The Company has outstanding, however, notes which, with accumulated interest, amount to approximately $2,900,000, all of them maturing on November 1st next.
A plan has been prepared and conditionally assented to by a majority of the noteholders, which will take care of the notes and will provide necessary working capital. We have also prepared a plan similar in its general features to the plan prepared by the noteholders, but containing in addition provisions of value to the stockholders.
We believe that the plan as modified by us is fair to all interests and will be of benefit to the present stockholders. It will relieve the company of debt, furnish additional cash capital and enable the company to develop its business.
The situation presented by the maturity within less than five weeks of nearly Three Million Dollars of indebtedness is most serious for the company's stockholders. It appears to us imperative that they should at once accept the proposed plan in order that the obligations of the company should not become overdue.
A letter giving fuller details is being sent out to all stockholders, and copies of the letter and also of the plan and agreement can be obtained from the Columbia Trust Company of New York after October 2nd.
Stockholders to assent to the plan and become parties to the Agreement must deposit their stock or Voting Trust Certificates with the Columbia Trust Company of New York on or before October 20th, 1916, after which no deposits will be received except upon

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SANTA FE EARNINGS $133,762,392 GROSS

Annual Report Shows Increase of $16,096,805 and Net Profit of $50,031,432.

PROSPERITY DUE TO WAR

President Ripley Asserts That Notwithstanding the Surplus Company Earned 6.19 Per Cent.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, of which E. P. Ripley, who has declared a determination to fight the eight-hour law in the courts, is President, reported yesterday for the fiscal year ended June 30 gross earnings of $133,762,392, an increase of $16,096,805 over the preceding year, and net earnings of $50,031,432, an increase of $8,457,398. Expenses increased $7,639,406, but the ratio of operating expenses to gross was lower, 62.60 per cent., as compared with 64.67 per cent. in the previous year.

After the payment of taxes the company had $45,109,468 available for payment of interest and dividends. After payment of interest and dividends on the preferred stock at 5 per cent. and on the common at 6 per cent. there was left $13,819,091, of which $7,000,000 was appropriated for additions and betterments. A loss of $2,500,000 incurred in the Galveston flood, the explosion at Ardmore, Okla., and floods in California and Arizona was charged to operating expenses.

While reciting the handsome earnings, Mr. Ripley maintains that the increase in business is due almost entirely to the war and presents a table showing that notwithstanding the big surplus over dividend requirements, the company earned only 6.19 per cent. on its property investment. He says:

"Close analysis of operations for the year clearly indicates the enhanced earnings to be almost wholly due to the war in Europe. Even things apparently remote can be traced to this source. On the Pacific coast there is no shipping for Atlantic ports, resulting, of course, in greatly increased tonnage by rail; in Arizona and New Mexico the copper and zinc industries have had abnormal stimulation; the demand for foodstuffs has produced large prices for a heavy grain crop, thus creating large purchasing power; the oil industry (of great and increasing importance) has felt the interruption of supplies from Old World sources and the enormous increase in the use of gasoline—in fact, business of all kinds has been stimulated to such an extent that there have practically been no dull periods during the entire year. So abnormal has the business been that it will doubtless be several years before we again reach the volume of the past year.

"We have also had the largest passenger traffic in our history, having carried during the year approximately 112,000 passengers to the Pacific coast from points east of the Rio Grande and 144,000 returning.

"It is worthy of note also that the Grand Canyon was visited by 78,000 transcontinental passengers.

"While the San Francisco and San Diego fairs were the cause of a large part of the passenger travel, the regular patronage of the line is being steadily increased by the growing popularity of Southern California as a resort and playground for both Summer and Winter. The rates fixed for the tourist were such as to afford little or no profit, but served to attract strangers to a territory the attractiveness of which was to many a revelation.

"The development of the company's business and of its efficiency have been due principally to the very large expenditures (over $318,000,000) which have been made in the extension and improvement of the property since January 1, 1896. In order to make such expenditures, your company has raised since 1896 over $282,000,000 of 'new money' by the sale of capital stock and of bonds which are now outstanding or which(in the case of many of the convertible bonds sold) are represented by common stock now outstanding.

"The striking fact is that the earnings on the entire investment during this, the most prosperous year in the history of the company, are but little over 6 per cent., and, even in recent years, average but little more than 5 per cent. per annum; and it must be borne in mind that of these earnings it is necessary to appropriate a substantial amount each year for additions and betterments to preserve the company's credit.

"The ability of your company, under the conditions which this statement exhibits, to pay 6 per cent. on the common stock, is due to the fact that it pays an average of only slightly more than 4 per cent. on its bonded debt, much of the bonded debt having been created when money could be obtained at or near 4 per cent."

Mr. Ripley also says that because the Federal valuation law calls for a physical valuation in accordance with the moneys actually put into a property, there has been added to the property account of the company $19,077,705, which had previously been charged to income or surplus.

NO HOPE FOR CHEAP STEEL.

Buyers More Interested in Deliveries Than in Prices.

Steel and iron business at advancing prices, with buyers not bothering so much about prices as about protection in deliveries, and with mills hampered in deliveries by car shortage and labor shortage, is reported by the iron and steel trade papers. The Iron Age says:

The first real pinch of car shortage cut down shipments at some Pittsburgh district steel work in the last week, and here and there more has been heard of labor shortage. Deliveries are not improving, and all indications are that the tension will increase rather than relax.

Domestic buying of finished steel for delivery after Jan. 1 is not heavy. Following various sellers' refusals to consider forward contracts a good many consumers are now disposed to take the market as they find it. Now and then surprisingly early deliveries seem to be available, but such cases are only eddies in a generally strong current.

There are signs of fresh export buying for everyday rather than war purposes. It is now several months since the last considerable demand of this sort. Italy is a large general buyer, all apart from the Italian inquiry for 45,000 tons of billets for shells on which delivery is asked as soon as it can be made. Wire, plates, sheets, and tin plates are wanted in large quantities for various foreign markets.

The Iron Trade Review says:

Large buyers of steel products seemingly have abandoned all hopes of lower prices for many months ahead and their main purpose at present is to get the mills to protect them on their forward requirements. The market is full of important interests who are trying to contract for the first six months of 1917, although they fully realize that even if producers accept this business the deliveries will not be made until long after the period specified when they must enter their orders with the mills. A considerable part of the business of this kind now in sight is related directly or indirectly to the needs of the railroads, which are buying more liberally and, according to all reports and indications, are likely to be customers on an even greater scale during the next few months.

DIVIDENDS.

E. W. BLISS COMPANY.

Borough of Brooklyn, New York, September 25, 1916.

The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent. (2%) on the Preferred Stock of the Company, to be paid from the accumulated net earnings of the Company, on October 2nd next, to holders of the Preferred Stock of record on the books of the Company at the close of business September 29th next. Transfer books will be close September 27th to 30th, both dates inclusive.

HOWARD C. SEAMAN,
Secretary & Treasurer.

E. W. BLISS COMPANY,

Borough of Brooklyn, New York, September 25, 1916.

The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of one and one-quarter per cent. (1¼%) and an extra dividend of one hundred per cent. (100%), on the Common Stock of the Company, to be paid from the accumulated net earnings of the Company, on October 2nd next. Transfer books will be closed September 29th next. Transfer books will be closed September 27th to 30th, both dates inclusive.

HOWARD C. SEAMAN,
Secretary & Treasurer.

THE LOCOMOBILE COMPANY OF AMERICA.

Bridgeport, Conn.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company, payable October 2nd, 1916, to Preferred Stockholders of record at the close of business, September 30th, 1916.

F. R. HICKMAN, Treasurer.
September 27th, 1916.

PHILADELPHIA RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY.

Philadelphia, September 20, 1916.

A dividend of 2 PER CENT., or ONE DOLLAR per share, has been declared out of the surplus earnings of the last fiscal year upon the capital stock of this Company, payable October 11th, 1916, to shareholders of record at the close of business on October 4th, 1916. Transfer books will remain open.

R. B. SELFRIDGE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NEW IDRIA QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY.

Boston, Sept. 26, 1916.

The Directors of the New Idria Quicksilver Mining Company have this day declared Dividend No. 128, of $1.00 per share, payable Oct. 2, 1916, to stockholders of record at close of business Sept. 27, 1916. Transfer books do not close.

W. B. BUCKMINSTER, Treasurer.

NORTH BUTTE MINING COMPANY,

DIVIDEND NO. 40.

A dividend of Seventy-five Cents (75c.) Per Share on the 430,000 shares of outstanding capital stock of the Company has been declared, payable on October 25, 1916, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on October 6, 1916. The stock transfer books will not be closed.

F. R. KENNEDY, Secretary and Treasurer.
New York, N. Y., September 26, 1916.

AID THRIFT CAMPAIGN.

Bankers Hold a Great Meeting to Encourage Saving.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 27.—The annual convention of the American Bankers' Association turned from work to play today, following the closing sessions of the various affiliated sections. More than 3,000 of the visitors motored to the country home of R. A. Long, a lumberman, twenty miles southeast of this city, to witness an exhibition of horses. Many others participated in bankers' golf tournaments at various country clubs.

A large "thrift" meeting was held tonight at Convention Hall, under the direction of the Savings Banks Section. It was designed to encourage the nation-wide campaign for economy. Thousands of school children and Boy Scouts attended the meeting.

The Savings Banks Section today adopted resolutions urging Congressional legislation in regard to railroads which would make Federal control superior to that of the States. Less new mileage was built last year than in any one year in half a century, with more lines in bankruptcy than at any time in the history of the country, the resolutions said. This was said to be due "in a large measure to the impairment of railroad growth because of investment hesitancy which has arisen in consequence of the confusion, waste and inefficiency of railroad supervision by Congress and at the same time by forty-eight States."

The association will start its general meetings tomorrow, with addresses to be delivered by James K. Lynch of San Francisco, the President; Frank A. Vanderlip of New York, Mayor George H. Edwards of Kansas City, and others. All of the section meetings were concluded today, the final one being that of the national banks, which in resolutions asked several changes in Federal banking laws.

ITALY BUYS HEAVILY HERE.

Trade with the United States $100,000,000 in Five Months.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27. — Italy's trade with this country jumped to more than $100,000,000 for the first five months of this year, according to a report forwarded from the Italian Government through Consul A. C. Frost, at Genoa. The imports from this country amounted to $191,325,700, compared with $92,000,000 in the same months last year.

There was a considerable decline in the exports from Italy during the first five months of 1916, compared with the corresponding period in 1915, while the imports showed a marked increase. The exports were $189,301,876, a decline of $48,133,141 from the statistics of the same period of 1915. The imports were $449,700,843, an increase of $85,817,091.

Almost half the imports into Italy came from the United States, exceeding in amount the imports from Great Britain, France, Argentina, British India, and Switzerland.

Consul Shank, at Palermo, gives an account of a revival in Italy of the old-time American industry of sumac gathering, once so common in the mountain regions of Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, and Tennessee. Sumac is used for tanning leather. Consul Shank says it is now being cultivated just as any other farm plant might be and the domestic leaf is larger and better than the wild.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 27.—Thirty corporations, having aggregate capitalization of $959,100, were chartered today. They include: A. G. Henderson & Co., Inc., transportation, commerce, navigation, $250,000; W. F. Barker, F. K. Hitching, A. Reimann, 50 Broad St.

James Tracey Co., Inc., insurance agency, brokerage, $50,000; J. B. Fellheimer, H. C. Hegeman, J. T. Hill, 230 Willoughby Av.

Pass-Washburn Co., Inc., batters' supply, $200,000; G. Kremer, G. Pass, Rosahlel Germany, F. P. Washburn, 15 Waverley Place.

The No-Car-bon-no Co., Inc., auto, engine, machinery supplies, equipments, patented liquid, $100,000; H. M. Demulykowsky, G. Freimarck, S. Nemeth, 300 E. 89 St.

Sauer Georgi Meng Co., Inc., Buffalo, establish manufactories, workshops, patented articles, $50,000; J. Georgi, A. J. Sauer, C. F. Wheeler, Buffalo.

State Commercial Corp., bonds, mortgages, develop real property, $30,000; N. M. Root, P. M. Scossari, G. A. Conroy, 32 Broadway.

L. & M. System Clothes, Inc., clothing, other apparel, $20,000; M. H. Moskovitz, J. C. Silbergliet, M. Markowitz, 135 W. 120 St.

Broga Soluble Oil Co., Inc., Syracuse, oil, chemical preparations, articles, compounds, $30,000; W. H. Harding, F. C. Love, F. D. Broga, 317 Gifford St., Syracuse.

Feros Broadway Store, Inc., auto tires, tubes, equipments, $10,000; A. Hintz, W. A. Waller, J. J. Fero, 792 7 Av.

The T. R. D. Barse Chemical Co., Inc., chemists, druggists, $15,000; G. Treacy, W. P. Barse, Wm. De Doyle, 668 8 Av.

The New York Season, Inc., theatrical, $20,000; S. L. Samuels, B. Greenwald, T. Spiller, 15 William St.

Wm. H. Schmidt Mfg. Co., Inc., novelties, advertising, $20,000; L. M. and L. M. Karoos, Jr., W. H. Schmidt, 41 Union Square.

Knowles & Peck Co., Inc., Rochester, sheet metal work, roofing, $15,000; L. C. Trimble, M. K. and H. C. Peck, 32 Audubon St., Rochester.

Mineral Industrial Corporation of Cuba, milling, mining, ores, metals, minerals, products, agriculture, timbering, warehouses, grain elevators, 300 shares no par value, begin business with $1,500; M. J. Murray, Z. K. Graham, J. Cutler, 506 5 Av.

725 Fifth Avenue Corporation, realty, hotels, apartment houses, restaurants, cafes, 3,000 shares no par value, carry on business with $15,000; S. Duer, P. B. Oldium, W. F. Cogswell, 79 Washington Place.

Chester Clark Land Co., Inc., realty, agency, brokerage, $10,000; M. F. Clark, R. W. Thompson, C. E. Clark, 80 Westervelt Place, Passaic, N. J.

Smith-Knickerbocker Steam Laundry Co., Inc., $10,000; M. Herman, A. Welnstein, J. Leff, 201½ W. 131 St.

Reliable Italian Tailoring and Contracting Co., Inc., male and female wearing apparel, merchandise, $5,000; Paola de Lucia, A. Greco, J. Capone, 98 Thompson St.

The Evans Lumber Co., Inc., Massena, timbering, lumber products, $10,000; J. L. Dyshaw, M. Nutt, H. M. Hall, Massena.

Miller Carburetor New York Corporation, machinery, motors, autos, motor launches, $10,000; C. W. Rundlett, B. W. Morse, G. Morris, Empire Hotel, 63 Av. and Broadway.

Standard Coat and Apron Supply Co., Inc., renting apparel, towels, $10,000; F. Stapfhorst, W. J. Stanford, M. Freedman, 112 W. 118 St.

Caledonian Building Corporation, Brooklyn, contracting, realty, agency, brokerage, $10,000; E. M. Beyhl, W. Metkiff, F. B. Knowleton, 154 Nassau St.

Carbon Eliminating Co., Inc., Brooklyn, autos, equipment, oils, chemicals, carbon eliminating process, $10,000; J. E. Isler, A. and J. Bonner, 87 Maiden Lane.

Madison National Show Co., Inc., exhibitions, amusements, liquors, restaurants, $5,000; S. D. Kessler, R. S. Eelav, G. H. Mann, 51 Chambers St.

Washington Hardware Co., Inc., hardware, supplies, commission, selling agents, furniture, $5,000; W. J. and D. F. Haly, J. F. Haggerty, 82 16 St., Brooklyn.

The Harbour Launch Corporation, transportation, commerce, navigation, $5,000; H. Dearborn, W. E. Williams, A. N. Blanchard, Root, Clarke, Buckner and Haviland, attorneys, 31 Nassau St.

Bender & Levy, Inc., merchant tailoring, $5,000; A. Levy, C. and P. Bender, 1,777 Broadway.

Capital Increases: Vesta Corset Co., Inc., McGrawville, $70,000 to $120,000; Manish del Beaux Arts, Inc., Manhattan, $5,000 to $10,000.

Voluntary Dissolutions: Dann Construction Co., Brooklyn; Alpa Motor Car Co., Inc., Rochester; Manhattan Motor Bus Co., Inc., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 27.—Charters filed: Clinton Hill Ford Agency, Newark, to conduct a general auto service and sale agency, $2,000; B. Kenneth McKenzie, H. T. Davidson, H. Sayre, Newark.

Electric Rectifier Co., East Orange, manufacture electrical apparatus, $100,000; R. A. Bachman, J. M. Clark, East Orange; J. K. Ehderkin, Jr., D. T. Dubyns, East Orange.

Doll-Slingerland Co., Newark, to manufacture and deal in automobiles and other vehicles, $125,000; F. A. Doll, Union Township; L. G. Slingerland, Irvington; Fred M. Blarch, Newark.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Sept. 27.—Charters filed:

Cuban Potash Corp'n, acquire, own and develop lands containing potash, deal in fertilizers, $5,000,000; Theodore B. Heller, Thomas C. Meadows, Irving E. Burdick, all of New York.

Utility Distributing Corp'n deal in and with chemicals and combinations to remove and prevent the formation of carbon, $1,000,000; M. I. Newman, Tarrytown, N. Y.; W. S. Milliker, C. J. Coleman, both of New York.

Ed s. Vail Butterine Co., manufacture, sell and deal in and with butter, oleomargarine, &c., $500,000; H. E. Latter, N. P. Corfin, C. M. Egner, local Wilmington, Delaware, incorporators.

COTTON PRICES FALL ON BULLISH REPORTS

Notable Absence of Buoyancy in Spite of News of Further Crop Deterioration.

GOOD WEATHER FOR PICKING

Market, Without Showing Weakness, Closes Quiet, with Net Loss of 3 to 4 Points.

There was a quiet session in cotton yesterday, about the only feature of which was the failure of the market to respond to bullish reports on the condition of the crop. These indicated a further deterioration, but while the market showed no weakness, there was a notable absence of the buoyancy which has greeted previous reports on deterioration. The close was quiet at a net loss of 3 to 4 points.

J. W. Jay & Co., whose reports are based on replies from well-informed sources, place the condition at 59.7, compared with 63.7 last month. The firm stated that this would indicate a yield of 12,400,000 bales, exclusive of linters, provided the figures should be confirmed by the Department of Agriculture. The report of Clement Curtis & Co. of Chicago placed the condition at 56.8, which represents a decline of 6.5 points from last month. The Journal of Commerce, in its special report, included a deterioration of between 15 and 20 points in Alabama during September, further deterioration in Mississippi, and a decline of about 5 points in Florida. The Southwestern crop expert of S. M. Weld & Co. estimates the condition of Oklahoma at about 63.

The following characteristic telegram on the crop outlook from private sources was sent to a prominent local firm by one of its Georgia correspondents: "In 1914 I made 2,500 bales; in 1915 I made 1,700 bales. This year I will not get over 750 from the same plantation. Of this amount I have picked and marketed 450. Three-fourths of the cotton in this section is picked and sold."

The editor of The Cotton and Cotton Oil News says: "The biggest element of danger at this time is the oversanguine bull. Candidly, if we had contract cotton at 16 cents, with a dollar a bale profit, we would certainly grab it. We earnestly hope our friends on the long side will not overstay the market, and we therefore urge them, if they have a right 'peart' bunch of money, to grab it and run."

The weekly weather report yesterday was slightly favorable. It stated that over the greater portion of the cotton belt the week was rainless and afforded ideal weather for gathering the crop and picking and ginning made rapid progress. The weevil was said to be active in destroying the top crop in Texas, but in Oklahoma the top crop had made fair growth, although only a light outturn was expected.

The Montgomery Advertiser estimates the cotton crop of Alabama at 650,000 bales, and its report indicates that the yield may be as low as 585,000.

The London Statist of Sept. 9, in concluding an article on American cotton, says: "We sincerely hope that as the season progresses the crop prospect will improve, but with critical months before us and the first danger not yet passed, there appear to be much greater possibilities on the 'bull' than on the 'bear' side, and we think spinners would be well advised to keep fully covered, and as opportunity serves to replenish their reserves."

Market closed barely steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.	15.75	15.80	15.75	15.80@15.81	15.83@15.87
Dec.	16.02	16.14	16c	16.06@16.07	16.10@16.12
Jan.	16.12	16.22	16.06	16.14@16.15	16.18@16.19
Mar.	16.28	16.38	16.24	16.30@16.31	16.33@16.35
May	16.45	16.54	16.40	16.48@16.50	16.51@16.53
July	16.54	16.63	16.54	16.56@16.58	16.60@16.62

The local market for spot cotton was steady, unchanged; middling, 15.95c; Southern spot markets as officially reported were steady, 6 points advance to 12 points decline; New Orleans, 15.85c; Galveston, 15.60c, Savannah, 15¾c; Memphis, 16.75c; Augusta, 15.69c; Houston, 15.50c. New Orleans market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.	15.48	15.50	15.40	15.42@15.43	15.48@15.40
Dec.	15.67	15.74	15.61	15.66@15.67	15.71@15.72
Jan.	15.91	15.96	15.82	15.85@15.87	15.86@15.87
Mar.	16.02	16.11	15.97	16.02@16.03	16.06@16.09
May	16.25	16.29	16.24	16.26@16.28	16.31

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a fair business in spot cotton, with middling 12 points lower, at 9.50d. Sales, 8,000 bales; receipts, 7,000 bales, including 4,000 bales American. Closed quiet.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Close.
Oct.-Nov.	9.49	9.49	9.33	9.49	9.49½
Jan.-Feb.	9.47	9.47½	9.41¼	9.42	9.50¾
Mar.-Apr.	9.50	9.50	9.46	9.45¼	9.54
May-June	9.51	9.52	9.49	9.47½	9.55¼

The 11 A. M. bids to Liverpool were Oct., 15.79c; Jan., 16.11c; Mar., 16.28; May, 16.45c; July, 16.54c. The market there was due to open today ½ to 2 points higher.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Last Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Galveston	21,468	18,277	224,290	293,308
New Orleans	9,632	5,555	150,284	152,208
Mobile	634	631	10,994	15,071
Savannah	6,404	8,711	156,599	176,004
Charleston	1,600	4,207	42,486	77,413
Wilmington	935	4,988	25,682	47,983
Norfolk	1,842	1,906	80,173	88,472

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

Augusta	6,618	4,830	95,840	120,802
Memphis	6,802	2,940	96,077	60,719
St. Louis	841	1,179	7,383	7,383
Houston	19,981	11,227	137,910	115,754

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	12,000 to 13,000	15,423	11,347
New Orleans	6,000 to 8,000	3,417	16,630

Exports yesterday were 13,955 bales; total thus far for this season, 792,717 bales; total last season, 626,561 bales.

MOTORS EARNS $27,740,596.

Equivalent to 168 Per Cent. on the Common Stock for Year.

The General Motors Company yesterday issued its report for the year ended July 31, showing profits amounting to $27,740,596 after interest and preferred stock dividends had been paid. This was equivalent to a little more than 168 per cent. on the common stock, against $1 per cent. the year before.

The tremendous scope of the company's business last year was represented in cash holdings as well as in income. The report showed a cash balance at the end of July amounting to $22,476,574, a gain of approximately $8,000,000 over the amount twelve months before. Net working capital totaled $43,864,671, which was $12,523,433 higher than a year previous.

The increase of cash and working capital occurred at a time when the company was paying off $2,328,000 notes, spending $3,726,752 in plant expansion, and paying nearly $12,000,000 in dividends. The company made and sold 132,088 automobiles, against 76,068 the year before, the gross business amounting to $156,900,205. In the year 1915 it amounted to $94,424,841.

"Full charges have been included in the operating expenses to cover all depreciation in inventories during the year just closed," said President W. C. Durant in the report. "Inventories at the close of the year were on a thoroughly conservative basis of valuation. The increase of $11,081,031 in the value of inventories is due to the greatly increased volume of business being carried on by the company at the close of the fiscal year. It is gratifying to report that all the companies have shown substantial profits for the fiscal year and there continues to be a good demand for their products."

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat market was under pressure during the greater part of the day and final quotations were 1@1⅛c net lower. In the local cash market No. 1 durum wheat was quoted at $1.78¼; No. 2 hard, $1.68½; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.81⅛; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.79, all free on board, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	1.53⅛	1.51¼	1.52¼	1.58⅛	1.03⅝
December	1.54½	1.52	1.52⅞	1.54¼	94⅞
May	1.54⅝	1.52½	1.52⅝	1.54⅝	97⅛

CORN.

Crop news was less favorable yesterday owing to rains in the belt, which will delay ouring and affect the movement, and prices accordingly ruled generally higher, independent of the setback in wheat, closing unchanged to ⅝c above the previous night, with September leading the advance because of anxiety among shorts and the small stock in Chicago. The market opened partly ⅛c higher, and after a brief reaction of ⅝c to ¼c per bushel turned firm again, and remained so until the close. Export sales of about 60,000 bushels brought the total for foreign account up to 200,000 bushels in two days. The cash market here was firm, with No. 2 yellow quoted at 97½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	87	87	88¼	87¼	65¼
December	73½	72¼	73	73½	54⅞
May	76½	75¾	76¼	76¾	56⅝

OATS.

Under selling by cash houses and room traders, coupled with the drop in wheat, oats were easier, closing ¼ to ⅝c net lower. Trade was small, with commission houses on both sides of the market. Locally cash oats were irregular, closing as follows: Standard, 52¾@53¼c; No. 3 white, 52¼@53c; No. 4 white, 51¾@52¼c; fancy clipped, white, 55½@56½c; ordinary clipped, white, 53½@54c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	45⅞	45⅜	45⅝	46	36⅞
December	48⅝	47⅛	48¼	47⅝	35⅝
May	51⅝	51	51¼	51⅝	37⅞

PROVISIONS.

The evidences of weakness in the hog position and the prevailing belief that packers are working for lower hog prices caused considerable selling in the provision list and prices declined sharply. Toward the close there was a partial rally, but final quotations were irregular. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 30,000, estimated for today 22,000; Kansas City received 11,000 and Omaha 4,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Year
Lard—				Prev.	Last
October	14.37	14.20	14.37	14.32	8.27
December	13.77	13.67	13.72	13.85	8.75
Ribs—					
October	13.95	13.82	13.90	13.95	8.75
January	12.50	12.42	12.45	12.55	8.22
Pork—					
October	23.60	23.45	23.60	23.45	13.40
December	23.70	23.45	23.50	23.75	16.00

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market showed a sharp reactionary tendency, and values declined 12 to 21 points, with total sales for the day amounting to 32,300 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	10.40@ ..	10.40
September	..	..	10.40@ ..	10.50
October	10.52	10.40	10.37@10.39	10.53
November	10.25	10.10	10.09@10.11	10.30
December	10.30	10.18	10.13@10.14	10.30
January	10.28	10.15	10.15@10.17	10.31
February	..	..	10.22@10.28	10.40
March	10.49	10.38	10.37@10.39	10.52
April	10.53	10.53	10.51@10.53	10.63

COFFEE.

The coffee market was steadier yesterday, with the close net unchanged to 8 points higher. Sales were reported of 42,500 bags. The action of prices suggested that the recent decline had left the market below in rather a stronger technical position, and much of the demand was attributed to covering, while there seemed to be little or no change in the general character of the news from Brazil. The local spot market was dull and irregular, with quotations on the basis of 9¼c for Rio 7s and 11½c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
September	8.80	8.80	8.82@8.85	8.82
October	..	..	8.82@8.83	8.82
November	..	..	8.70@8.72	8.66
December	8.63	8.62	8.63@8.64	8.61
January	8.69	8.69	8.65@8.66	8.63
February	..	..	8.67@8.68	8.65
March	8.71	8.69	8.69@8.70	8.67
April	..	..	8.72@8.73	8.67
May	8.76	8.74	8.75@8.76	8.69
June	..	..	8.80@8.81	8.74
July	8.87	8.82	8.86@8.87	8.80
August	..	..	8.90@8.91	8.82

SUGAR.

The market for sugar futures was irregular and prices were easily influenced either way. The start was steadier, with prices from 1 to 8 points higher for the active positions on covering, but as the day progressed offerings became more liberal and, as the demand slackened, prices eased off, closing generally 5 points lower, except October, which was 4 points higher on covering. Trading, however, was not particularly active, total transactions amounting to 6,250 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
September	..	..	4.90@4.95	4.90
October	4.95	4.92	4.87@4.90	4.85
November	4.71	4.64	4.65@4.66	4.70
December	4.55	4.46	4.46@4.47	4.49
January	4.19	4.18	4.12@4.14	4.15
February	3.97	3.97	3.97@3.98	3.97
March	3.95	3.92	3.92@3.94	3.96
April	..	..	3.95@3.98	4.00
May	..	..	4.00@4.02	4.04
June	..	..	4.00@4.02	4.00
July	4.10	4.10	4.06@4.08	4.12
August	..	..	4.09@4.11	4.16

The local market for refined sugar was quiet as far as new business was concerned, but withdrawals on old orders were good and prices were firm and unchanged at 6.75@c for fine granulated. The local market for raw sugar was quiet. Closing prices were 4½c for Cubas, cost and freight, equal to 5.80c for centrifugal, and 4.99c for molasses.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 17,489 packages, including 1,595 packages in transit for export. Demand only moderate, and with fairly liberal supplies the market lost a little of the strength that was shown the day before. At the same time the general feeling was steady on most grades of creamery and firm on renovated, ladles, and packing stock. There is some further export buying and the shipments for the week will be heavy. Creamery, higher scoring than extras, per pound, 35½@36c; extras, (92 score,) 35c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 34½@35c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 32@33c; thirds, 31@31½c. Creamery, unsalted, higher scoring than extras, 36¼@37c; extras, 35½@36c; firsts, 34@35c; seconds, 32@33½c. State dairy, finest, 34½@35c; good to prime, 32@33½c; common to fair, 28@31½c. Renovated, extras, 30¼@31c; firsts, 29½@30c; lower grades, 28@29c. Imitation creamery, firsts, 30@30½c. Ladles, specials, 30½@31c; firsts, 29@29½c; seconds, 28@28½c; lower grades, 26½@27½c. Packing stock, current make, No. 1, 27½@28c; No. 2, 27c; lower grades, 25@26½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday 16,278 cases. Arrivals continue fairly liberal, but they contain a small proportion of fresh gathered eggs showing a good to large percentage of fine new-laid qualities and for the higher grades prices rule slightly in sellers' favor. The medium and ordinary qualities are still in liberal accumulation. There is little change in the range of quotations, but some revision is made to accord more closely with official inspections. Dirties and checks of fine quality held firm. Storage eggs somewhat irregular; sales reported at sustained prices. Some holders are showing a little more anxiety to sell; others express confidence in the future of the market and are maintaining their asking prices with some firmness. Nearby white eggs of uniformly fancy quality are scarce and wanted rather beyond the present supply, leading to a firmer market for the higher grades; there is still an accumulation of ordinary qualities which move slowly at very irregular prices. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 38@39c; extra firsts, 36@37c; firsts, 32½@35c; seconds, 29@32c; thirds and poorer, 27@28c; dirties, No. 1, 26@28½c; No. 2 and poorer, 25@27c; checks, good to choice, dry, 26c; undergrades, 23@25c; refrigerator special marks, fancy, storage and insurance paid, 31c; firsts, 29½@30½c; seconds, 28@29c; lower grades, 25@27½c; dirties, 25½27c; refrigerator, State whites, 32@33c. State, Pa., and nearby western, henmery whites, fine to fancy, 45@49c; ordinary to good, 34@44c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 32@44c; western and southern, gathered whites, 32@37c; State, Pa., and nearby, hennery browns, 38@42c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 32@37c.

German Bank Statement.

BERLIN, Sept. 27, (via London.)—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany, issued Sept. 23, shows the following changes:

	Marks.
Total coin and bullion, increased	1,000
Gold, increased	1,000
Treasury notes, decreased	75,405,000
Notes of other banks, increased	4,018,000
Bills discounted, increased	23,663,000
Advances, decreased	2,491,000
Investments, increased	1,885,000
Other securities, increased	207,852,000
Notes in circulation, decreased	16,439,000
Deposits, increased	212,622,000
Other liabilities, increased	34,753,000

Total gold holdings, 3,471,635,000 marks.

GUGGENHEIM ASKS $25,000.

Sues T. L. Sussman, a Mining Promoter, Over a Stock Deal.

Theodore L. Sussman, a mining promoter living at the Hotel Biltmore, who is interested with John Hays Hammond, William B. Thompson, and others in the development of South American mining property, was sued for $25,000 damages by William Guggenheim in the Supreme Court yesterday. Mr. Guggenheim alleged that Mr. Sussman made a profit of $25,000 when he sold him certain stock owned by Mr. Thompson for $50,000. He also alleged that Mr. Sussman told him the

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Title Recorded to $2,000,000 Baseball Park on Washington Heights—Dominick Street Plot for Spring Street Church —400-Acre Long Island Sale—Suburban Buyers.

Title was recorded yesterday for a nominal consideration to the City Real Estate Company as the new owner of the extensive plot formerly used by the New York Baseball Club, between Broadway and Fort Washington Avenue, 155th to 168th Street. It includes six blocks and is probably the choicest situated plot of large size in the upper Washington Heights section, being opposite the 168th Street Broadway subway station and in an active apartment house centre.

The purchase price was about $2,000,000. The New York Institute for the Education of the Blind, which has owned the land for many years, was the seller. The identity of the real buyer is hidden beneath the name in which title was taken. Many guesses have been made as to the buyer, but William H. Wheelock of the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company, who closed the deal several weeks ago, has denied their interest in the property.

There is a very prevalent belief that the buyer is either an individual or a syndicate whose object in acquiring this property is to hold it until Columbia University and the Presbyterian Hospital can raise the necessary funds to buy the tract and carry out their plan of establishing a great medical centre.

These institutions had an option on the property about a year ago, but it could not be taken up owing to scarcity of funds. A portion of the property has been mentioned as the prospective site for the tabernacle to built for "Billy" Sunday's revival services in New York beginning next March.

New Realty Company Buys $95,000 Apartment House.

The recently organized Martinique Realty Company, composed of John J. and Eva K. Bockar and W. F. Earnest, has purchased from the Maxwell Building Company for cash 650 West 17st Street. The property consists of a new five-story apartment house occupying a plot 71 by 90, located west of Broadway it was held at $95,000. J. B. Hibbard and C. Rosen negotiated the sale.

Church Buys Dominick Street Dwelling.

The Spring Street Presbyterian Church has purchased from William S. Coffin the two-story brick dwelling at 45 Dominick Street. The seller recently purchased the building, which occupies a lot 20 by 87.6, at auction for $7,000.

Bronx Sales.

Kurz & Uren sold to a client of Leonard J. Carpenter, for cash, the southeasterly corner of Boston Post Road and Bruner Avenue, five lots known as 44, 45, 46, 47, and 95 on map entitled, "Map of 113 lots of the Baychester Realty Company," having a frontage of 195 feet on Boston Post Road and 124 feet on Bruner Avenue.

Edward M. Clark purchased from Pauline Klein 1,111 Westchester Avenue, a five-story flat, with a frontage of 100 feet, located ninety-two feet east of Hoe Avenue.

Samuel A. Archibald, Jr., sold to Edna A. Patton, a plot 200 by 100, on the east side of Walton Avenue, 250 feet south of 183d Street.

Emanuel Trotta sold to Ada Kaller 2,153 Southern Boulevard, a five-story flat, on a plot 47.2 by irregular, near East 182d Street.

Brooklyn.

The three-story and basement brownstone dwelling 757 Union Street, Brooklyn, has been sold by F. C. Sauter to Mrs. Katie von Bargen for investment. Sidoti Brothers have sold for Anna White the three-story buildings at 8,011, 8,013, and 8,015 Seventeenth Avenue.

Thomas B. Scott Buys 400 Acres on Long Island.

Thomas B. Scott of Manhattan has purchased from a client of Lewis B. Preston, Inc., a tract of 400 acres fronting on the water at Wading River, L. I. The buyer will improve the property, which was held at $100,000, for the erection of a large Colonial dwelling.

Buys Staten Island Home.

Cornelius G. Kolff has sold for Cordelia Steele the residence, with plot 125 by 100 feet, at 163 Richmond Avenue, Arrochar, to Elvira Latorraca.

$35,000 Sale at Mamaroneck.

H. M. Williams has purchased the estate of Mrs. Jacob Halstead at Orienta Point, Mamaroneck, N. Y. The property, which was held at $35,000, consists of a dwelling and a five-acre tract of land overlooking the Sound. George Howe negotiated the sale.

Westchester County.

The Robert E. Farley Organization sold a plot on Fairview Avenue in the Nepperham Heights section of Yonkers to W. H. Axmann. The buyer now occupies a house which he erected on other plots on the opposite side of Fairview Avenue.

Puritan Company Moves Uptown.

The Loton H. Slawson Company has leased for Israel Unterberg the twelfth and thirteenth floors of his building at 352 Fourth Avenue for a long term of years to the Puritan Underwear Manufacturing Company, a subsidiary of Marshall Field & Co. of Chicago. This company has been located upon Grand Street for a number of years, and the facilities will be greatly enlarged at this uptown location.

Commercial Leases.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased for Miss Georgine Campbell the corner store in the building at the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Seventy-third Street, to Siebrecht, the florist, who recently sublet his store at 615 Fifth Avenue.

Barrett W. Shaw, President of the Shaw Jewelry Company, Boston, Mass., has leased the store at 1 West Forty-second Street, corner Fifth Avenue, from Walter J. Salomon. Albert J. Moore was the broker.

William H. Whiting & Co. have leased the store at 80 and 82 Fourth Avenue to John Wanamaker, and, in conjunction with Herbert Hecht & Co., the store at 80 Nassau Street to the Times Square Automobile Company.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased the store at 108 West Fourteenth Street to Pratt Kline.

Vasa K. Bracher has leased for the Bracher estate the store at 331 West Fifty-ninth Street to M. Farbman, plumber.

Thirteen Story Apartment for Riverside Drive.

A thirteen-story apartment house is to be erected on the northwest corner of Riverside Drive and 104th Street by the Eighty-sixth Street and West End Avenue Company. The structure will occupy a plot 62.2 x 90 and according to plans filed yesterday by the architects, Mulliken & Moeller, will cost $400,000.

Judgment Against Liberty Tower.

A deficiency judgment for $609,594.63 has been entered against the Liberty-Nassau Building Company in favor of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company as trustee, growing out of the foreclosure sale of the thirty-two-story Liberty Tower Building on the northwest corner of Liberty and Nassau Streets. It is assessed at $1,950,000. Gabriel L. Hess was appointed receiver of the rents of the property on July 24 by Justice Hendrick. Second mortgage interests bought in this property on Sept. 13 for $1,800,000.

Realty Notes.

The contract to build the new St. Bartholomew's Church has been awarded to Marc Eidlitz & Son. It will occupy the block front on the east side of Park Avenue between Fiftieth and Fifty-first Streets. The cost is estimated at $1,000,000.

The addition to the four-story express building on Lexington Avenue, west side, between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Streets, for which plans for an additional twelve or thirteen stories were filed several weeks ago by Warren & Wetmore, architects for the New York Central Railroad, will be started early next year, it is said. The cost will be about $1,000,000.

A deficiency judgment for $25,745 has been entered against the Hanover Improvement Company in favor of 780 Madison Avenue Company, growing out of the foreclosure sale of 778 and 780 Madison Avenue, a ten-story apartment house, on plot 40 by 80. The property was sold on Sept. 6.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By J. H. Mayers.

West End Av, 471, w s, 78.8 ft s of 83d St, 23.3x10x irregular, four-story dwelling; adjourned to Oct. 4.

By Henry Brady.

Varick St, 105, w s, 42 ft s of Charlton St, 33x50x irregular, three-story building; Metropolitan Savings Bank against Louis Aaron et al.; F. L. Allen, attorney; due, $7,-147.91; taxes, &c., $412.23; to M. J. Mahoney for $7,000.

By Peter A. Joseph.

East Houston St, 139 to 145, s s, 50 ft e of Forsyth St, one three-story building, two-story theatre and five-story building; Metropolitan Savings Bank against M. D. Steuer et al.; A. S. & W. Hutchins, attorneys; due, $80,292.44; taxes, &c., $7,481.17; to Hiram Rinaldo, for a party in interest, for $75,100.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

Grant Av, 1,046, e s, 57.8 ft w of 165th St, 25x102.4, three-story house; Manhattan Mortgage Co. against M. E. Doian et al.; Carrington & F., attorneys; due, $8,029; to the plaintiff for $6,500.

University Av, w s, — n of unnamed street, opposite West 171st St, 74.9x2.6x74, gore; also

Undercliff Av, n e cor. unnamed St, strip; also

Undercliff Av, e s, — n of unnamed street, gore; Laura Wheeler et al. against E. B. Sheldon et al.; McKeen, B. & M., attorneys; partition; to the plaintiff for $100.

By Joseph & Co.

Boston Road, 1,113, w s, 119 ft n of 166th St, 62.6x12.3; Emil Drechsler against Free Realty Co.; House, G. & V., attorneys; due, $12,640.03; taxes, &c., $10; to the plaintiff for $16,200 over prior liens.

By J. A. Donovan.

Boone Av, 1,352, e s, 45.6 ft s of West Farms rd, 25x100; 2-story brick dwelling; H. D. Dixon against Bessie Seidman et al; Dixon & H., attorneys; amount due, $5,823.58; taxes, &c., $382.92; to the plaintiff for $3,500.

By J. H. Mayers.

219th St, 830 East, n s, 406 ft w of Bronxwood Av, 25x114; Leo Olinna Siebert against Carmela Magaldi et al; G. A. Moses, attorney; amount due, $4,920.72; taxes, &c., $114.44; to the plaintiff for $4,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Large tract in town of Eastchester, fronting on tracks of New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad; G. D. Hawes against J. B. Campbell et al.; S. M. Richardson, attorney; partition.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Inwood Av, 1,325, e s, 75 ft n of 190th St, 35x98.9, two-story building; A. M. C. Quattlander against Fredericka Kraus et al.; Jerome Eisner, attorney; amount due, $4,651.86; taxes, &c., $270.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Riverside Drive, n w corner of 104th St, for a thirteen-story apartment, 62.5x90; 86th Street and West End Avenue Co. owners; Mulliken & Moeller, 319 West 78th St, architects; cost, $400,000.

160th St, 656 to 660 West, for a six-story tenement, 66.8x86.6; Natwil Holding Co., Inc., 505 5th Av, owner; S. Katz, 405 Lexington Av, architect; cost, $55,000.

5th Av, 569, for a two-story studio and shop, 17.4x83.6; 5th Avenue and 46th Street Co., owner; Mrs. Daniel Bowditch Foster, lessee; Guy Lowell, 225 5th Av, architect; cost, $5,000.

Pelham Road, n s, 75 ft e of Mayflower Av, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 21x52; P. E. Smyth, Ferry Point Road, owner; M. A. Buckley, Lurting Av, architect; cost, $4,500.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

12th St, 227 East, 247 East, to a four-story public school; City, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $6,000.

37th St, 233 to 243 East, to a three-story public school; City, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $15,000.

5th Av, 119 and 121, to an eight-story loft; City Investing Co., 167 Broadway, owner; Starrett & Van Vleck, 8 West 40th St, architects; cost, $55,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 27.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

ATTORNEY ST, 33, w s, 125 ft n of Grand St, 25x100; Max Rivlin to Lazar Goldberg, 868 Whitlock Av, Bronx, all liens, Sept. 25; attorney, Edw. A. Brown, 135 Broadway $100

BROADWAY, n w corner of 165th St, runs n 702 to s s of 168th St x w 674.11 to e s of Fort Washington Av x e 666.8 to n s of 165th St x e 536.8 to beginning; N. Y. Institute for the Education of the Blind to City Real Estate Co., 176 Broadway, Sept. 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

DOMINICK ST., 45, n s, 100 ft e of Hudson St, 20x87.6; William C. Coffin to the Spring Street Presbyterian Church, 240 Spring St., b. and s.; c. a. 9, Sept. 19; attorneys, Murray, P. & H., 37 Wall St.....Exchange

LEXINGTON AV, 1,652, w s, 17.9 ft n of 104th St, 16.5x75.11; Isaac Cohen to Annie Cohen, on the premises, mtg $7,500, liens, April 19, 1915; attorney, Benjamin Rich, 320 Broadway.....$100

RUTGERS ST, 54, w s, 17 ft s of Monroe St, 25x106.10x24.11x106.9, foreclosed Sept. 22; John A. Blake, referee, to Bernhard Feifer, 109 East 81st St, Sept. 25; attorney, M. Hyman, 135 Broadway.....$25,000

WEST ST, —, all right, title and interest to all land, land under water, bulkhead, wharfage, cranage, pier and bulkhead rights, opposite to and in front of Lots 1 and 2, West St, or lying between piers 1 and 2, North River, and all title that parties of first part may hereafter acquire; Augustus Hemenway et al., trustees, to Stuyvesant Real Estate Co., 85 Cedar St, subject to lease dated Feb. 10, 1857, Sept. 13; attorney, F. A. Van Moschzisker, Pennsylvania Station.....$15,000

8TH AV, e s, 99.11 ft n of 155th St, 50x100; Marie Dexter to Charles Strauss, 717 West 75th St, mtg $9,000, all liens, Sept. 26; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

3RD AV, 2,260, e s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 25.1x100.5; Sarah Diamond to Frederick Weiss, 215 Audubon Av, mtg $12,000, all liens, Sept. 15; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

104TH ST, 64 East, s s, 117.6 ft w of Park Av, 18.8x100.11; Tillie Wilder and another, trustees, &c., to Charles Wilder, 180 St. Nicholas Av, all title, all liens, Sept. 26; attorney, N. Y. Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $375

128TH ST, 222 West, s s, 291.8 ft w of 7th Av, 23.4x99.11; John B. Scelsa to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, June 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

171ST ST, 650 West, s s, 196.6 ft e of Fort Washington Av, 74.6x99; Maxwell Building Co. to Martinique Realty Co., 139 Liberty St, mtg $73,500, Sept. 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$1

188TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 175x95; George H. Montrose to Charlemont Building Corp., 153 Madison Av, b. and s. all liens, March 28; attorney, N. Y. Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $1

204TH ST, 677 West, n s, 125 ft w of Broadway, 75x101, foreclosed Sept. 7; Henry W. Goddard, referee, to Adam N. Theobald, 573 East 22d St, Brooklyn, Sept. 27; attorneys, Menken Bros. 87 Nassau St.....$4,000

Bronx.

BAILEY AV, e s, 416.2 ft n of an unnamed street which forms a public place at junction of Sedgwick and Bailey Avs, runs e 36.11x n 75.2x w 38.11 to avenue x s 75.3 to beginning; Leslie J. Tompkins to Ramya Realty Co., 2,580 University Av, mtg $600, May 12; attorney, Hy. D. Patton, 27 Cedar St $100

DECATUR AV, e s, 110.4 ft n of 207th St, 25x100; Samuel Joselof to William J. Toumey, 381 East 140th St, mtg $5,000, Sept. 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

EAGLE AV, 640, w s, 25.7x117.7; Hyman Peskin to Beckie Peskin, 1,366 Lyman Place, mtg $3,500, Sept. 21; attorney, A. Cohen, 111 Broadway $1

FOREST AV, 755, w s, 20x100; Theresa McEvenie to M. B. W. Realty Co., 271 Broadway, mtg $3,000, Sept. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

HUGHES AV, w s, 175 ft n of 183d St, 25x100; John V. Sheridan, referee, to Bazena T. D. Merriman, 1,071 Madison Av, Sept. 26; attorney, C. P. Hallock, 999 East 180th St.. $3,300

LORILLARD PLACE, s e s, 196.8 ft n e of 3d Av, 25x100; Carroll H. Brewster, referee, to George F. Gifford, 140 West 71st St, Sept. 13; attorney, Hall, 62 William St. $8,000

LOTS 577 and 578, map of Lohbauer Park; Annie Brennels to Herrddmis Brennels, 1,112 Clay Av, Sept. 22, attorney, M. J. Sullivan, Willis Av and 148th St.....$100

NORTHWEST ¼ of Lot 287, map of East Tremont, 44x112.6; Bernard Hohn, referee, to Samual Friedman, 100 Broadway, Brooklyn, mtg $5,000, Aug. 30; attorneys, Goldstein & G., 366 Broadway.....$200

QUIMBY AV, n e corner of Havemeyer Av, Lot 92, map of Unionport; Thomas R. Thorn to T. R. Thorn & Co., Inc., Tremont Av and Westchester Creek, Sept. 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n s, 201.9 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 87.11x3x20x86.1x25.6; Mary A. Meyer to Albert F. Meyer, Jr., 1 East Tremont Av, mtg $12,500, Sept. 25; attorney, C. A. Weber, 391 East 149th St... $100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 193 ft s of 182d St, 47.1x100.11x44x90.2; Emanuele Trotta to Ada Kallen, 540 West 158th St, Sept. 1; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

TREMONT AV, s e corner of Devoe St, 50.5x100; also Tremont Av, s s, 50.5 ft e of Devoe Av, 50.5x100; also Tremont Av, n s, 201.8 ft w of Bronx Park Av, 50x50.5; also Wyatt St, n s, 175 ft e of Devoe Av, 68.11x106.6; also Devoe Av, s e corner of West Farms Road, 62.10x100x102.11x107.9; also West Farms Road, 53.11x100.4; also West Farms Road, s s, 161.7 ft e of Devoe Av, 53.11x115.7; also Devoe Av, s e corner of Wyatt St, 50x100.3, to e s of Bronx River; Domestic Realty Co. to Isaac Realty Co., Inc., 38 West 21st St, Sept. 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

WALTON AV, e s, 250 ft s of 183d St, 200x190; Samuel A. Archibald, Jr., to Edna A. Patton, 2,476 Webb Av, Jan. 5; attorney, Hy. D. Patton, 27 Cedar St.....$1

WESTCHESTER AV, n s, 91.11 ft e of Hoe Av, 100x76.11x101.11x57.2; Pauline Klein to Edward M. Clarke, 200 Bolton St, Roselle, N. J. mtg $42,000, Sept. 19; attorney, O. Lackman, 433 East 161st St.....$1

WESTCHESTER AV, n w s, 90.11 ft n e of Jackson Av, 107.2x20.11x88.10; J. F. M. Co. to M. B. W. Realty Co., 271 Broadway, mtg $18,000, Sept. 18; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

WHEELER AV, 1,210 to 1,218, e s, 129x100; Meehan Community, Inc., to M. B. W. Realty Co., 271 Broadway, mtg $70,100, Sept. 18; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

7TH ST, s s, Lots 501, 502, and Gore M, map of Unionport, to 6th St x — to Westchester Creek; also 7th St, s s, Lot 499, same map, 100x213 to 6th St; also 5th St, s s, Lot 94, same map, 100x206 to 4th St; also 5th St, s e corner of Avenue B, same map, 86x103; also 5th St, s s, Lot 95, same map, 100x206 to 4th St; also 7th St, n s, 305 ft w of Avenue A, old line, — x103x 106x103; also 1-16 part, all title, to property on Bailey Av, Kingsbridge and Mosholu Av, near Broadway, of Estates of Thomas E. Thorn; Thomas R. Thorn to T. R. Thorn & Co., Inc., Tremont and Westchester Creek, mtg $28,000, Sept. 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 1,435, w s, 47.5 ft n of 40th St, 20x47.8x20.9x53.6, Sept. 14; Mary M. E. Deane, individually, as executrix, &c., Michael Deane et al., to Mary Packard, 270 Riverside Drive, and Nathan J. Packard, 416 West End Av, firm Packard & Co., due March 14, 1919, 6 p. c. payable, Wall St.....$12,000

8TH AV, 75, w s, 51.7 ft s of 14th St, 25.9x100, Aug. 24; John E. Schuyler to William F. Gillies, 223 West 83d St, due and interest as per bond; attorneys, Fletcher, M. & B., 128 Broadway $3,250

74TH ST, 129 to 131 West, n s, 360 ft w of Columbus Av, 40.2x102.2, Sept. 26; Guy B. Radford to Union Dime Savings Bank, 701 8th Av, due and interest as per bond; attorneys, Butcher, T. & F. 1 Madison Av $10,000

104TH ST, 64 East, s s, 117.6 ft w of Park Av, 18.8x100.11, Sept. 26; Guste Wilder et al. to New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway, 3 years, 5½ p. c.....$4,000

171ST ST, 650 West, s s, 196.6 ft e of Fort Washington Av, 74.6x99, Sept. 27; Martinique Realty Co. to Maxwell Building Co., 505 5th Av, due April, 1920, 6 p. c.; attorney, Abel King, 31 Union Sq.....$6,500

188TH ST, s s, 93 ft e of Audubon Av, 57.6x95; Charlemont Building Corp. to 135 Broadway Holding Corp., 185 Broadway, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway...$75,000

Bronx.

CLINTON AV, w s, 132.2 ft n of 181st St, three lots, each 44x118, three mtgs, each $31,000; Trof Building Co., Inc., to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, Sept. 25, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $93,000

SAME PROPERTY, three mtgs, each $6,000; same to Morris M. Sinske, 108 West 142d St, three prior mtgs, $31,000 each, Sept. 25, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, same.....$18,000

KINGSBRIDGE TERRACE, s e cor s s s of Fort Independence St, 53.10x65.1 to Sedgwick Av x117.4x146.9; Emilio Farago Construction Co., Inc., to James G. Wentz, 350 West End Av, prior mtg $5,000, Sept. 26, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $2,000

TREMONT AV, s s, 50.5 ft e of Devoe Av, 50.5x100; also Tremont Av, s s, 50.5 ft e of Devoe Av, 50.5x100; Domestic Realty Co. 38 West 21st St, Sept. 26, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $6,500

TREMONT AV, n s, 201.8 ft w of Bronx Park Av, 50.5x89.5; Rasac Realty Co., Inc., to Domestic Realty Co., 38 West 21st St, Sept. 26, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $2,000

TREMONT AV, w s, 190.1 ft from angle point in avenue about opposite Wyatt St, 50x100.3; Rasac Realty Co., Inc., to Domestic Realty Co., 38 West 21st St, Sept. 26, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $5,000

TREMONT AV, s e corner of Devoe Av, 50.5 x100; Rasac Realty Co., Inc., to Domestic Realty Co., 38 West 21st St, Sept. 26, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $8,500

SAME PROPERTY; same to Seymour Realty Co., 25 Broad St, prior mtg $8,500, Sept. 26, 3 years; attorney, same.....$8,250

WYATT ST, n s, 175 ft e of Devoe Av, 68.11x 106.6; Rasac Realty Co., Inc., to Domestic Realty Co., 38 West 21st St, Sept. 26, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $5,500

206TH ST, s s, 26.7 ft e of St. George's Crescent, 25x100; Antonetta Castaldo to Alesio Romeo, 3,184 Ville Av, prior mtg $11,000, July 1, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. R. Jones, 257 Broadway...$1,200

239TH ST, n s, 41.7 ft e of Richardson Av, 50x100; Moses L. Finkelstein to Isaac L. Libert, 1,227 Boston Road, Sept. 26, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of the lessee.

BROADWAY, 1,560, 2d loft; Frederick K. James to Ing Yow & Ing Hing, 205 Worth St, from Oct. 1, 1916, to May 1, 1926.....

CHERRY ST, 150, store; Rachela Paladino to Calogero Pino, 144 Cherry St, 5 years from Jan. 1, 1917; attorneys, Fitch & Grant, 32 Nassau St $480

CHERRY ST, 148, west store and basement; Bridget Geraghty to Carmelo Ferrara, 128 Cherry St, 5 years from Oct. 1, 1916; Fidelio Brewing Co. to 201 1st Av.....$360

EAST BROADWAY, 179, west store and basement, also rear part of east store; Ettie Cuba to Harry Prliuk, 127 Henry St, and Herman Sazer, on the premises, firm of Prliuk & Sazer, 4 1-2 years from Oct. 1, 1916; attorney, Louis Halle, 140 Nassau St .....$1,860 and $1,920

GRAND ST, 270, cor store, 24x33; Frances Lautenberg to Meyer Bloom, 393 2d Av, 10 years from May 15, 1916; address, 270 Grand St $2,400

GREENWICH AV, 54, store and part of basement; William F. Brandt to Paul H. Wagner, 403 West 18th St, 4 8-12 years from Oct. 1, 1916; attorney, Peter Klein, 233 East 72d St.....$840

MADISON AV, 1,626, corner store and basement; Esrael Fortgang to Samuel Rabinowitz, on the premises, 5 years from Oct. 1, 1916, 5 years renewal.....$1,080

RIVINGTON ST, 251, s s, and b., Adolf Fabioner to Samuel Elchenbaum, 770 Prospect Av, 5 years from Oct. 1, 1916; attorneys, Fitch & Grant, 32 Nassau St.....$2,100

1ST AV, 404, store and part of basement; Victor Gerhards to Henry Newman, 322 3d Av, 5 years from Nov. 1, 1916; attorney, Henry Newman, 404 1st Av.....$950

7TH AV, 2,420, s store; M. S. Martin to Dominick Guidesonte, 465 Lenox Av, 3 years from June 1, 1915.....$780 to $900

10TH ST, 346 East, 3 rooms, second floor; Henry Tishman to Dr. Jacob Gerber, 307 East 10th St, 5 years from Dec. 1, 1913; attorney, J. A. Seidman, 41 Park Row...$480

13TTH ST, 108 West, all; David H. Orgel, attorney for Jacob Blauner, to Star Leasing Co., Inc., 3 years from Oct. 1, 1916; attorney, A. A. Silberberg, 256 Broadway..$2,195

Bronx.

WALKER AV, n e corner of Bronx Park Av, three-story building; Joseph Diamond to Bessie Mayne, 361 Bronx Park Av, 5 years from Aug. 1, 1916; attorneys, Bernheimer & S., 128th St and Amsterdam Av.....$1,500

3D AV, 2,676, store, &c.; Thomas F. Coleman to Michael Egan, 949 East 156th St, 6 years from Oct. 1, 1916; attorneys, Bernheimer & S., 128th St and Amsterdam Av.....$900

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

LEXINGTON AV, 367 and 369, and 51st St, 150 to 156 East; General Electric Co. against Oscar Hammerstein and Hammerstein Opera Co., owners, (renewal).....$1,359.60

PARK AV, w s, whole front between 55th and 56th Sts, 200.10x18.8; Gorman & Loes, Inc., against N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., owner; Fullerton Weaver Realty Co., contractor; Pietrowski & Konop Co., Inc., subcontractor $121.88

3D AV, 152; Max Strompf against George Ehret, owner; Harry Gilmore Co., contractor, (renewal).....$339.56

3D AV, 130; same against George 12. Gourand, trustee, owner; Harry Gilmore Co., contractor, (renewal).....$111.80

6TH AV, w s, whole front between 33d St and Broadway and 34th St, 176.6x150x irregular; Gorman & Loes, Inc., against Herald Square Realty Co., owner; Pietrowski & Konop Co., Inc., contractor.....$26

40TH ST, 147 West; Heiman Fried against Estate of Michael Deane, owner and contractor $612

45TH ST, 18 to 22 West; Albert A. Volk against No. 19 West 44th St. Co., Inc., owner; P. H. Chapman Contracting Co., contractor $76.82

140TH ST, 302 West; Joseph Cohen against Estate of Johanna Ryan et al., owners; M. L. Ryan, executor, contractor.....$93

Bronx.

UNION AV, n e corner of Home St, 27x100; Standard Metal Ceiling Co. against Home Union Building Corporation, and John Doe, owners; Home Union Building Corporation, contractor $100

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

AV. A, 34; Jackel Cooper, et al., against Bernhardt Drusk, et al., Sept. 11, 1916, ...$500

MITCHELL PLACE, 2; Abraham Lieberman against Grace M. Gilmore, et al., Sept. 12, 1916, by deed.....$22

5TH AV, n w corner of 51st St; John P. Kane Co. against Cornelius Vanderbilt, et al., June 2, 1916.....$1,166.90

47TH ST, 3 West; John B. Porcella against Henry Phippe Estates, Inc., et al., Jan. 21, 1916.....$100.94

48TH ST, 129 to 135 West; J. L. Keating Co. against Hotel Bristol Realty Corporation, et al., Aug. 31, 1916.....$150

Bronx.

BRYANT AV, e s, 100 ft n of Aldus St, 100x240; G. B. Raymond & Co. against Washington Place Building Co., et al., July 27, 1916.....$182.52

FILMORE ST, 1,738; Max Spitzberg against Meyer Janpole, et al., June 7, 1916. $84.50

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT.

188TH ST, s s, 95 ft e of Audubon Av, 87.6x 95; 135 Broadway Holding Corporation loans Charlemont Building Corporation — to erect a — story building.....$60,000

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

HAMILTON TERRACE, w s, 619.6 ft n of 141st St, 20x100; Julia Coddington against Marguerite I. Kaughran et al., (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Swain.

LOT 24, block 1700, Sec 6; City of N. Y., against Antonia Klingenbeck et al., (foreclosure of tax lien;) attorney, L. Hardy.

SOUTH ST, 197; John C. Ilzelman et al., against Augusta P. Fowler et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. Elsner.

20TH ST, 339 to 343 East; Julia Blauner trustee against Max Scheln et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, I. Gainsburg.

110TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 16.8x100.11; Florence S. Koshland against Angelina Ferrari et al., (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Rose & Paskus.

129TH ST, n s, 360 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x90.11; Fanny C. Lyon et al., against Jacob Rabiner et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Huntington, Rhinelander & Seymour.

Bronx.

BRONX & PELHAM PARKWAY, s w corner of lands of N. Y. N. H. & H. Ry Co. (Harlem River Branch;) 150x475.7, Emma Guidet Auchincloss against Lillian Hof et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. M. Fischer.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 300 ft n of 172d St, 40x100, Builders Brick & Supply Co., Inc, against Harry Reisman et al., (action to foreclose mechanics lien;) attorney, F. X. Kelly.

133RD ST, East 1010, Catherine Frickel et al., as exs., against Anna Fath et al., foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Elfers & Abberley.

176TH ST, n s, 100 ft West of Prospect Av, 100x200; Rose A. Bruckman against Mary M. Cotter et al., (partition suit;) attorneys, McLoughlin & Martin.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A STATED TERM OF THE UNITED States District Court for the Southern District of New York, held in and for the said district at the Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 14th day of September, 1916. Present, Hon. Charles M. Hough, Circuit Judge. JAMES WILLIS BALLARD, as Receiver of The Keystone Guard, suing in behalf of himself and other creditors who may come in and share in the expense of this action, Plaintiff, against THE AUDUBON NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK, WILLIAM REIMERS and others, Defendants.—In Equity.—No. E13-234.

On reading and filing the annexed petition of Grenville Clark, Receiver of the above-named defendant, The Audubon National Bank of New York, verified the 13th day of September, 1916; on motion of Merle I. St. John, Esq., Solicitor for said Receiver, it is hereby

Ordered that the prayer of said petition be and the same is hereby granted, and it is

Further ordered that Grenville Clark, Esq., Receiver of the above-named defendant, The Audubon National Bank of New York, be and he hereby is authorized to notify all known creditors of the defendant to file within sixty (60) days from the date hereof with said Receiver at No. 31 Nassau Street, New York City, their claims against said defendant, The Audubon National Bank of New York, by depositing in a Post Office in the City of New York a copy of this order enclosed in a securely fastened and postpaid wrapper addressed to each of such creditors at his last known address within thirty (30) days from the date hereof, and by publishing an advertisement or notice in The New York Times once a week for a period of two weeks beginning one week from the date of this order, and that all such creditors failing to file their claims within such period of time shall, in the discretion of the court, be debarred from sharing in the assets of the estate; and it is

Further ordered that the claims of all such creditors shall be passed on in the first instance by the receiver herein, and that in the case of such claims as may be disputed by said receiver the same shall be referred to Alfred A. Wheat, Esq., who is hereby appointed Special Master for this purpose. That said Special Master shall give notice of the time and place of the first hearing to be held before him either by depositing in a Post Office in the City of New York a copy of such notice enclosed in a securely fastened and postpaid wrapper addressed to each of such creditors at his last known address three weeks prior to the date of such hearing, or else by publication once in each week for a period of two weeks, to commence three weeks prior to the date thereof, in at least two newspapers published in the City of New York, to be designated by said Special Master. C. M. HOUGH, Circuit Judge.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 23,675 in Bankruptcy.—ISIDORE COHEN, Bankrupt.

Creditors of Isidore Cohen are hereby given notice that on September 25th, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, October 9th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 23,468 in Bankruptcy.—FANNIE OSBORNE, formerly known as FANNIE OSNOWITZ, Bankrupt.

Creditors of Fannie Osborne, formerly known as Fannie Osnowitz, are hereby given notice that on September 2nd, 1916, she was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, October 9th, 1916, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 23,657.—In Bankruptcy.—BARNEY LEVY, also known as BERNARD LEVY, Bankrupt.

Creditors of Barney Levy, also known as Bernard Levy, are hereby given notice that on September 20th, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, October 9th, 1916, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 23,-427.

Notice is given that MOSES SCHREIBER and SAMUEL H. SCHREIBER, individually and as copartners, doing business as M. SCHREIBER & SON, bankrupts, have applied for a discharge from all their debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, October 9th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 23,552.—In Bankruptcy.—MIDTOWN CONTRACTING COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Creditors of Midtown

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Ground floor, suitable for doctor.
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4 Rooms, $40 to $45.
Washington Heights most refined houses, every improvement, restricted Avenue.
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Elevator, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath, uniform service, electric light; all rooms outside light and air. Apply to janitor.

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4-5 Room Apartments
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Reasonable Rentals
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181st St. & Northern Ave.,
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3 blocks west of Broadway Subway Station at 181st St.
5, 6, 7, 8 immense rooms, Butler's pantry, 2 baths, $45 to $85, formerly $50 to $95.

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Northeast corner 179th St.
2 blocks west of Broadway.
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500 West 176th St.,
Southwest corner of Amsterdam Ave.
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204 West 110th St.
between Broadway and Amsterdam Av.
7 Rooms and 3 Baths, *$1,800*
8 Rooms and 3 Baths, *$2,000*
Private house Rooms---large closets.
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58 Central Park West
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$1,700-$4,000
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Large, light rooms, extra large sleeping chambers, hardwood floors.
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Convenient to 110th St. Subway.
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Sunny Corner Apartment
8 Large Rooms.....$1,700
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All outside; large, beautifully finished, refined houses on restricted avenue.
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3-4-5-6 Rooms,
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MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
8 unusually large rooms, extra toilet, $1,000 and $1,200
IN THE BEST HARLEM LOCATION.

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2 elegant, large, light, newly decorated rooms; all improvements, including telephone. Inquire Supt., prem. $24 $33

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6 & 7 Rooms
Rentals $1,700 & $1,900
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Elevator Apartments, spacious rooms, extra large and light.
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Near Madison Avenue.
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First Floor—Suitable Dentist.
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4-5-6 Rooms, $27-$34-$42

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Facing St. James Park
All improvements
Lowest rents in neighborhood
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Half block from Jerome Av. Subway sta. and crosst'n cars
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Two Blocks from Murray Hill Station.
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Very Moderate Rental.
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Modern 5-room bungalow, block from private beach, ideal for all water sports; large living and dining rooms, artistic open fireplace, paneled walls and beamed ceilings, bedrooms big and airy, with a connecting bath; dandy kitchen, comfortable porch, lawn and hedge; makes ideal year-round home within commuting distance; $300 cash and $30 monthly includes principal and interest; photo. Waterfront Bungalow, Box 199 Times Downtown.

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INVESTIGATE THIS NOW!—$200 down and $24 monthly buys my beautiful, new six-room suburban home, 50 minutes from New York; 7-cent fare; all improvements; worth $4,400, but if sold this week only $3,400; craftsman design; large porch, parquet floors, beamed ceiling in living room, paneled dining room, brick fireplace, hardwood trim, gas, electricity, sewer; near station; trains daily; trolleys also. JOHN A. BALDWIN, 80 Maiden Lane. Telephone 1598 John.

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Wanted, $8,000; first mortgage superior Manhattan leasehold, worth $35,000; $8,000, second on one 40x100 Jamaica lots; equity, $55,000. Safe, sound investment. Owner, 62 West 51st St.

Mortgage money, in any amount, at 4½%. S. A. Israel-R. M. De Leeuw Co., 35 Nassau.

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Offices, desk room, lofts; all parts city. Realty Subleasing Co., 220 Broadway.

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Forty cents an agate line.

City—Unfurnished.

Beautifully decorated private house, 101st, 232 West, adjacent to Broadway; especially desirable doctor or dentist; near Riverside Drive, subway, surface cars; $1,800; might divide.

$80 a Month — Three-story and basement dwelling; all modern improvements; ready for immediate occupancy; choice block; convenient to elevated and subway. Apply 213 West 136th St.

162d, 550 West, (Near Broadway.)—Ten rooms and two baths; very attractive house. W. D. Morgan, 3,573 Broadway, (147th.)

City—Furnished.

Newark, N. J., 125 Lincoln Av.—Ten-room, all improvements, steam heat, two tile bathrooms, parquet floors, garden with fruit; 10 minutes to tubes; $60.

Out of Town.

Charming home, overlooking Bronx Valley; six rooms; half hour Grand Central; $50, furnished. Cooley, 75 St. James Terrace, Yonkers.

Out of Town.

$35 a month; beautiful Winter home by the ocean; tastefully furnished; 7 rooms and bath; ready for immediate occupancy; 45 minutes from Manhattan or Brooklyn; will rent to party with satisfactory references. Neponsit Realty Co., Suite 509, 1 West 34th St., New York City.

For Rent—Stucco dwelling, ten rooms, all improvements; A1 condition; three minutes station; fine location; river view; $40; Oct. 1st. Apply A. E. Cooke, Dobbs Ferry, New York. Tel. 124.

CRANFORD, N. J. — Attractively furnished house, 9 rooms, bath; all conveniences, complete; rent moderate. Room 2,012, 20 Broad St., New York City. Telephone 494 Rector.

FOR RENT, Flushing, 281 Madison Av., eight rooms and bath, gas and electricity, garage; rent $70; a nice home and neighborhood; vacant Oct. 15.

For rent, furnished, at Garden City, L. I., seven-room house, two bathrooms; garage; near station. The Garden City Company, Garden City.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy:—In the matter of GEORGE C. HERREL, Bankrupt.—No. 23,502. To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above named bankrupt will be sold at public auction under the direction of Benjamin Fisher, trustee, by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, on the 11th day of October, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at No. 482 Amsterdam Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

A general description of the property to be sold is as follows: Ice house, marble benches, blocks, axes, knives, choppers, one 600 lb. scale, other scales, cash register, horse, wagon and harness, safe, stoves, &c.

Said property will be open for inspection at the above premises on October 9th and 10th, 1916, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw from sale any of the above property that does not bring at least 75% of the appraised value.

Dtaed New York, September 27th, 1916. SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy. LEON DASHEW, Attorney for Trustee, 320 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of JACOB S. HARRISON, known also as JOHN HARRISON, and doing business under the name of CONCOURSE AUTO SUPPLY COMPANY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Thursday, Oct. 5, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 2,478 Grand Boulevard and Concourse, Borough of Bronx, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of auto tires, parts, and accessories, fixtures, &c. LESTER I. RIS, Receiver. HERMAN GOLDMAN, Attorney for Receiver, 120 Broadway, New York.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY. Everett M. Seixas Co., 507 5th Av. 4520 Murray Hill.

Madison Av., 602.—Handsomely furnished apartment, two rooms, bath, kitchenette. Ring Craft bell.

Small, attractive two-room apartment; exceptional advantages. 28 East 52d St.

UNUSUALLY large, light living room, bedroom, bath, kitchenette; choicely furnished; near Ritz-Carlton; lease $85; references. D 32 Times

Unusual apartment, 3 rooms and bath. 28 East 52d St.

17th St., 122 East.—Studios in the Washington Irving House; open fires, balcony; unusual furnishings; service.

22 East 66th.—Three rooms and bath, well furnished; private house; breakfast optional.

Furnished—West Side.

A-A—SUMMER RATES—A-A The city's largest assortment desirable apartments, 2 to 6 rooms, with kitchen or kitchenette. For particulars see inside back cover telephone directory. Offices, 215 Manhattan Av. Phones 1647 and 1511 Academy.

A.—A.—A.—Lists of furnished apartments mailed on request; short or long term lease. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

An unsurpassed, elegantly furnished apartment, two-four rooms, bath. 25 West 74th.

APARTMENTS, elegantly furnished. FAL-CO., 505 5th Av. Mur. Hill 4383.

Apartments HANDSOMELY Furnished. CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42. Vanderbilt 1480.

AT A SACRIFICE. Apartment, four rooms and bath, Manhattan Square Hotel, 50 West 71th St.; overlooking Park. Will lease furnished or unfurnished. Apply Albert J. Erdmann, Apartment 74, or telephone Murray Hill 4520.

Bachelor apartment to let; two rooms and bath; elegantly furnished; also hall room. 34 West 56th St.

Broadway, near express subway.—Tenth floor, south, 6 rooms, 3 baths. F. L. Hurt, Aeolian Hall. Bryant 4185.

Doctor's office with dentist; high-class apartment building; Broadway, near 72d. D 150 Times.

ELEGANT APARTMENT AT BARGAIN. Riverside Drive.—Seven rooms, two baths, all outside; responsible persons. Audubon 1885.

For furnished apartments, all sizes, write J 115 Times.

Hotel conveniences; apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments. CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY 110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. WE HAVE 2, 3, 4-ROOM APARTMENTS, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY. Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; rear subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

Opportunities, furnished sublet apartments; long, short leases; $125 upward. J. Wickliffe Gray, Specialist, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

Riverside Drive, 227. (Cor. 95th.) Avalon Hall.—Handsomely furnished 6 rooms, bath; unsurpassed river view; Baby Grand piano, Victrola, linen, silver, Oriental rugs. 160 Times.

Riverside Drive, 640. (3G.)—Seven handsomely and completely furnished outside rooms, three baths; will rent to reliable party until May; immediate possession.

Riverside Drive and 84th, 120.—11 all light, well furnished rooms. Call, address W. R. & J. M. Stewart.

Splendid corner apartment, facing Central Park West; best residential section; ground floor; ten rooms; furnished in good taste; $225 month; sublease season or longer; references required. F 244 Times Downtown.

SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL, 307 West 98th, between Broadway and Riverside.—Newly furnished, two, three, four, five rooms, shower baths; all-night maid, bell boy, elevator, and telephone service; immediate possession; $15 to $35 weekly, $60 to $120 monthly; restaurant in building. Telephone 3964 River.

THE WILSONIA, 225, 227, 229 West 68th St., near Broadway. 2 rooms, kitchenette, and bath, $45 and up; 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $55 and up. SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN. No questionable or objectionable tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

Unusual 3-2 large outside rooms, bath; southern exposure. 140 West 34th St.

Very high class, exquisitely furnished apartments, unique in style and complete in every detail, including silver and linen. 2 rooms, bath, and kitchenette. 4-5 rooms and bath. Now ready for inspection. Possession and leases from Oct. 1. Inquire at office, 507 WEST 113TH ST. Phone Morningside 8240.

23d, 449 West.—Beautifully furnished 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette in dentist's private residence; 449 W. 23d, London Terrace; steam heat, electric light, telephone; reasonable; unusually desirable.

51st, 70 West.—Two rooms, next to bath; all improvements; $30 monthly.

71st, 30 West.—Magnificent, well-furnished apartment; bedroom, dressing, and bathroom; steam heat, electricity, telephone; meals optional.

71st, 19 West.—Bachelor apartments; very high class; newly furnished; breakfast optional.

85TH, 1 WEST.—SEVEN SPACIOUS, ALL LIGHT ROOMS, OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK; BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED; NEW, MODERN HOUSE; IMMEDIATE OCCUPANCY.

85th and West End vicinity.—8 rooms, 3 baths, 3 master's chambers, 2 maids; richly furnished. F. L. Hurt, Aeolian Hall. Bryant 4185.

86th St., near Central Park West.—Superb suite in magnificently appointed private home; living room 28x28; chamber 26x26; exquisitely decorated; tiled bathroom; parquet floors; fireplaces; electricity; piano; breakfast if desired. Telephone Schuyler 8197.

89th, 320 West.—Beautifully furnished parlor floor, suitable doctor, studio; other suite; electricity.

97th, 209 West.—Six-seven exceptionally attractive rooms, completely furnished; southern exposure; electricity; $125-$150; elevator. Apartment 2B.

243 West 98th, (Apartment 6B.)—Attractively furnished elevator apartment, 7 large, sunny rooms.

380 Riverside Drive.—7 rooms, 2 baths, facing river; exceptional charm and distinction; completely furnished in every detail. Apt. 11f. Phone 6900 Morningside.

445 Riverside Drive, (near 116th St.)—Apt. 71 to sublet one year; 7 large rooms, well furnished. Morningside 6356.

$150.—FURNISHED APARTMENTS—$500. Fred'k L. Hurt, Aeolian Hall. Bryant 4185.

Unfurnished—East Side.

Madison Av., 1,062, (80th.)—2 and 3 room apartment, modern improvements, reasonable. Meyer.

MADISON AV., 922.—STUDIO OR APARTMENT; 2 ROOMS, BATH.

Unfurnished—East Side.

Studio for rent; 3 very large, light rooms and bath. 30 East 86th St.

Two-room kitchenettes, $50-$60; five, $150; large, modern, parquet; 5th Av. stage east. 1,018 Lexington Av., 73d St.

31st, 39 East.—Floors for housekeeping or business; all improvements. Norwood, 14 West 47th.

41ST, 11 EAST.—Large rooms with baths or two or more rooms en suite; breakfast if desired.

55th, 11 East, (opposite St. Regis.)—Apartment of exceptional charm and distinction for desirable tenant: 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette.

1,000 PARK AV., COR. 84TH ST. 6 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,900-$2,100. 10 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,750. 12 Rooms, 3 Baths, $3,400-$4,500. BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

5 corner rooms; all light; steam heat; bath; private house location; $30. 2 Beekman Place, (East 49th St.)

Unfurnished—West Side.

A few exceptional five-room front corner apartments. W. A. Barbour, 105 West 72d St. Telephone Col. 5881.

An unusually attractive seven-room apartment to sublet for one year from Oct. 1, located on Washington Square North; every room on street; price $1,600. Burton Thompson & Co., Inc., 10 Wall St., New York.

CONVENT GARDEN. Elevator apartments, 4-8 rooms, $450 to $900. Inquire 41 Convent Av.

Desirable 6 and 9-room apartments to lease; moderate rents; beautiful location; southwest corner 7th Av. and 114th St.

Doctor's or dentist's suite, from Oct. 1; Hotel Devon, 70 West 55th St.; two large rooms, bath, and lavatory; rent $1,200, including complete service. Inquire at Hotel Devon.

Four rooms, private bath, light housekeeping, $30; private house, 449 Convent Av.

HADDON HALL.

596 Riverside Drive, South Cor. 137th St. 6-7-8-9 Rooms, $900 to $1,800. Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.

Studio, new, first floor; ideal for musician; all conveniences. 67 West 90th.

THE RIDGEWOOD, N. E. Cor. B'way & 107th St. Only 2 apartments left; 7 rooms, $1,200; 6 rooms, $1,000. Apply to Superintendent on premises.

THE BRAENDER, S. W. corner of 102d St., Central Park West. 4, 7, 8, and 13 rooms; rents $900-$2,200. Fireproof building; all improvements. Superintendent, on premises.

The Chestershire, 570 West 183d St., 1½ blocks from 181st St. Subway Station; 7-room doctor's apartment, $55; also 7 and 6 room apartments. Superintendent on premises.

10th St., 60 West.—4-room high-class elevator housekeeping apartment; $50-$55.

47th, 14 West.—2 rooms, kitchenette privilege; $60.

52D ST., 200-206 WEST, s. e. cor. Broadway, The Newport.—Six rooms and bath; elevator, electric light, steam heat; rentals $60 to $75. Apply to superintendent on premises or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 CEDAR ST. Telephone JOHN 5700.

52d St., 200-206 West, southeast corner Broadway, The Newport.—Six rooms and bath; elevator, electric light, steam heat; rental $75. Apply to superintendent on premises or to William A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St. Telephone John 5700.

55 West 55th St.—3 and 4 rooms and bath; new building; housekeeping or hotel and maid service; $1,000 to $1,900. Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 414 Madison Av.

131 West 58th St.—Three rooms and bath; all improvements; $65 month.

709 West 170th St.—Four rooms, bath and all improvements; $32-$33. Select Tenants Only. Agent on premises.

777 West End Av.—Large six-room apartment, large corner outside bedroom, overlooking 98th St. and West End Av., with ample closet room; very attractive and desirable apartment; select neighborhood. Apply to Supt. on premises.

200 CLAREMONT AV., one block from subway, six attractive rooms, high class, $65.

244 WEST 104TH ST. 8 modern, light rooms; elevator; $1,100.

3 ROOMS, bath, kitchenette, $35. West 20th St., private house. Couple at business desired. References. L 182 9th Av.

Brooklyn.

9 MONTAGUE TERRACE, HEIGHTS. Five minutes from Borough Hall subway; one and two rooms and bath; maid service; comfort, convenience and elegance; $20 to $50. JOHN F. JAMES AND SONS, 193 Montague Street.

Bronx.

Six-room Apartment. Only one left; fourth floor. All improvements, telephone, &c. 2,391 Grand Concourse at 184th St.

Hoe Av., 932, 936, 940.—Four, five rooms; electricity, telephone. Inquire Janitors.

Apartments Wanted

Forty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Apartment, completely furnished, for housekeeping wanted by man and wife from West for three or four months from Oct. 10; must have all outside rooms, including large living room, two master's bedrooms and library; between 59th and 80th, two blocks east or west of Park preferred, but will consider far north as 90th only; comfort and good neighborhood essential and prepared to pay for same; no brokers. Bartlett, D 131 Times.

Clients wanting handsomely furnished apartments in choice localities, long, short leases. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

Wanted, to lease or sublease, four to six room furnished apartment, below 72d St.; three adults, B. D. Hatcher, 15th Floor, 1 Wall St.

Furnished apartments and houses wanted for clients willing to pay $150 to $1,000 monthly. J. Wickliffe Gray, Specialist, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

Clients wanting handsomely furnished apartments in choice localities, long, short leases. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

Wanted—Furnished 3 room, kitchenette, or 4-room apartment for 3 or 4 months, in respectable neighborhood. D 147 Times.

Furnished apartment wanted, 4 or 5 rooms and bath, below 110th; give full particulars. Box 15, 352 6th Av.

A.A.A.—Wanted, well-furnished, high-class apartments, long and short term leases. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Apartments wanted, furnished; high-class clientele, Mrs. Dingleman, renting specialist, 176 West 72d.

Monthly or for Winter, two-room apartment, bath and kitchen or kitchenette; full particulars. D 130 Times.

Small suite, kitchen privileges, or apartment; reasonable; references exchanged. D 108 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

15TH ST., 210 EAST.—Stuyvesant Park; desirable rooms; home cooking.

218T ST., 145 EAST. (Gramercy Park.)—Steam heat; electricity; private baths; excellent table; references.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (Park Av.)—Large, single rooms, suite; private bath.

8 EAST 45TH. Table board; room, with bath; references.

54TH, 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; reasonable; references.

67TH, (Near Park.)—Attractive accommodations, with fine home cooking, in refined private American family. Plaza 6631.

86TH (1,345 Lexington Av.)—Large, small rooms; conveniences; reasonable. Gross, Lenox 3286.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large room, with private bath; also small room, 1978 Gramercy.

MADISON AV., 210.—Rooms, with board; private bath; appointments first class; references.

213 MADISON AV. Attractive rooms, bath; excellent table; references.

West Side.

107TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; well furnished; excellent board; telephone.

50TH, 5 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; private bath; excellent board; table guests accommodated.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Handsome newly decorated rooms, private baths; electric light; references.

57TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table guests; refurbished.

West Side.

57TH, 351 WEST.—Large room, private bath, piano, electricity; excellent board; reference.

58TH, 46 WEST.—Desirable large rooms, private baths; excellent table; scrupulously clean; references.

68TH, 58 WEST.—Suit particular people; large, elegantly furnished; tiled baths, electricity, parlor dining-room; also smaller room.

72D, 157 WEST.—Large room; southern exposure; well appointed house; subway; references.

72D, 159 WEST.—Large and small rooms; desirable house; near "L" surfaces; references.

72D, 361 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms, with bath; every convenience; Winter reservations.

111 WEST 72ND. Large rooms with board; ideal location.

73D, 181 WEST.—Subway express; desirable vacancies; facing Sherman Square; American family.

73D, 142 WEST.—TABLE BOARD. Rooms; one, two, three men; references.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large front rooms; private bath; excellent board; near Riverside.

74TH, 123 WEST.—Desirable large rooms, with private bath and dressing room; also small rooms; excellent table.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Handsome front square room; southern exposure; other rooms; reference.

75TH, 139 WEST.—One double and two hall rooms, with board; references.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; one with private bath; reference.

West Side.

76TH, 161 WEST.—Large, well furnished rooms, single, en suite; parquet floors; electricity; telephone; exceptionally desirable; breakfast optional. Also parlor suite suitable for physician, dentist.

69TH, 118 WEST, WEST HALL. Large front room with private bath; steam heat; superior service.

69TH, 110 WEST.—Large, well furnished rooms, suite two rooms, bath; telephone.

70TH, 28 WEST.—Attractively furnished; private baths; electricity; steam heat; references; subway express.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms for gentlemen; must be seen to appreciate.

71ST, 106 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, with, without board; convenient to all cars.

72D SUBWAY.—Large front room, attractively furnished, opposite bath; high-class apartment; gentleman; references. Columbus 684. Apartment 1C.

73D, 173 WEST.—Large rooms, with private bath, kitchenette; also single room; references.

73D, 272 WEST.—Attractive double room on floor with bath; single; electricity; references.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, private bath; also one with bath adjoining.

74TH, 234 WEST.—Well-furnished room; private house; references required.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable hall room; conveniences; convenient location; gentlemen preferred; $4.50.

76TH ST., 42 WEST.

(Near Central Park.) — Handsomely furnished large, small rooms, private baths; also suites of two large rooms and bath; newly renovated private residence.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Attractive small and medium sized rooms; exclusive neighborhood; reasonable.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Attractive, homelike rooms; continuous hot water; private baths, electricity; references.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Desirable large and medium rooms; home comforts; references.

78TH, 205 WEST.—Exceptional accommodations for two business gentlemen; large parlor and bedroom; twin beds; Southern exposure; $50.

78TH, 115 WEST.—Back parlor, beautifully furnished, with bath; also suite with bath in private home; electricity; phone.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Attractive rooms; every convenience; refined surroundings; reception room; $4 to $8.

79TH, 218 WEST.—Delightful large room, private bath; opposite subway; reasonable; references.

81ST, 265 WEST, (West End.)—Large, sunny suite, or separate; shower; apartment. Pearson.

83D, 107 WEST.—Attractive parlor, alcove outside bedroom; refined, homelike; references. Keller.

West Side.

117TH AND AMSTERDAM AV.—Hotel La Porte, opposite Columbia University grounds; two blocks subway express; all outside rooms; with, without bath; southern exposure; full hotel service at boarding house rates.

130TH, 61 WEST.—Ideal block; homelike in every respect; attractive rooms; home cooking.

136TH ST., 553 WEST, (LAFAYETTE INN.) —DELIGHTFUL ROOMS; EXCELLENT TABLE; FINE PORCH; NEAR BROADWAY SUBWAY; RATES REASONABLE.

ACCOMMODATIONS for parties desiring refined surroundings; thorough cleanliness; efficient service; connecting rooms; private bath suite; also smaller rooms; exceptional table; American household; $7 up; references exchanged. Telephone Riverside 1387; 61 West 104th and 113 West 77th.

Gentlewoman offers superior accommodations in private home to few paying guests. For particulars phone Schuyler 8657.

THE EVELYN LODGE. Charming Family House of rare standard. Grand panorama; 20 minutes Manhattan. Fifty lovely rooms, elegantly furnished. Abundance sunlight, sea air, quietness. Excellent chef and service; small tables. Piazzas, social parlors; worth investigation. Weekly, $11-$16 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

THE NORWOOD, 174 WEST 126TH. 7th Av., room, board, special rates; baths, telephones; home cooking; convenient cars.

344 WEST END AV. Select accommodations; double rooms, bath; single; heated; steam, electricity; best home table.

THE CRESCENT, N. E. Corner 126th St., Lenox Av. SUB. EXPRESS STATION AT DOOR. In elegance, completeness, and high-grade service it is ABSOLUTELY of all boarding and furnished room houses, the BEST IN NEW YORK.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th Subway.)—Rooms, board; suite, private bath; Winter reservations; references.

WEST END AV., 322, (75th.)—Large rooms; subway, buses; conveniences; table guests.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

GENTLEMAN AND WIFE desire second floor room; southern exposure; private bath; board; Monday; limit twenty-five weekly; convenient Broadway subway; select neighborhood; describe room; state lowest terms. D 134 Times.

Gentleman desires room, with bath, also breakfast, refined family; absolutely no other roomers; near 86th. West. D 105 Times.

Country Board

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

Spend the Fall and Winter in beautiful Scarsdale; spacious building, every home comfort; near station; under club management; booklet. L. H. Lockwood, Scarsdale, N. Y.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR. All-year country home, with city comforts; convenient to subway and New York Central. 124 Bruce Av. Tel. 3344 Yonkers.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; year round. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2141 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITES, single or double, all with private baths; excellent cuisine; four minutes from station; very desirable location; $22 to $32 weekly for two people. The Elmwood, 43 South Walnut St., East Orange.

Invalids, chronic, and nervous cases; home atmosphere; beautiful surroundings; ideal conditions, near New York; booklet. Dr. T. Ellis Metuchen, N. J.

South Orange, N. J., 117 Scotland Road.—One or two fine rooms, bath, and board; beautiful home and location; references. Y 260 Times Annex.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Gentleman, daughter, (11,) refined, wish good, permanent home; mother's care to daughter; commuting distance; reasonable terms. H 24 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large rooms, private house; studio, bachelor apartments; exclusive; electricity; references.

55TH ST., 17 EAST.—Bachelor's rooms; residence Oriental art collector; references especially required.

57TH, 71 EAST.—Large, light room; running water; electric light; telephone; references.

EXTREMELY attractive floor of 2-room suite, private bath, sunny; $35 a month; rent for a year. 9053 Plaza.

West Side.

28D, 258 WEST.—Large room, private bath, $7; single, $3.50; steam heat; gentlemen.

46TH ST., 28 WEST.—Nice large rooms; all conveniences; gentlemen preferred. Stebbens.

50TH, 14 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; also large room, bath; gentlemen; permanent.

51ST, 62 WEST.—Magnificently furnished, large, small rooms; also beautiful suites; baths, electricity, kitchenettes; refined; $6 to $25.

56TH ST., 48 WEST.—Suitable for bachelor; furnished; two rooms and bath, shower, needle, electric light, steam heat; vacant September.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Pressure remains low over the Mississippi Valley and the region of the Great Lakes, and it is high off the Atlantic Coast and over the Northwest. This distribution has resulted in general rains in the upper lake region, the Upper Mississippi Valley, the northern Plains States, and the north Rocky Mountain region. Fair weather prevailed in other parts of the country.

Temperatures are generally much above the seasonal average east of the Mississippi River and in the West Gulf States, the Upper Mississippi Valley, and the Rocky Mountain region.

In the Middle Atlantic States and New England cloudiness will increase during Thursday and be followed by local showers and thunder storms and lower temperature Thursday night and Friday. In the South Atlantic and East Gulf States the weather will be generally fair Thursday and Friday, except that local showers and lower temperatures are probable in Alabama and Mississippi. In the lower lake region, the Ohio Valley, and Tennessee there will be local showers and thunder storms and lower temperature Thursday, and partly overcast and cooler weather on Friday. In the upper lake region there will be local rains and cooler weather on Thursday, and fair, continued cool weather on Friday.

Winds for Thursday and Friday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be fresh to strong south and southwest, over east weather followed by showers; South Atlantic Coast, moderate to fresh east and south, generally fair.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Increasing cloudiness, followed by showers and probably thunder storms Thursday. Friday, probably showers and cooler.

New England—Increasing cloudiness Thursday, probably followed by showers. Friday, showers and cooler.

Western New York—Showers and thunder storms and cooler Thursday. Friday, overcast and cooler.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	49	61	4 P. M.	62	79
6 A. M.	46	50	6 P. M.	60	72
9 A. M.	51	66	9 P. M.	51	69
12 M.	57	71	11 P. M.	49	67

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 70; for the corresponding date last year it was 54; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 63.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 61; at 8 P. M. it was 70. Maximum temperature, 80 degrees at 2:15 P. M.; minimum, 60 degrees at 7 A. M. Humidity, 78 per cent. at 8 A. M., 72 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.10 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.05 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
1:00—42 Kenmare St.; Henry Herman	$100
1:30—20 Delancey St.; Louis Laudeslan	Slight
5:10—124 Ludlow St.; B. Clipan	None
11:40—267 William St.; Fred Gies	Slight
P. M.	
12:30—632 Hudson St.; Empire State Liquor Co.	$5,000
3:45—24 New Chambers St.; Reid's Ice Cream Co.	$100
5:56—1,070 E. 165 St.; Henry Haber	Slight
6:15—2062 Canal St.; Hudson Pig. Co.	$1,500
6:15—25 Thompson St.; Orlando Corcado	Slight
6:30—Cypress Av. & 138 St.; (lot) river brow	Slight
7:25—56 Mott St.; A. Zazazo	Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Maj. J. H. Hughes, Inf., from Ft. Slocum, N. Y., Oct. 15, then to 25 Third Avenue, New York City, for duty as Assistant to recruiting officer there.

Maj. C. S. Wallace, Sig. Corps, to Rochester, N. Y., for temp. duty pertaining to manufacture of field glasses for the army, then to his station in this city.

Orders of Sept. 5 relating to R. F. Merkel revoked.

Following resignations of National Guard officers accepted: Capt. C. A. Dunnigan, 3d Hawaii, and recd. and 2d Lt. J. T. Moore, 2d Inf., South Carolina.

Capt. A. E. Williams, Q. M. C., from duty as Assistant to Depot Quartermaster, St. Louis, Mo., to this city not later than Nov. 1 for duty in office of Chief, Militia Bureau.

Capt. C. S. Lincoln, Inf., from duty as Inspector-instructor with National Guard of Hawaii, and report to Commanding General, Hawaiian Dept. for duty in charge of militia affairs of that dept.

Capt. W. H. Menges, C. A. C., from Coast Defenses of the Delaware, about Nov. 1, then to Ft. Williams, Me., for duty in Coast Defenses of Portland.

Capt. L. E. Bennett, C. A. C., from Coast Defenses of Portland, about Nov. 1, then to Ft. Dupont, for duty in Coast Defenses of the Delaware.

Leaves—Capt. L. R. Dice, C. A. C., 15 days; 1st Lt. N. B. Briscoe, 12th Cav., 3 months' extension and Maj. W. F. Hase, C. A. C., 10 days.

Navy.

Lt. J. S. Woods, receiving ship at Puget Sound, to Puget Sound Navy Yard.

P. A. Paymasters H. G. Gwynne, Training Sta., Key West, Fla., to the Prairie, and F. J. Daly, the Prairie, home wait orders.

Gunner A. J. Holton to Mare Island Yard.

Chief Pay Clerk S. P. Vaughn, receiving ship at San Francisco, to Training Sta., San Francisco.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Abereda at Nagasaki, Baltimore and Dubuque at Tompkinsville, Charleston at Balboa, Chattanooga at Gulf of Fonseca. At Newport: Conyngham, Cummings, Jacob Jones, Porter, Vulcan, and the Winslow; Dolphin at Southern Drill Ground, New Hampshire and Wadsworth at Hampton Roads, Patapsco at Charleston, Proteus and Sonoma at Norfolk, St.Louis at Honolulu, and the Wheeling at Carmen.

Sailed—Aylwin, Hampton Roads for New York; Birmingham, Southern Drill Ground for Newport; Cushing, Lynnhaven Roads for Newport; Jarvis, Hampton Roads for North River; McDougal, Hampton Roads for Newport; Potomac, Santo Damingo City for Sanchez; Rodgers, Boston, to sea; South Dakota and the West Virginia, San Francisco for San Diego.

The Kansas, Vermont, and New Hampshire have been ordered placed in reserve upon arrival at Philadelphia Yard, after target practice.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Licenses as teacher-in-training to teach in high schools the subjects respectively indicated have been granted under date of Sept. 22 to the following:

Bookkeeping, Israel Feinbaum; English, Cecilia Kohn; biology, Harry Cohen.

Licenses as substitute teachers of common branches in elementary schools have been granted to the following applicants:

BROOKLYN TRAINING SCHOOL.—Margaret Canavan, Jeanette Cohen, Molly Cohen, Sarah G. Cohen, Clara Etkovitz, Lena Gurr, Minnie L. Herschkowitz, Cecelia G. Levine, Anna Levy, Marie C. McCue, Anna Rosenbaum, Hazel G. Zeitler.

JAMAICA TRAINING SCHOOL.—Fannie Aronowitz.

NEW YORK TRAINING SCHOOL.—Pauline Kerby, Helen Kunzman.

An examination for license as substitute teacher of shop mathematics, shop English, shop drawing and mechanics, in continuation classes will be conducted on Oct. 2 at 1 P. M., at the Board of Education Hall, Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. To be eligible it is necessary that a candidate shall be a college graduate or shall have had four years' satisfactory experience in a trade or vocation related to the subjects to be taught. The sessions are usually conducted in manufacturing establishments, one to four hours daily, five days per week. The compensation usually paid is $2.50 per hour.

Appropriate resolutions were adopted by the Board of Education yesterday with regard to the recent death of Associate Superintendent John H. Haaren.

At the request of Isadore M. Levy, the Acting City Superintendent is obtaining records from each public school with regard to the Jewish children absent on Sept. 28 and Oct. 7. On those days practically every Jewish teacher in the system is absent from school.

I. David Cohen has been appointed principal of the Tottenville Evening Trade School. He is also principal of the Great Kills Public School.

Raymond B. Fosdick has resigned from the Board of Education.

Fred W. Atkinson resigned from membership in the Executive Committee yesterday and Bernard Suydam of Elmhurst was elected to succeed him.

City Superintendent William H. Maxwell held a conference yesterday afternoon at the Board of Education Hall with President Wilcox.

A leave of absence has been granted to Associate City Superintendent William L. Ettinger for restoration of health. Dr. Ettinger's physician has ordered that he take a complete rest in a different climate.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BATES, MARY H., (Oct. 22, 1914;) net estate, $39,988; Guy H. Carleton and Edward B. Carleton, two brothers of decedent, each receives $15,969, and rest of the estate was bequeathed to friends, relatives, and institutions. Assets were: Bank, $6,857; mortgages, $10,705; jewelry and personality, $1,897, and stocks and bonds, $25,159.

SAMUELS, LEVI, (May 8, 1916;) net estate, $80,205; Frederick H., Sidney L., and Milton Samuels, Carrie S. and Josephine S. Hyman, three sons and two daughters of decedent, each received $17,441. There were legacies to several grandchildren. Assets: Life insurance, $2,000; moneys advanced to decedent's firm, $10,220; claims for money loaned, $28,550, and stocks and bonds, $58,156. The largest item was 100 shares Sarhuels, Cornwall & Stevens, Inc., insurance brokers, $25,806.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, 8 A. M., Oct. 1: Patrol. L. Moses, 26 to 283, mounted duty; T. Agnew, 29 to 275; T. F. Sullivan, 149 to 283, mounted duty.

Temporary assignments: Lieut. E. L. B. von Diezelski, 21 to 5 I. D., clerical duty, 30 days, 4 P. M., Oct. 2; Sergt. J. Burke, 285 to C. O. Squad as chauffeur, 8 A. M., Oct. 1, and until further orders; Patrol. J. J. Fitzgerald, 10 to 5 I. D., duty in raided premises, 30 days, 4 P. M., Sept. 29; M. Hanley, 167 to 169, duty in raided premises, 30 days, 4 P. M., Sept. 29.

To C. O. Squad from commands indicated, duty as chauffeurs for 30 days, from 4 P. M., Sept. 30: J. W. Dunne, 26; C. Duffy, 172; F. Proch, 275; J. Creamer, 169; P. F. McGovern, 274.

From 8 A. M., Sept. 30, and until further orders: R. F. Schrieber, 81; J. F. Wood, 63; L. W. Doerr, 79; B. F. Heuss, 165; J. Hopkins, 276; C. E. Mueller, Traffic C; J. Zipp, 39; Wm. Junio, 68; M. Magier, 154; J. Coots, 172; C. Chave, Traffic B; J. S. Nilon, Traffic C.

From 8 A. M., Oct. 1, and until further orders: W. H. Walsh, 63; J. O'Day, 170; D. Undermark, 172; W. J. Hogeman, 279; J. Sheehy, Traffic E; H. Dukeshire, 143; J. Shepherd, 159; J. Berger, 277; W. Murtaugh, Traffic C.

From 11:45 P. M., Oct. 1, and until further orders: T. Stone, 25; T. J. Lenihan, 61.

From 3 P. M., Oct. 2, and until further orders: C. Ballenbach, 155; W. W. Dodd, 278; E. J. Mayer, 170.

From 4 P. M., Oct. 3, and until further orders: M. F. Burke, 159; T. J. Brennan, 275; V. Crowell, 173; J. Greene, 283.

From 4 P. M., Oct. 2 and until further orders: D. J. Whelan, 1; C. Petite, 21; P. Shea, 63; M. H. Geschcidt, 99; C. B. Goubeaud, 145.

To 6th Insp. Dist. from prects. indicated, duty in raided premises, 30 days, from 8 A. M. Oct. 2: P. S. McCarthy, 26; J. Borsman, 31; J. Von Dolson, 27; O. M. Whitney, 42; W. Cochran, 68.

Leaves of absence without pay: Patrol. J. Williamson, 5, 1 day, 8 A. M. Oct. 1; C. Poss, 15, 1 day, 6 P. M. Oct. 7; T. Raphael 145, 1 day, 6 P. M. Oct. 7. For one day, Oct. 7, commands indicated: M. Greenberg, 9; J. Rosenstock, 15; A. Braverman, 28; C. Rehfeld, 28; S. Fein, 33; A. Strauss, 63; A. Hellman, 165; S. Rosenthal, 165; D. Dorn, Bridge; H. Jacobs, Traf. A; E. H. Rosenfeld, Traf. C.

Suspended without pay: Patrol. J. Smith, 18; W. J. Wynn, 21.

Resignation accepted: Patrol. W. J. O'Brien, 29.

Fire Department.

The following companies will report at Company School, 157-159 E. 67th St., at time and date specified: Oct. 2, at 10 A. M., Eng. 90; at 1 P. M., Eng. 251; Oct. 3, at 10 A. M., Eng. 31, (2d Sec.,) at 1 P. M., Hose 4; Oct. 4, at 10 A. M., Eng. 41; at 1 P. M., Eng. 272; Oct. 5, at 10 A. M., Eng. 13, (2d Sec.;) at 1 P. M., H. & L. 109; Oct. 6, at 10 A. M., H. & L. 7; at 1 P. M., Eng. 250; Oct. 7, at 10 A. M., H. & L. 13; at 1 P. M., H. & L. 121.

Special leaves: Eng. of Steamer P. J. McKenzie, Eng. 31, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 28; Fire. 1st gr. H. B. Levy, H. & L. 42, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 30; Fire 2d gr. J. Long, Eng. 5, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Oct. 2; Fire 2d gr. J. F. King, No. 3, H. & L. 42, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Oct. 2; Fire. 4th gr. A. Meyers, Eng. 15, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 28.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

In the physical test for stenographer and typewriting eighty-nine passed and one failed. In the physical test for cleaners, women, six passed and two failed.

The receipt of applications for assistant electrical engineer, Grade E, will be closed at 4 P. M. today.

An examination has been ordered for laborer in the office of the President of Brooklyn.

United States.

The commission announces for Oct. 18 and 19 an examination for interpreter, for men only, to fill a vacancy at $1,200 a year in the Immigration Service at Ellis Island, N. Y. It is desired to secure eligibles qualified in Danish and Norwegian; but persons who qualify in but one of these languages will have their names entered on the register for consideration in connection with other vacancies in the service as they may occur. The tests in each language will consist of conversation, reading from printed matter, and writing. Competitors will be examined in language, spelling, arithmetic, letter writing, penmanship, and copying from plain copy. Age, 18 years or over on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

perience; absolutely capable of undertaking responsible position; best reference; $20. A. A., 72 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Ten years' experience; double entry, trial balance; references; $15; American; Christian. F 254 Times Downtown.

COOK.—Hungarian, first class, wishes position as cook. Gonze, 332 East 54th.

COMPANION to elderly lady invalid or children, evenings, 6:10, in return for comfortable room and dinner. Miss Smith, 206 West 80th St.

COUPLE, exceptionally capable, 10 years' 5th Av. references, as caretakers, gentleman's house; man employed. Caretakers, 11 East 76th St.

DRESSMAKER, absolutely reliable and experienced; city references; $2.50 per day. G. H., Box 41, 1,515 3d Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Remodeling; your old gowns like new; ready-wear dresses; blouses refitted. Blake, 328 W. 57th. Phone 2920 Col.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OR OFFICE MANAGER.

Young woman, with eight years' thorough business experience, efficient stenographer, first-class correspondent, has initiative, tact, energy, and unusual executive ability; references. Address Box D 91 Times Downtown.

FRENCH GOVERNESS.—Graduated nurse; child or invalid; English; piano. 267 West 127th.

GIRL.—Experienced girl wishes position as office assistant, typist, and file clerk; $8-$10. Advertiser, 12 East 9th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Competent, experienced, refined lady, (38,) desires position housekeeper, companion, chaperone, or secretarial work. D 16 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER. — Middle - aged New England woman in private family or institution; excellent cook and manager; references. D 156 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Take charge home; experienced; satisfactory service; references. Homemaker, 349 Amsterdam Av.

NURSE.—Young, companionable, conscientious, would care for nervous person or elderly couple; understands massage; physicians' references. Please phone Columbus 175.

NURSE.—West Indian woman wants position as children's nurse; efficient. Mortley, 128 Times.

SECRETARY. — Young woman of refinement seeks position as social or executive secretary; advantages of home and European study; training, a business college; experienced; recommendations. Address Y 266 Times Annex.

SECRETARY or confidential stenographer. Experienced young lady. Can furnish excellent reference. D 135 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. Assistant Bookkeeper.—Three years' experience; Christian; good penman; quick figurer; neat appearance; references; $12. E 295 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, Christian, 8 years' machinery, engineering, insurance experience; executive, office methods; good memory; college education; capable managing office; master technical details, grammatically; $20. D 308 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Christian, neat appearing, 6 years' engineering machinery experience; capable handling technical dictation; college education; efficient office worker; highest credential; $15. D 326 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, having acted in capacity of secretary for last six years in engineering corporation, desires position with architect's, contractor's, or engineer's office; $20. D 112 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, (21,) 6 year's experience; exceptionally bright, wide awake, cultured girl; good speller, grammarian; standard operator; seeks situation any capacity; $14. Byrdie, D 293 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four months' experience; fast, accurate, good in spelling and punctuation; will work hard for advancement; $8. Catherine Furly, Room 1,605, Candler Building. Bryant 1818.

STENOGRAPHER AND DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, EXPERIENCE, WANTS TO MAKE CHANGE; EXCELLENT REFERENCE; SALARY, $18. D 17 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER, long experience; capable, rapid, accurate worker; intelligent; $12. F 289 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, capable assuming responsibilities; thoroughly experienced, (Christian.) $15. F 240 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' practical experience; reference former employer; $12. F 266 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced and capable; good business training; $15. F 238 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.—Policy writer; four years' insurance experience; age, 21; good office worker; excellent references; $10. E 206 Times Downtown.

USEFUL COMPANION, secretary; gentlewoman; experienced in housekeeping; fine mending; at present engaged; free Oct. 12. D 68 Times.

YOUNG LADY, experienced, desires position as billing statistician; can operate switchboard; highest references. D 155 Times.

YOUNG LADY desires to play for evening dancing classes. E 355 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

Cooks, $30-$60; waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, housekeepers, $30; couples. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d St. 6916 Morningside.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5165, Domestic Agency, 329 West 59th.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Briscoe, 1915 model; electric lights, self-starter, one-man top, one extra shoe; in fine condition; $200. For demonstration write Ralph Samuel, 200 5th Av., New York.

BROUGHAM BODY from 120-millimeter wheelbase car; $300; a bargain. Walton Body Co., Inc., 110 West End Av.

Cadillac, late model, five-passenger; self-starter, electric lights, (full standard equipment;) used only 3 months, practically new; 1916 license; quarter value. Apt. 25, 255 Fort Washington Av.; Audubon 4550.

CADILLAC 1913 seven-passenger limousine; like new. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 and 44 West 62d St.

Fiat, 50 H. P., limousine, 1914; in appearance and condition practically a new car; has not been used more than 6 months, in city only; completely equipped; in storage at Brewster's, Long Island City. S. Niewenhous, Inc., 412 8th Av.

Fine used cars taken in trade for Appersons; prices very reasonable. Dimond-Apperson Motor Co., Broadway at 61st St.

HUDSON SUPER SIX TOURING.
STUTZ 1916 BULLDOG.
HUDSON 1916 SEDAN.
HUDSON 1915 CABRIOLET.
CADILLAC (8) TOURING.
BUICK 1916 D, 44 ROADSTER.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD,
3D FLOOR, 1,700 BROADWAY.

HUDSON 1916 54 horse power touring car, perfect condition; no dealers; exceptional opportunity to secure sound car. H 31 Times.

HUPMOBILE, 1916, convertible sedan, 5-passenger, 5 tires, all excellent. A car for winter and summer; $900. Willers, 507 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

HUPMOBILE, 1916, touring car; slightly used; painted gunboat gray; condition guaranteed; $850. Duguid Brothers, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

HUPMOBILE, 1915, touring car; used 3,500 miles; painted gray; satin finish; fully equipped; guaranteed condition. Hupmobile agency, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

LEWIS SEDAN, six-cylinder, 1915 model, excellent condition and little used, for sale at reasonable price. Jaekel, 141 Broadway. Telephone 6995 Cortlandt.

LOZIER small six, 5-passenger touring; used 7 months; condition guaranteed; modernly equipped; Gray-Davis starting, lighting, etc.; $725. Mr. Allen: Phone 1808 Circle.

Marmon 1915 five-passenger touring car; like new. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 and 44 West 62d St.

Marmon 1914 five-passenger sedan. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 and 44 West 62d St.

Marmon 1914 seven-passenger limousine. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 and 44 West 62d St.

MERCER late 1914 five-passenger touring; A1 condition throughout; used privately; owner needs cash. 150 West 85th St.

MERCER 1915 runabout; A1 condition. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 and 44 West 62d St.

NATIONAL 1916 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 and 44 West 62d St.

Oldsmobile.—For sale, brand new model 44 eight-cylinder Oldsmobile, never used, 10% discount; also 4-cylinder model 43 Oldsmobile Roadster; used 4,500 miles; $750. Sharevan, 237 West 58th St. 7718 Columbus.

Overland, 1916 touring, large model; perfect condition. Phone Gramercy 5010, daytime.

PACKARD 6—"48" seven-passenger touring, left-hand drive; used only 10 months; runs and looks like new; has four brand new tires; reasonable offer accepted. 161 Clymer St., 2 blocks from Williamsburg Br., B'klyn.

Pullman limousine, 1915 model; excellent condition. Ris Garage, 209 East 64th. Hirsch.

PEERLESS Landaulet.....$1,500
NATIONAL Roadster.....850
CADILLAC 7 passenger.....650
HAVERS, 6, 5 passenger.....550
DODGE 5 passenger.....500
MARATHON 5 passenger.....300
DETROITER 5 passenger.....300
OAKLAND Speedster.....550
PEERLESS 7 passenger.....400
DEACON HOLMES, 306 W. 79th, near Riverside Drive. Phone Schuyler 6068.

ROCHET-SCHNEIDER limousine car for sale; old model, but little used and excellent condition and beautiful body; want offers. Jaekel, 141 Broadway. Tel. 6995 Cortlandt.

SIMPLEX Special runabout; like new. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 and 44 West 62d St.

STEARNS SILENT KNIGHT.—Great sacrifice; six-cylinder touring; cost $4,850; only used 10 months; fully equipped; price $750 cash. Owner, 161 Clymer St., two blocks from Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

Studebaker 1916, six-cylinder model; $700; details on application; very good condition. H 52 Times.

Used Trucks.—Various makes and capacities overhauled; easy terms. Harry Allen, 437 West 42d St.

WINTON 1914, overhauled and repainted, fully equipped, electric lights, self starter, guaranteed; price $1,000. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

1916 STUTZ BULLOG SPECIAL.
1916 WESTCOTT CABRIOLET.
1916 LOZIER LIMOUSINE CABRIOLET.
1916 HUDSON 6-40 SEDAN.
1916 OLDS "8" TOURING.
1915 FIAT "30" FOREIGN TOURING.
1915 OVERLAND BROUGHAM.
1915 PACKARD 3-38 COUPE.
1915 FORD SEDAN.
1914 S. G. V. TOWN LANDAULET.
1913 MARMON TOWN.
D. C. BURRELLE, 1,700 B'WAY, 3D FL.

STUTZ, 1914, 6-passenger touring, electric lights and starter, mechanically perfect, $900. Willers, 507 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

Automobiles For Rent.

AUTOMOBILES.—RENAULT, $3, $4 per hour; special monthly rates. J. S. Mandola, Columbus 2908.

Packard sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 48d St. Phones 4219-3830 Bryant.

CADILLAC.—Lady going South wishes to rent beautiful limousine Cadillac, with chauffer, monthly. Telephone 2094 Circle.

CHALMERS.—Elegant 1917 seven passenger, $2.50 hourly; Sundays, $3. Nolan, Bryant 8916.

PACKARD.—Elegant landaulet limousine; high-standing chauffeur solicits; monthly. Garnier, Columbus 6123.

PIERCE-ARROW, PACKARD LIMOUSINES. HIGH-CLASS RENTING SERVICE. Beautiful cars. Polite, liveried chauffeurs. Hour, day. Special rates month, year. EGIDI AUTO SERVICE. 128 West 52d St. Phone Circle 774.

Automobile Bodies.

EROOKS-OSTRUK CO., 250 West 54th St.—Used touring and closed bodies, repair and storage depts. Circle 787.

Automobile Supplies.

TIMKEN—BEARINGS—HYATT. New Departure Service Sta. The Gwilliam Co. 233 W. 58th St., (at B'way.) Tel. 3356 Col.

Automobiles Wanted.

Wanted—Cadillac limousine or landaulet, 1915 or 1916 model. Latter only. C. R., 891 Irvine St., Bronx.

Wanted, Hudson 1916 Sedan; write full particulars. Ernest Uehlinger, 14 Wall St.

Automobile Instruction.

BEDFORD Y. M. C. A. AUTO SCHOOL, 1,123 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN. | Classes for salesmen, owners and chauffeurs. Booklet and pass for trial lesson free.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' Classes.

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE—U. S. Send for booklet and pass Y. M. C. A., to school. Telephone Columbus 802 W. 67th St. 7020. Spec. classes for ladies.

HELP WANTED, MALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,

FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

Salesman.—We require an experienced salesman for our blanket department. Apply Superintendent.

ALSO

STOCK DEPARTMENT

Require several boys of neat appearance, over 16 years of age, for stock positions. Apply Superintendent, Subway floor, East Building.

ACCOUNTANT.
Executive between 32 and 40, thoroughly familiar with every phase of accounting, systematizing, and office detail; man capable of handling large force of people; an unusual opportunity for an aggressive organizer. Give full details and state salary expected. E. A., Box 154 Times Downtown.

AD WRITER
to act as
CORRESPONDENT.
We want a good correspondent and prefer an ad writer who knows how to think clearly and express himself briefly. Give full particulars. F 288 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISEMENT WRITER, technical, for advertisements, pamphlets, and mail matter on heating apparatus, steamfitting, roofing, and miscellaneous subjects; engineering education desirable; state experience in detail, age, references, salary expected; if convenient send a few proofs of advertisements; permanent position with successful advertising organization having well-known accounts. F 270 Times Downtown.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN for theatre work; salary $25 to start; give experience and reference; only experienced in such work need apply. D 137 Times.

ASSISTANT ACCOUNTANT for cost work on pamphlet and miscellaneous binding; good opportunity; state age, nationality, salary expected, and write fully as to experience in first letter. D 140 Times.

BILL CLERK.—Must be quick and accurate at figuring and experienced; salary to start, $8 per week. Address Bill Clerk, D 139 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. — Knowledge of lithograph business an advantage; state age, experience, and salary desired, in own handwriting. H 59 Times.

BOYS WANTED IN WHOLESALE DRUG HOUSE AS ERRAND AND OFFICE BOYS; BEST OF OPPORTUNITIES FOR ADVANCEMENT; $6.00 TO START. APPLY 79 JOHN STREET, MANHATTAN.

BOY.—AS FILING AND JUNIOR CLERK IN OFFICE OF LARGE WHOLESALE MANUFACTURING CONCERN; EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY; GOOD CHANCES FOR ADVANCEMENT. L 342 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOY.—Grammar school graduate, good penman; opening in wholesale house, with chance of advancement for right boy; age, 17-22; salary, $6 to start. E 307 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Wanted, in a large downtown fire insurance office, a boy, 15 or 16 years of age; answers should state age, experience, if any, and salary expected. Insurance, F 267 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Well educated youth wanted as office boy; good prospects; apply in own handwriting, stating age, experience, if any, and salary required. H 56 Times.

BOY, about 16 years, for general office work; salary, $5; only written applications considered. Henry Bohme & Sons, 80 Wall St.

BOY.—Bright, intelligent boy, 16-19, for large concern; good chance for the right boy. B. D., 233 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Bright Latin-American boy for general office and file work; good opportunity for advancement. F 271 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted, about 17 years old, by a downtown banking house, neat appearing and good penman. F 223 Times Downtown.

BOY with working paper; bright and capable; run errands, office work. Apply in person. Room 331, Singer Bldg.

BOYS.—Energetic boys, age about 17 years, wanted in dry goods house. F 260 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Bright boy wanted for office. Apply in writing. F 251 Times Downtown.

BOY over 16, by large establishment; bright future; $7 start. F 267 Times Downtown.

BUYER WANTED. — Experienced millinery buyer who has successfully merchandised a retail department doing over a hundred thousand dollars' worth of business; give full particulars and references in first letter. D 158 Times.

CARPENTERS.—Fifty; fifty bricklayers, and fifty laborers wanted at union wages by Damase Boulais, Danielson, Conn. Transportation will be furnished to those calling at Room 1,210, 15 Park Row, any afternoon at 3 P. M.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, to drive and take care of Cadillac car; steady position for capable man; salary, $100 per month; city experience essential; in reply please give references. Address Y 244 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR wanted for private family; married man; best references required; steady place; wages $80. Address Lee, P. O. Box 84, Station O, N. Y.

DRAFTSMAN.—Experienced on design of small electrical and mechanical appliances. Man with experience on railway signal design preferred. Make application at once, stating full particulars regarding experience and salary expected. Hall Switch & Signal Company, Garwood, N. J.

DRIVERS AND HELPERS WANTED. YOUNG MEN, 21 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER, REQUIRED AS DRIVERS OR HELPERS ON EXPRESS WAGONS. APPLY 8:30 A. M. TO NOON. ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, WAGON SERVICE DEPT., 30 TRINITY PLACE, N. Y. C.

ERRAND BOYS wanted, with references; Bronx and Brooklyn boys preferred. Hagstrom Woolen Co., 79 8th Av., Room 1,704.

EXAMINERS
on
SKIRTS,
LADIES' COATS,
SHOES.

Good wages and pleasant surroundings. We have a well-ventilated, well-lighted, modern fireproof building, where every comfort is provided for our employes. We have a lunch room, library, rest room, hospital, and we allow at least twenty-six Saturday half holidays.

Apply, ready to work, to J. S. Elliot, Employment Superintendent.
NATIONAL CLOAK AND SUIT CO.,
207 West 24th St., N. Y. C.

FACTORY MAN
wanted to take charge of production statistics; answer, stating age, education, past positions held, and salary wanted to start. F 241 Times Downtown.

LEDGER CLERK.—By manufacturing concern in Harlem; good position, with advancement; state full particulars. L. K., Times Harlem.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS.—5 experienced wanted for out of town; give age, past experience and references. D 303 Times Downtown.

LARGE NEW YORK DEPARTMENT STORE
REQUIRES A MAN OF EXECUTIVE ABILITY AND THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED IN DRY GOODS TO TAKE CARE OF AISLE MANAGERS AND FLOOR SUPERINTENDENTS.

GOOD SALARY AND OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RIGHT MAN.

STATE AGE AND PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE.
Y 269 TIMES ANNEX.

MANAGER of a central food manufacturing kitchen wanted; must have had experience in directing preparation of food in large quantities on low cost basis; only those who have had experience as managers of large restaurants, hotel kitchens, &c., and who can come highly recommended, need apply; salary to begin, $25 weekly. Address E. F. B., Box H 44 Times.

MESSENGER BOYS.

OFFICE BOYS.

Must be over 16 years of age. Call at 8:30 A. M.

CHARLES WILLIAMS STORES,
21 Washington St., Brooklyn.

MESSENGER.—Wanted, ambitious young man about 18 years of age as messenger in bank; state age and salary expected. Steady. 50 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT; good penman; accurate; fine opportunity; salary, $8. Apply by letter. Address Ambitious, 104 5th Av., New York.

OFFICE BOY.—An opportunity in the offices of a large publisher; applications should be in your own handwriting, giving age, education, and any other details concerning experience. P. O. Box 2,014, New York City.

OFFICE BOY wanted; one familiar with streets of New York essential. F 237 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY.—Experienced; must be public school graduate. Apply between 9 and 9:30 A. M., Room 932, 13 Park Row, New York.

OFFICE BOY wanted of good appearance; $5 per week to start. Call Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co., 212 5th Av.

PACKERS.

We want young men who have had experience in wrapping general merchandise. We prefer those who have had department store or mail order training.

These are splendid opportunities for the right kind of men, and we offer ample opportunities for salary increases. Our plan of payment makes it possible to obtain immediate and frequent advances.

We have a modern, fireproof building, where every comfort is provided for our employees. We have a well-equipped lunchroom. We allow liberal vacations, with pay, and at least twenty-six Saturday half holidays.

Apply, ready to work, to J. S. Elliot, Employment Superintendent,
NATIONAL CLOAK AND SUIT CO.,
207 West 24th St., N. Y. C.

PAINTERS AND PAPERHANGERS, first class; steady work. 922 Washington St., Hoboken, N. J.

PORTERS.—Light porters, age about 20 years, wanted by wholesale firm. F 247 Times Downtown.

REPRESENTATIVES,

now covering Pacific Coast and Western States, to carry well-known lines of middy blouses and house dresses, in conjunction with their present lines; strict commission basis; must furnish unquestionable references. Address Y 253 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—Sales representative for Philadelphia. This man must, first of all, be a real salesman, a big producer who is now selling lithographed store display material, direct advertising, or some similar service to large advertisers in this territory; we have a most attractive offer for the right man, a connection that must net our representative upward of $7,500 to be at all satisfactory to us; naturally such an offer is open only to men who can show that they are now doing big things in this same line; contract provides exclusive territory arrangement and backing of strong advertising campaign; straight commission basis. Please give full details in your first letter. Address Y 248 Times Annex.

SALESMAN,—Experienced pearl button salesman for Eastern territory. Must give exclusive time to our line of fresh water pearls, in bulk or carded. ONLY FIRST-CLASS MEN WANTED. BY LARGEST WESTERN FACTORY; commission. Lock Box 208, Dept. R., Muscatine, Iowa.

SALESMAN, (stock;) fresh, live leads furnished for New York City; high-class industrial; crowded with business; exceptional dividends; stock advancing weekly; commission. Phone Broad 3202 for appointment.

SALESMEN between 25 and 35 years of age; well educated, clean cut; must have good references; exceptional opportunity for aggressive young man; advance against commission. G 183 Times.

SALESMAN.—Also resident district agents by electric sign manufacturer; liberal commission. Alfred Tahl, 2 Stone Street.

SECRETARY WANTED
to give part time or all time; must be stenographer, college graduate, and young man of exceptional character and refinement; answer, stating age, education, past positions, and salary expected to start. F 242 Times Downtown.

SETTERS wanted on hand and 14 karat real pearl work; good prices; steady work. B., 242 300 Madison Square, New York.

SALESMEN.—SIX FIRST-CLASS INSTALLMENT FURNITURE SALESMEN; GOOD SALARIES PAID; POSITIONS PERMANENT. H 41 TIMES.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

"So-CO-ny"

Say "So-CO-ny" to the garage man before you have your tank filled. Make sure he displays the Red, White and Blue Socony sign. Make sure that your engine gets clean, powerful, quick-starting fuel.

STANDARD OIL CO. of NEW YORK

WE SELL SOCONY MOTOR GASOLINE — STANDARD OIL CO. OF N.Y.

The sign of a reliable dealer and the world's best gasoline

EXTRA QUALITY

DUNLAP & CO. N.Y.

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CELEBRATED HATS

Attractive Fall Styles Now on Sale

178-180 Fifth Avenue
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Agencies in all Principal Cities

Resinol helped that skin trouble

Of course it did—promptly and easily. That is what it usually does, if the affection is not due to some serious internal disorder. Resinol Ointment stops the annoyance at once and soon makes sick skins well.

Resinol Ointment is so nearly flesh-colored that it can be used on exposed surfaces without attracting undue attention. Sold by all druggists. For sample free, write to Dept. 47-R, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

SPURT IN PARALYSIS IS CALLED SPORADIC

Increase in the New Cases Not Believed by Dr. Emerson to be Cause for Alarm.

DAILY AVERAGE DECREASES

Children Barred from the Schools May Be Amitted Today—5,000 Sent Home by Mistake.

Record of the Disease in the City.

Borough.	Deaths. Tuesday.	Deaths. Yesterday.	New Cases. Tuesday.	New Cases. Yesterday.
Manhattan	7	3	5	10
Brooklyn	1	0	1	9
Bronx	0	1	9	4
Queens	3	1	5	3
Richmond	0	0	0	0
Total	11	5	20	26
Total deaths to date				2,260
Total cases to date				8,959

The emidemic of infantile paralysis, which has been declared by New York's health authorities to be fast dying out, took a spurt yesterday with a total of twenty-six new cases, six more than Tuesday, and nearly double the number reported for Monday.

Commissioner of Health Haven Emerson said, however, that such sporadic outbursts might be expected, from time to time, until the disease finally disappeared from the city. He declared that there was no reason at all to be worried.

"The average is still under nineteen a day thus far this week," said the commissioner. "We have hopes that the daily average for the whole week will not be any higher. During the recession of the epidemic, we may expect fluctuations in the number of cases reported each day. Remember that, ever since Aug. 3, despite the uneven run of cases reported when taken daily, the whole trend of poliomyelitis in New York has been downward toward the normal."

Only three of the cases of yesterday were children of more than 6 years old. One was 5, and the rest were far below the school age.

Commissioner Emerson said practically every one of the children excluded from school last Monday would be back in classes today, the status in the matter of health having been satisfactory. He declared that, owing to a mistake of some of the doctors and nurses detailed to examine the children, about 5,000 were sent away needlessly.

According to the Commissioner, the Department of Health officials were not quite sure of the territorial limits of the city and they did not dare to take any chances. It had been impressed upon them, he said, that the reputation of the Health Commissioner, and of the Mayor himself, depended upon the thoroughness of their work, so, when a child said he had been in the country and mentioned a place about the location of which the doctor or nurse was not sure, that child was sent home.

It now appears that, in about 5,000 cases, the children had been in some far off corner of the city—in Queens, in the Bronx, or in Richmond—and the health officials, not being versed in the geographical limits of the whole city, sent the "travelers" home.

Residents of Staten Island have raised funds to employ a specially qualified nurse for at least one year, see that the victims of poliomyelitis on the island, about 350 in number, receive adequate treatment after leaving the hospitals. Miss Ethel Youngman has been selected for the work, which will be under the general direction of the Henry Street Settlement. Miss Youngman's headquarters are at 105 Stuyvesant Place, New Brighton.

There is little interstate travel by children now, according to Dr. Benjamin Brown, one of the United States Public Health surgeons in charge of the inspection of interstate traffic originating in New York. Practically the only travel of children, he said, was of those bound for New Jersey.

It is expcted that the travel inspection will be discontinued in a few days, especially if the number of cases of poliomyelitis for this week are few. Speculation is still being made among the public health doctors as to the wisdom of opening the schools, and they admit that events so far have perfectly justified Commissioner Emerson.

There were twenty-five new cases of poliomyelitis reported to the New Jersey State Board of Health yesterday. This is less than half the number for Tuesday. They were distributed as follows:

Belleville, and Summit, four each; Newark, Dover, Roxbury Township, and Plainfield, two each; Ridgefield Park, Chester Township, Camden, Haddon Heights, Nutley, Matawan, Hanover Township, Elmer Borough, and Somerville, one each.

ALBANY, Sept. 27.—Infantile paralysis claimed one victim up-State and thirty-six new cases were reported to the State Department of Health during the twenty-four hours ending at o'clock this afternoon. Yesterday's record was one death and forty-two cases.

Today's death was at Middletown, Orange County. The new cases appeared in the following counties: Oswego, six; Madison and Onondaga, four each; St. Lawrence, Sullivan, Ulster and Dutchess, three each; Warren and Orange, two each; Rensselaer, Chenango, Jefferson, Nassau, Oneida, and Columbia, one each.

Since the outbreak of the epidemic in June there have been 559 deaths and 3,245 cases of the disease in the State, not including those in New York City.

NEW CASES AND DEATHS.

Names and Addresses of the Latest Victims of Paralysis.

The following names and addresses of new cases of poliomyelitis and of persons who have died of the disease were given out yesterday by the Department of Health:

NEW CASES—MANHATTAN.

Leon Albakes, 1 month, 131 Avenue B.
Milton Cambor, 1 month, 125 E. 4th St.
Thomas Willing, 1 month, 349 W. 25th St.
Jennie Brinerelo, 1 month, 237 E. 73d St.
Jennie Gringer, 1 month, 341 W. 49th St.
Lash, ——, 2 years, 1,253 Amsterdam Av.
L. Freedman, 3 years, 855 West End Av.
Ballan, ——, 3 years, 34 W. 135th St.
Joseph Eggert, 5 years, 1,746 1st Av.
Robert Seberian, 2 years, 214 W. 114th St.

DEATHS—MANHATTAN.

Louise Denopoli, 1 year, 446 E. 117th St.
Wm. Holzworth, 4 years, 311 E. 81st St.
Michael Kornchowy, 4 years, 345 W. 49th St.

NEW CASES—BRONX.

Baby Carey, 1 month, 239 E. 137th St.
Sylvia Harris, 4 years, 881 E. 163d St.
Ralph Destea, 1 year, 400 Gun Hill Road.
J. Edelson, 9 years, 1,542 Minford Place.

DEATHS—BRONX.

Catherine Sullivan, 8 years, 1,342 College Av.

NEW CASES—BROOKLYN.

Mary McGuiness, 18 months, 45 Vernon Av.
Mildred Boyson, 3 years, 127 Harrison Av.
Evelyn Krables, 7 years, 635A Decatur St.
Eva Schlankowitz, 2½ years, 1,773 Park Pl.
William Schoiensky, 4½ years, 71 N. 1st St.
Abe Cohen, 1 year, 366 Powell St.
Margt. Zeitlin, 1 yr. 9 mo., 651 Vanderbilt Av.
Warren Henderson, 4 years, 49 Henry St.
Mary Binden, 13 months, Kings Co. Hosp.
Geo. Humpershot, 18 mo., Kings Co. Hosp.

There has not been a new case of poliomyelitis reported from the Borough of Richmond in three weeks.

WOULD CURB HEALTH BOARD.

Civic Body, Aroused by Anderson Case, Wants Law Amended.

Mrs. Anton Anderson of 180 New York Avenue, Jamaica, who has commenced court proceedings to bring about the return home of her nineteen-month-old son, Robert, now in the Queensboro Hospital for Contagious Diseases as an infantile paralysis patient, has received a promise of aid from the Hillside Civic Association of Jamaica.

The association has decided to request Assemblyman George E. Polhemus of Jamaica to introduce a bill amending the laws governing the powers of the Board of Health, particularly as to entering a private house and taking away children by force, as was done in the Anderson case.

Mrs. Alfred J. Eno, Chairman of the Women's Citizens' League of Queens, has written to Mayor Mitchel asking him to see her on behalf of Mrs. Anderson.

$41,059 NOW IN BRACE FUND.

Contributions Yesterday Were $467—Children Still Among the Givers.

The Health Department's fund for braces for victims of poliomyelities has reached a total of $41,059.55. There was received yesterday $467.73.

Readers of THE TIMES subscribed yesterday $12.25 to the fund for toys and braces for crippled children. The contributors were:

Ruth Rosensweig, $5; collection taken up from the children of East Third Street, Mount Vernon, N. Y., as follows: Isabel Stewart, Carl Genlis, Ruth Lowery, Theodore Kinby, Lewis Cashmone, Louise Jennings, Josephine Rose, and Constance Rose, $4.25; Stanley and Justin Groskin, $2; "A little boy 11 years of age," $1.

Through an error on Sept. 23 THE TIMES acknowledged the contribution of Carrie W. Settmeimer of Massapequa as $12. It was $122.

BAYER

Bayer-Tablets of Aspirin

"Aspirin"—that is not enough.

The sole makers of genuine Aspirin mark every package and every tablet with

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BAYER

Your Guarantee of Purity"

The trade-mark "Aspirin" (Reg. U. S. Pat. Office) is a guarantee that the monoaceticacidester of salicylicacid in these tablets is of the reliable Bayer manufacture.

Pocket Boxes of 12
Bottles of 24 and 100

BOY'S BIG WEEK AT CONEY.

Eats and Rides $5 Worth, but Wastes Nothing on Beds.

Mrs. Mary McCauley of 561 Hudson Street gasped with astonishment in the Children's Court yesterday when she heard her 11-year-old son Timothy recite to Justice Levy a list of his expenditures during a three-day visit to Coney Island. The boy is said to have taken a $5 note from his mother's purse on Sept. 20 and disappeared. In the interim he stayed at Coney Island and slept on the beach at night. When the money was gone he came back home, whence an agent of the Children's Society took him to court on a charge of juvenile delinquency.

"But what did you do with the money?" asked Justice Levy.

Rolling his eyes in delighted remembrance, Timothy tolled off the following items on his fingers:

Ten frankfurters and rolls, 50 cents; five rides on a pony, 50 cents; five rides on merry-go-round, 25 cents; ticket to Steeplechase, 50 cents; candy, 50 cents; bicycle hire for self and boy friend, $1.25; crackers, 25 cents; car fare, 20 cents; quart of ice cream, 40 cents; five glasses of soda, 25 cents; unitemized purchases, 40 cents.

Mrs. McCauley made no protest when the Justice remanded the boy to the Children's Society until Oct. 3 for final disposition of the case.

WIFE SHOOTS HER HUSBAND

Nephew of Bronx Register Then Refuses to Identify Her.

Henry A. Baum, 32 years old of 303 East 139th Street, a nephew of Register Edward Polak of Bronx County, staggered into the Morrisania Court yesterday afternoon bleeding from a bullet wound in the right breast. According to the police he accused his wife, Mrs. Matilda Baum of 941 Washington Avenue, of having shot him. He was sent to the Lebanon Hospital where it was said his condition was not critical.

Detectives Sullivan and McIlhargy of the Bronx Bureau arrested Mrs. Baum, but when taken to the hospital her husband refused to identify her as his assailant. She was charged with felonious assault and held without bail until Friday by Magistrate Nolan.

She made a long statement to the police, saying that her husband had not lived with her for some time. She refused to listen to his suggestions of a divorce yesterday, she said, and he ran toward a bedroom where he once kept a revolver. Fearing he intended to get this, she told the police, she took her own revolver and shot him. Baum is cashier for the Broadway drug firm of F. K. James & Co.

Cushing Memorial Exhibition.

A memorial exhibition of the works of the late Howard Gardiner Cushing will open at the Knoedler Galleries on Oct. 10.

Mid-Week Pictorial

of THE NEW YORK TIMES

24 PAGES IN ROTOGRAVURE

September 28th

ALL NEWS STANDS TODAY

Envisaging the Terrifying Tankers

An artist draws a sketch of the terrifying tankers of the British which have proved the most awe-inspiring weapon of the war. No pictures of the real "Willies" are permitted, so the artist envisages one that seems practical. A page of interest.

Rescuing the Wounded

A double-page drawing by the famous Matania, illustrating the hazardous work of the medical corps dragging under fire from the battlefield to the trenches the sorely wounded soldiers. A thrilling war painting.

Heavy Artillery on Railway Tracks

Four remarkable photographs showing the heavy calibred guns specially mounted on railway cars. Twentieth-century mobile artillery.

Across the Carpathians Lies Transylvania

Transylvania has suddenly leaped into a prominence it never before possessed. The travelogue in the **Mid-Week** *this week describes that interesting country and presents a large number of exquisite views.*

Seeing a Bayonet Charge

Few are privileged to see a bayonet charge in actual warfare on a blood-soaked field. A wonderful photograph of an actual charge by the French in steel casques with glittering bayonets in this week's **Mid-Week.**

Gorizia's Penalty from War

A page of historic photographs is shown of the havoc at Gorizia when it was captured.

Rheims Cathedral Today

There is a new view of the Rheims Cathedral as it is today after months of bombardment.

Australians As They Are

A splendid page consists of a photograph specially sent from Sydney, Australia, picturing a regiment of Australians in review at Sydney.

German and Austrian Pictures

German and Austrian pictures are rare and hard to get, yet this week's **Mid-Week** *has two pages of interesting views of Austrians and Germans, officers and troops.*

The above are only some of the interesting features of the Sept. 28th issue. 24 Pages of rotogravure. Battle scenes at all fronts.

ALL NEWS STANDS TODAY

10 Cents a Copy. $5 a Year.

MID-WEEK PICTORIAL OF NEW YORK TIMES

Hart Schaffner & Marx

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Between forty and sixty

YOU know him: established, prosperous, a little heavier at the waistline; and very busy.

His time is too valuable to spend on clothes, so he ought to know that we have developed a suit model that exactly fits his figure (an entirely new idea).

Our dealer can show it; he calls it the medium stout

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Any man, of any figure, can be fitted here in our Hart Schaffner & Marx suits.

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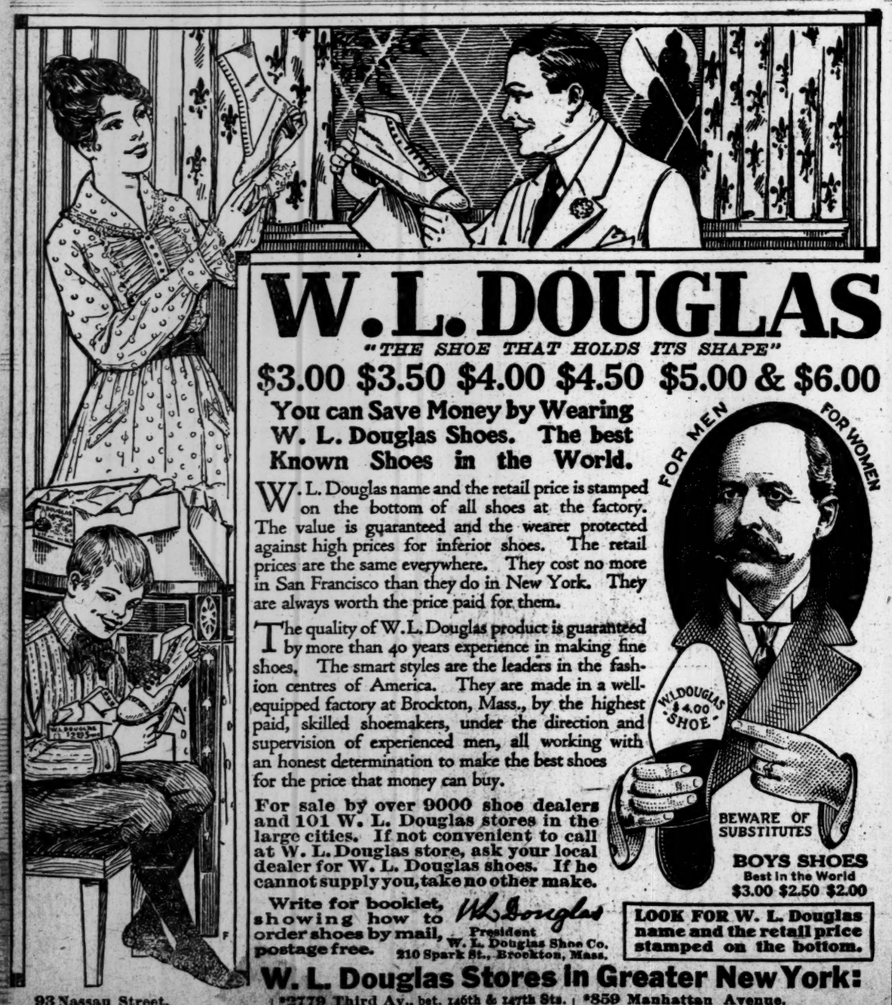

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W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom of all shoes at the factory. The value is guaranteed and the wearer protected against high prices for inferior shoes. The retail prices are the same everywhere. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York. They are always worth the price paid for them.

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For sale by over 9000 shoe dealers and 101 W. L. Douglas stores in the large cities. If not convenient to call at W. L. Douglas store, ask your local dealer for W. L. Douglas shoes. If he cannot supply you, take no other make.

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Best in the World
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Write for booklet, showing how to order shoes by mail, postage free.

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*2302 Third Av., cor. 120th St.
*2779 Third Av., bet. 146th & 147th Sts.
347 Eighth Avenue.
*250 West 125th Street.
BROOKLYN
421 Fulton Street, cor. Pearl.
708-710 Broadway, cor. Thornton.
1367 Broadway, cor. Gates Avenue.
*478 Fifth Avenue, cor. 11th Street.
*859 Manhattan Avenue.
1779 Pitkin Avenue.
JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Avenue.
*HOBOKEN—100 Washington St.
*UNION HILL—276 Bergenline Ave.
*NEWARK—321 Broad Street.
*PATERSON—221 Main Street.
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